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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

THIRTY-NINE VOLUMES.

—(21.)—

METROPOLIS.

CATTLE RETURNS.

DISEASES; IMPORTATION; PLAGUE; DISEASED CATTLE;
DISEASED SHEEP AND LAMBS;
SMALL POX IN SHEEP; IRELAND; SCOTLAND.

Session

1 *February* — 10 *August* 1866.

VOL. LIX.

1866.

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1866.

THIRTY-NINE VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

TWENTY-FIRST VOLUME.

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RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 19 March 1866 ;—for,

A “RETURN of the Number of ACCIDENTS that have taken place since the 1st day of January 1865 up to the 1st day of March 1866, to PERSONS RUN OVER by CARTS and CARRIAGES in the Public Streets of the City of *London*, and in the Metropolitan District; and the Number that have terminated Fatally, so far as such Cases have come to the Cognizance of the Metropolitan and City Police.”

DURING THE YEAR 1865.

DIVISION.	Numbers run over and killed.	Whether killed by Horses in Vehicles being driven or led.		Numbers maimed or injured.	Whether injured by Horses in Vehicles being driven or led.	
		Number of Cases in which driven.	Number of Cases in which led.		Number of Cases in which driven.	Number of Cases in which led.
A or Whitehall - -	2	2	- -	95	93	2
B „ Westminster - -	7	6	1 -	93	89	4
C „ St. James's - -	4	4	- -	138	136	2
D „ Marylebone - -	5	5	- -	83	83	-
E „ Holborn - -	3	3	- -	74	74	-
F „ Covent Garden - -	7	7	- -	65	65	-
G „ Finsbury - -	10	10	- -	83	83	-
H „ Whitechapel - -	4	4	- -	86	79	7
K „ Stepney - -	14	11	3 -	121	116	5
L „ Lambeth - -	2	2	- -	140	140	-
M „ Southwark - -	6	6	- -	142	140	2
N „ Islington - -	6	6	- -	81	81	-
P „ Camberwell - -	9	7	2 -	101	96	5
R „ Greenwich - -	8	8	- -	99	98	1
S „ Hampstead - -	14	13	1 -	45	42	3
T „ Kensington - -	6	5	1 -	49	44	5
V „ Wandsworth - -	6	4	2 -	32	30	2
W „ Clapham - -	6	4	2 -	31	14	17
X „ Paddington - -	9	8	1 -	53	51	2
Y „ Highgate - -	12	9	3 -	96	93	3
TOTAL - - -	140	124	16	1,707	1,647	60

1866, TO THE END OF FEBRUARY.

A or Whitehall - -	1	1	- -	10	9	1
B „ Westminster - -	2	2	- -	14	14	-
C „ St. James's - -	1	1	- -	16	16	-
D „ Marylebone - -	-	-	- -	12	12	-
E „ Holborn - -	2	2	- -	19	19	-
F „ Covent Garden - -	-	-	- -	11	11	-
G „ Finsbury - -	2	2	- -	17	17	-
H „ Whitechapel - -	1	-	1 -	7	6	1
K „ Stepney - -	1	1	- -	14	9	5
L „ Lambeth - -	1	1	- -	17	17	-
M „ Southwark - -	-	-	- -	27	26	1
N „ Islington - -	2	1	1 -	7	7	-
P „ Camberwell - -	2	2	- -	20	19	1
R „ Greenwich - -	2	2	- -	10	10	-
S „ Hampstead - -	-	-	- -	4	4	-
T „ Kensington - -	2	2	- -	4	3	1
V „ Wandsworth - -	-	-	- -	3	3	-
W „ Clapham - -	2	1	1 -	1	-	1
X „ Paddington - -	-	-	- -	10	9	1
Y „ Highgate - -	2	2	- -	8	7	1
TOTAL - - -	23	20	3	231	218	13

Metropolitan Police Office,
4, Whitehall-place, 6th March 1866.

Prepared from Superintendent's Returns,
Thos. Kittle, Inspector.

RETURN of the NUMBER of PERSONS KILLED or INJURED within the City Police District, from the 1st January 1865 to the 26th February 1866.

Year.	Number run over and killed.		Number maimed or injured.	
	By Horses driven.	By Horses led.	By Horses driven.	By Horses led.
1865 - - - -	12	2	201	6
1866 (to 26th February) -	1	2	29	1
TOTAL - - -	17		237	

City of London Police Office,
8th March 1866.

James Fraser, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.

ACCIDENTS (METROPOLIS).

RETURN of the Number of ACCIDENTS that have taken place since the 1st day of January 1865, to PERSONS RUN OVER by CARRIAGES in the Public Streets of the City of *London*, and in the Metropolitan District, and the Number that have terminated Fatally, so far as such Cases have come to the cognizance of the Metropolitan and City Police.

(*Mr. Owen Stanley.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
23 March 1866.*

CHAMBER OF LONDON.

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

OF THE

CHAMBERLAIN OF THE CITY OF LONDON,

RELATING TO

Coal and Wine Duties ; Blackfriars Bridge ; Police ; Ward Expenses ; Sewers ;
Coal Market Fund ; City's Duty on Coals, &c. ; Clerkenwell Improvement
Commissioners ; Newgate Market Fund ; Metropolitan Meat and Poultry
Market Site and Approaches ;—(pursuant to Act).

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
16 July 1866.

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COAL AND WINE DUTIES.

THE CHAMBERLAIN in Account with the Corporation of *London*, in respect of the COAL DUTIES (9d. per Ton) and WINE DUTIES (Act 24 & 25 Vict. c. 42), from 1 January to 31 December 1865.

<i>Dr</i>						
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
TO the gross amount of the above duty on coals brought into the Port of London - - - - -	118,105	10	-			
To ditto brought by railway conveyance - - - - -	90,688	2	6			
To ditto brought by inland navigation - - - - -	326	5	9			
To ditto brought by road traffic - - - - -	250	1	9			
				209,370	-	-
To the duty on wine - - - - -				9,956	5	2
				£.	219,326	5 2

<i>Cr</i>						
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
BY drawback allowed on coal duty - - - - -	20,245	8	6			
By charges and expenses of management - - - - -	3,403	12	9			
By cash paid Bank of England, to the credit of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to the account of the Thames Embankment and Metropolis Improvement Fund, pursuant to 9th section of above Act -	195,677	3	11			
				£.	219,326	5 2

Chamber of London, }
15 June 1866. }

Benjamin Scott, Chamberlain.

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.

THE CHAMBERLAIN in Account with the Corporation of *London*, in respect of the FUND for REBUILDING BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE (Act 26 & 27 Vict.), for the Year ending 31 December 1865.

<i>Dr</i>						
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
TO cash withdrawn from deposit - - - - -	65,000	-	-			
To rent - - - - -	60	-	-			
				£.	65,060	- -

<i>Cr</i>						
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
BY balance overpaid on 31 December 1864, as per statement delivered to the Honourable the House of Commons, 30 June 1865 - - - - -	749	14	3			
By purchase of ground and premises - - - - -	57	-	-			
By cash on account of contract for rebuilding the bridge - - - - -	55,900	-	-			
By expenses of laying foundation stone - - - - -	1,719	15	2			
By engineer - - - - -	2,500	-	-			
By surveyor's charges - - - - -	30	3	-			
By law charges, taxed costs, &c. - - - - -	225	5	2			
By stamps on bonds and incidental expenses - - - - -	398	7	7			
By balance in hand on 31 December 1865 - - - - -	3,479	14	10			
				£.	65,060	- -

Chamber of London, }
15 June 1866. }

Benjamin Scott, Chamberlain.

P O L I C E.

THE CHAMBERLAIN in Account with the Corporation of *London*, in respect of the *POLICE FUND*, pursuant to Act 2 & 3 Vict., for the Year ending 31 December 1865.

<i>Dr</i>		£.	s.	d.
TO balance in hand on the account ending 31 December 1864 (as per statement delivered to the Honourable the House of Commons, 30 June 1865) -		8,188	16	9½
	£. s. d.			
To cash received on account of rate due Christmas 1863 -	117 - -			
To cash received on account of rate due Christmas 1864 -	5,372 19 3			
To cash received on account of rate due Christmas 1865 -	25,377 13 -			
		30,867	12	3
To amount contributed by the Corporation, one equal fourth part of the expenses of the Police, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act -	- - - -	13,061	8	2
To cash received of the Bridge House Estates, in reimbursement of the expense of watching London Bridge for one year -	- - - -	382	4	-
To ditto from London Bridge, in reimbursement of the expense of watching Blackfriars Bridge, one year -	- - - -	286	-	-
To ditto in reimbursement for services of extra constables employed in private watching -	- - - -	2,279	2	3½
To amount received for fines and penalties imposed under the Act, viz.:—				
	£. s. d.			
Mansion House -	70 15 6			
Guildhall -	477 2 -			
		547	17	6
	£.	55,563	1	-
<i>Cr</i>		£.	s.	d.
BY salaries -	- - - -	3,015	-	-
By wages to the several Inspectors and Constables of the Force, for 53 weeks to 27 December 1865, including boot money -	- - - -	48,343	18	5
By transfer to the Superannuation Fund the amount of deductions from pay, fines for misconduct, stoppages when sick, &c., pursuant to 11th section of the Act, one year -	- - - -	1,282	8	2
By expenses of clothing, hats, caps, stocks, and accoutrements -	- - - -	2,882	18	6
By ditto of lanterns, one year -	- - - -	310	-	-
By ditto of the Chief Office and several Stations, including rent, taxes, repairs, furniture, and bedding -	- - - -	3,656	1	1
By expenses of printing and stationery -	- - - -	303	18	3
By amount paid to Police Constables for extra services, pursuant to 13th section of the Act -	- - - -	52	-	-
By expenses of making the rates, and for sundry incidental expenses -	- - - -	273	7	10
By pensions to Superannuated Watchmen, pursuant to 87th section of the Act -	- - - -	42	18	-
By law charges -	- - - -	30	8	8
		55,192	18	11
By balance in hand, on the account ending 31 December 1865 -	- - - -	370	2	1
	£.	55,563	1	-

Chamber of London, }
15 June 1866. }

Benjamin Scott, Chamberlain.

POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND.

THE CHAMBERLAIN in Account with the Corporation of *London*, in respect of the CITY POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND (Act 2 & 3 Vict.), for the Payment of Superannuated and Retiring Allowances, for the Year ending 31 December 1865.

<i>D^r</i>		£.	s.	d.
TO Amount of Fines for Assaults on Police Constables, &c., imposed under the Act, viz. :—				
	£. s. d.			
Mansion House - - - - -	74 19 6			
Guildhall - - - - -	71 1 6			
		146	1	-
To ditto of Deductions or Stoppages from the pay of the Police Force, for misconduct, sickness, and in respect of the Superannuation Fund, one year - - - - -	- - - - -	1,282	8	2
To interest on monies invested pursuant to the provisions of the said Act, viz. :—				
	£. s. d.			
New 3 l. per cent. - - - - -	831 - 6			
Reduced ditto - - - - -	14 10 11			
		845	11	5
To amount realised by the sale of old clothing - - - - -	- - - - -	398	10	5
To incidental receipts - - - - -	- - - - -	48	13	1½
To sale of stock - - - - -	- - - - -	701	4	9
	£.	3,422	8	10½
To balance overpaid on account ending 31 December 1865 - - - - -	- - - - -	1,056	19	2½
	£.	4,479	8	1
<i>C^r</i>				
	£. s. d.			
BY balance overpaid on 31 December 1864 (as per statement delivered to the Honourable the House of Commons, on 30 June 1865) - - - - -	- - - - -	701	4	9
By pensions to superannuated police constables - - - - -	- - - - -	3,778	3	4
	£.	4,479	8	1

Chamber of London, }
15 June 1866. }

Benjamin Scott, Chamberlain.

WARD RATES.

THE CHAMBERLAIN in Account with the Corporation of *London*, in respect of the WARD RATES levied for defraying the Charges for the Year 1865, of WARD CLERKS and BEADLES, and other Expenses connected with the holding of WARDMOTES, and for Local Purposes connected therewith, in the several Wards of the City of *London*, pursuant to Act 1 & 2 Vict.

<i>Dr</i>										£. s. d.		
TO balance in hand on 31 December 1864 (as per statement delivered to the Honourable the House of Commons, 30 June 1865) - - - - -										1,713	18	-
To cash received on account of rate levied in respect of the said expenses incurred in the year 1863 - - - - -										£.	s.	d.
										9	3	8
To ditto - - - ditto - - - 1864 - - - - -										257	15	9
To ditto - - - ditto - - - 1865 - - - - -										3,076	9	9
										3,343		
										£.	5,057	7 2
<i>Cr</i>												
BY cash paid to the deputies of the several wards in respect of the above-mentioned charges and expenses, for the year 1865, viz :-										£.	s.	d.
Aldersgate Within - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	6	8
Aldersgate Without - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	18	4
Bassishaw - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	10	6
Billingsgate - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	17	-
Bishopsgate Without - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	157	16	-
Bread-street - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	131	5	-
Bridge - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	6	-
Broad-street - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
Candlewick - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	-	-
Castle Baynard - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-
Cheap - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	194	15	7
Coleman-street - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	198	12	-
Cordwainer - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	-	-
Cornhill - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	157	15	11
Cripplegate Within - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	10	7
Cripplegate Without - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112	-	-
Dowgate - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	142	12	-
Farringdon Within - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	-	-
Farringdon Without - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-
Langbourn - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	165	-	-
Lime-street - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Portoken - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220	10	5
Queenhithe - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	18	11
Tower - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-
Vintry - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	14	-
Walbrook - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	5	-
										3,653		
By Billingsgate Ward, amount overpaid on 1864 rate returned to the collector - - - - -										54	7	11
By incidental expenses - - - - -										2	-	-
										56		
										3,709		
By balance in hand on 31 December 1865 - - - - -										1,347	10	4
										£.	5,057	7 2

Chamber of London, }
15 June 1865. }

Benjamin Scott, Chamberlain.

SEWERS.

No. I.—CONSOLIDATED RATE ACCOUNT.

THE CHAMBERLAIN of London, Treasurer, in Account with the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London, for One Year ending 29 September 1865.

<i>D^r</i>					£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1864-65.										
TO cash received on rate made 21 July 1863	-	-	-	-	151	13	9			
To ditto on rate made 26 January 1864	-	-	-	-	1,945	11	10			
To ditto on rate made 12 July 1864	-	-	-	-	45,178	2	9			
To ditto on rate made 24 January 1865	-	-	-	-	44,425	11	6			
								91,700	19	10
To ditto, compositions for paving, &c.	-	-	-	-				966	5	9
To ditto, fines, penalties, &c.	-	-	-	-				264	6	-
To ditto, fees for licenses for hoards, &c.	-	-	-	-				1,769	4	4
To ditto, in reimbursement of monies expended for improvements	-	-	-	-				8,786	15	4
To ditto, contribution from Corporation towards improvements	-	-	-	-				1,000	-	-
To ditto, in respect of sanitary and compulsory works	-	-	-	-				4	-	11
To ditto, in respect of dangerous structures	-	-	-	-				424	9	3
To ditto, rents and sundry receipts	-	-	-	-				469	3	6
To ditto, fees for interment at the City of London Cemetery	-	-	-	-				5,425	18	3
To ditto, produce of sale of crops, &c. at Cemetery Land	-	-	-	-				105	6	-
To ditto, produce of sale of condemned meat	-	-	-	-				310	18	3
To ditto, fees received of inspectors of gas meters, under Gas Measures Acts	-	-	-	-				1,267	17	7
To ditto, reimbursement of expenses, gas testing house	-	-	-	-				26	5	-
Balance overpaid on 29 September 1865	-	-	-	-				7,890	16	2
					£.			120,412	6	2
<i>C^r</i>								£.	s.	d.
BY balance overpaid on 29 September 1864 (as per statement delivered to the Honourable the House of Commons, 30 June 1865)	-	-	-	-				6,850	15	3
By cash, paving and repairing pavements	-	-	-	-				31,763	7	1
By ditto, lighting	-	-	-	-				13,308	8	5
By ditto, cleansing	-	-	-	-				10,306	8	7
By ditto, sundry artificers	-	-	-	-				3,125	16	1
By ditto, salaries	-	-	-	-				6,048	13	1
By ditto, retiring allowances	-	-	-	-				676	-	-
By ditto, sanitary expenses	-	-	-	-				34	4	7
By ditto, in respect of dangerous structures	-	-	-	-				183	14	1
By ditto, wages to workmen, breaking and dressing stone, men at cemetery, and other disbursements	-	-	-	-				4,700	-	-
By ditto, law expenses	-	-	-	-				1,208	17	5
By ditto, Parliamentary expenses	-	-	-	-				474	6	8
By ditto, purchase of ground for improvements, &c.	-	-	-	-				34,481	13	8
By ditto, life annuity account	-	-	-	-				57	4	3
By ditto, commission on collection of rates	-	-	-	-				2,852	12	9
By ditto, sundry incidental charges	-	-	-	-				1,643	3	9
By ditto, City of London Cemetery expenses	-	-	-	-				1,677	4	4
By ditto, survey of the City of London for the purposes of rating	-	-	-	-				123	18	-
By ditto, interest on monies advanced in the chamber	-	-	-	-				257	15	6
By ditto, expenses under Gas Measures Acts	-	-	-	-				367	12	6
By ditto, expenses of testing gas	-	-	-	-				270	10	-
					£.			120,412	6	2

Chamber of London, }
15 June 1866. }

Benjamin Scott, Chamberlain.

No. 2.—SEWERS' RATE ACCOUNT.

THE CHAMBERLAIN of *London*, Treasurer, in Account with the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of *London*, for One Year ending 20 September 1865.

<i>D^r</i>		£.	s.	d.
TO balance in hand on 29 September 1864 (as per statement delivered to the Honourable the House of Commons, 30 June 1865) - - - - -		6,971	17	2½
To cash received on rate made 26 January 1864 - - - - -		881	9	8
To ditto on rate made 24 January 1865 - - - - -		16,990	6	1
To cash, in reimbursement of the expense of constructing private drains - - -		446	16	8
To ditto, composition for building sewers - - - - -		1,232	16	10
	£.	26,523	6	5½
<i>C^r</i>		£.	s.	d.
BY cash paid for building new sewers - - - - -		2,231	19	2
By ditto, bricklayers' work, &c., repairing and cleansing sewers - - - - -		3,833	4	9
By ditto, making private drains - - - - -		424	18	2
By ditto, engineers' work, gully traps, &c. - - - - -		290	2	1
By ditto, incidental expenses - - - - -		50	5	7
By ditto, law expenses - - - - -		8	2	4
By ditto, contribution towards expenses of Metropolitan Board of Works - - -		9,632	4	4
	£.	16,470	16	5
Balance in hand on 29 September 1865 - - - - -		10,052	10	½
	£.	26,523	6	5½

Chamber of London, }
15 June 1866. }

Benjamin Scott, Chamberlain.

No. 3.—METROPOLIS MAIN DRAINAGE RATE ACCOUNT.

THE CHAMBERLAIN of *London*, Treasurer, in Account with the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of *London*, for One Year ending 29 September 1865.

<i>D^r</i>		£.	s.	d.
TO cash received on rate made pursuant to precept of the Metropolitan Board of Works, dated 25 September 1863 - - -	£. s. d.	217	-	5
To ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated 23 September 1864 - - -	£. s. d.	17,205	11	-
		17,422	11	5
Balance overpaid 29 September 1865 - - - - -		1,501	7	2½
	£.	18,923	18	7½
<i>C^r</i>		£.	s.	d.
BY balance overpaid on 29 September 1864 (as per statement delivered to the Honourable the House of Commons, 30 June 1865) - - -		1,033	18	11½
By cash paid into the Bank of England to the credit of the Metropolitan Board of Works, pursuant to precept dated 23 September 1864 - - -		17,235	-	3
By ditto, commission on collection of rate - - - - -		443	9	8
By ditto, making out main drainage rate-books - - - - -		91	4	8
By ditto, reimbursements of amount overpaid on rates - - - - -		74	17	9
By ditto, interest on monies overdrawn in the chamber - - - - -		45	7	4
	£.	18,923	18	7½

Chamber of London, }
15 June 1866. }

Benjamin Scott, Chamberlain.

COAL MARKET FUND.

THE CHAMBERLAIN in Account with the Corporation of *London*, in respect of the COAL MARKET FUND (Acts 1 & 2 Will. 4; 1 & 2 Vict., and 9 Vict.) for One Year, ending 31 December 1865.

<i>Dr</i>		£.	s.	d.
TO balance in hand 31 December 1864 (as per statement delivered to the Honourable the House of Commons, 30 June 1865) - - - - -		4,819	7	5
To rents of offices at the Coal Market - - - - -		1,896	-	3
	£.	6,215	7	8
<i>Cr</i>		£.	s.	d.
BY compensation to the late labouring land coal-meters for the City of London, on the abolition of their offices, pursuant to the Act 1 & 2 Will. 4 - - -		163	16	-
By ditto, to the late labouring land coal-meters for the City of Westminster, on the abolition of their offices, pursuant to the said Act - - - - -		107	5	-
By ditto, to the late labouring land coal-meters for the Counties of Middlesex and Essex, pursuant to the said Act - - - - -		15	12	5
By salaries to officers - - - - -		392	10	-
By pension - - - - -		52	-	-
By artificers' work in repairs and alterations at the Coal Market - - -		812	9	5
By gas lighting - - - - -		45	13	11
By law expenses - - - - -		44	10	7
By insurance of Coal Exchange - - - - -		38	15	-
By rates, taxes, tithes, and water rent - - - - -		539	7	8
By disbursements and incidentals - - - - -		168	7	-
By amount deposited at interest - - - - -		3,000	-	-
	£.	5,380	7	-
By balance in hand on 31 December 1865 - - -		835	-	8
	£.	6,215	7	8

Chamberlain of London, }
15 June 1866.

Benjamin Scott, Chamberlain.

CITY'S DUTY ON COALS, &c.

THE CHAMBERLAIN in Account with the Corporation of *London*, in respect of the CITY'S DUTY of Four-pence per Ton on COALS, &c. (24 & 25 Vict.), for the Year ending 31 December 1865.

<i>D^r</i>										£.	s.	d.
TO balance in hand on 31 December 1864 (as per statement delivered to the Honourable the House of Commons, 30 June 1865) - - - - -										21,841	6	-
										£.	s.	d.
To dues on coals brought into port of London - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,491	6	8
To ditto per Grand Junction Canal - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	145	-	4
To ditto per railways - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,305	16	8
To ditto per road traffic - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111	3	-
To interest on monies deposited - - - - -										93,053	6	8
To income tax retained on deputy sea coal-meters' pensions - - - - -										5,677	11	1
To ditto, on interest on loans - - - - -										76	18	8
										576	5	10
										£.	121,225	8 3

<i>C^r</i>										£.	s.	d.
BY drawback allowed - - - - -										8,112	14	-
By return of duty (Act 14 & 15 Vict.) - - - - -										885	5	4
By proportion of expenses of collection and management - - - - -										1,250	12	2
By compensation allowances late sea coal-meters, &c. - - - - -										3,351	-	10
By interest on loans (remaining of 540,000 <i>l.</i>) - - - - -										16,421	18	5
By - ditto - (600,000 <i>l.</i>) - - - - -										13,815	-	3
By amount transferred to City's 4 <i>d.</i> coal duty surplus account to meet bonds falling due - - - - -										59,908	7	-
By income tax - - - - -										2,205	15	11
										£.	105,950	13 11
By balance in hand on 31 December 1865 - - - - -										15,274	14	4
										£.	121,225	8 3

Chamber of London, }
15 June 1866;

Benjamin Scott, Chamberlain.

CLERKENWELL IMPROVEMENT COMMISSIONERS.

THE CHAMBERLAIN in Account with the Corporation of *London*, in respect of the Improvements authorised to be effected, viz., from Farringdon Street to Coppice Row, Clerkenwell (Acts 13 & 14 Vict., and 14 & 15 Vict.), to complete the Improvements commenced by the Clerkenwell Improvement Commissioners, for the Year ending 31 December 1865.

<i>D^r</i>		£.	s.	d.
TO balance in hand on the 31 December 1864 (as per statement delivered to the Honourable the House of Commons, 30 June 1865)	- - - -	10,192	16	8½
To interest on purchase-money for the purposes of the improvement	- - - -	5,732	18	6
To rents	- - - -	226	18	4
To reimbursement of the expense of building vaults	- - - -	180	-	-
To cash from the Corporation	- - - -	30,000	-	-
	£.	46,332	13	6½

<i>C^r</i>		£.	s.	d.
By interest on temporary loans	- - - -	12,621	17	8
By salaries and allowances	- - - -	640	-	-
By rents, deficiencies of rates, &c.	- - - -	1,303	2	11
By law charges, costs on disputed claims, &c.	- - - -	27	5	11
By expense of making up roads, &c.	- - - -	1,275	-	-
By income tax allowed tenants	- - - -	3	16	10
By land lodging houses for the labouring poor	- - - -	20,858	8	3
	£.	36,729	11	7
By balance in hand 31 December 1865	- - - -	9,603	1	11½
	£.	46,332	13	6½

Chamber of London, }
15 June 1866. }

Benjamin Scott, Chamberlain.

NEWGATE MARKET FUND.

THE CHAMBERLAIN in Account with the Corporation of *London*, in respect of the NEWGATE MARKET FUND (Act 24 & 25 Vict.), from 1 January to 31 December 1865.

<i>D^r</i>		£.	s.	d.
To balance overdrawn 31 December 1865	- - - -	197	6	5
	£.	197	6	5

<i>C^r</i>		£.	s.	d.
By balance overdrawn on the 31st December 1864 (as per statement delivered to the Honourable the House of Commons, 30 June 1865)	- - - -	107	6	5
By interest on loan	- - - -	90	-	-
	£.	197	6	5

Chamber of London, }
15 June 1866. }

Benjamin Scott, Chamberlain.

METROPOLITAN MEAT AND POULTRY MARKET SITE AND APPROACHES.

THE CHAMBERLAIN in Account with the Corporation of *London* in respect of the METROPOLITAN MEAT and POULTRY MARKET SITE and APPROACHES Account, from 1 January to 31 December 1865 (Act 23 & 24 Vict.)

<i>D^r</i>		£.	s.	d.
TO balance in hand 31 December 1864 (as per statement delivered to the Honourable the House of Commons, 30 June 1865) - - - - -		129,210	17	—
To sale of old materials - - - - -		1,535	7	11
	£.	130,746	4	11
<i>C^r</i>		£.	s.	d.
BY purchase of ground premises, &c. - - - - -		2,671	1	4
By law charges - - - - -		1,524	7	11
By rents, rates, taxes, &c. - - - - -		1,067	17	11
By surveys and valuations - - - - -		338	15	—
By salaries - - - - -		156	10	—
By interest on loans - - - - -		16,988	15	—
By expense of removing bodies to Ilford Cemetery - - - - -		149	5	10
By artificers - - - - -		7	11	4
By incidental expenses - - - - -		18	1	4
By loan repaid - - - - -		17,500	—	—
	£.	40,420	5	8
By balance in hand, 31 December 1865 - - - - -		90,325	19	3
	£.	130,746	4	11

Chamber of London }
15 June 1866. }

Benjamin Scott, Chamberlain.

CHAMBER OF LONDON.

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

OF THE

CHAMBERLAIN OF THE CITY OF LONDON,

RELATING TO

Coal and Wine Duties; Blackfriars Bridge;
Police; Ward Expenses; Sewers; Coal
Market Fund; City's Duty on Coals, &c.;
Clerkenwell Improvement Commissioners;
Newgate Market Fund; Metropolitan
Meat and Poultry Market Site and Ap-
proaches;—(pursuant to Act).

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
16 July 1866.

COMMONS AND OPEN SPACES (METROPOLIS).

RETURN (*in part*) to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 26 April 1866;—*for*.

“COPY of ORDNANCE SURVEY of COMMONS and OPEN SPACES within
the METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT.”

(So far as relates to INDEX to MAPS.)

Note.—The MAPS referred to are deposited in the Library of the House of Commons.

(*Mr. William Cowper.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
10 August 1866.

COMMONS AND OPEN SPACES WITHIN A RADIUS OF FIFTEEN MILES ROUND LONDON.

INDEX to MAPS of all the COMMONS and OPEN SPACES within a Radius of Fifteen Miles round *London* (Charing Cross), according to the Ordnance Survey; specifying the Name of each Common or Open Space, with the Acreage respectively, and the Parishes within which such Commons or Open Spaces are situated.

Note.—Those Parishes marked with a * are within the Fifteen Mile Radius, but are not included within the Metropolitan Police District. The numbers prefixed to the Parish Names refer to the Drawings containing Plans, on the scale of Six Inches to a Mile, of all the Commons and Open Spaces enumerated.

C O U N T Y.	N A M E O F P A R I S H.	N A M E O F C O M M O N O R O P E N S P A C E.	Probable Area in Acres.	R E M A R K S by the Overseers of the Poor as to the Reputed Rights over the said Commons, &c.	R E M A R K S.
E s s e x	* Aveley	- - - None.	A. R. P.	- - - - -	A small part of Chadwell Heath is in Barking parish. See Dagenham parish.
	Barking	- - - None	- - - - -	- - - - -	
	1. Chigwell	- - - Hainault Forest	50 0 0 remaining out of 570 0 0	- - - - -	
	2. Chingford	- - - Part of Epping Forest (Manor of St. Paul)	350 0 0	- - - - -	
	3. Dagenham	- - - Beacontree Heath	6 2 36	- - - - -	
	East Ham	- - - None.			In addition to this heath, there would appear to be another, called Chadwell Heath, of which about six acres remain uninclosed.

The public have a mere permissive right over the uninclosed portion of the forest. An Act was passed in 1862 to inclose the whole, which then consisted of 600 acres, provided that 50 acres were apportioned and appropriated for exercise and recreation for the inhabitants of the vicinity. About 30 acres have been either absorbed in roads or sold to pay expenses, and the valuer has begun to fence the recreation-ground, and is allotting the remainder.

A great quantity of the commons of these manors are inclosed now. The Crown gave the Lords of the Manors the soil, trees, underwood, &c., in as full, free, and ample manner as in its hands were or ought to have been; also the right to hold courts of homage, by which the lands have been managed ever since, and records regularly kept. The freeholders, copyholders, and farmers of the Lord's farms have exercised the right of pasturage for cows and horses. The public have had free access to the whole without let or hindrance.

A great many of the occupiers of houses and land adjoining the common, turn cows, pigs, and other stock on the same, but whether they have a right to do so the overseers do not know.

Chingford Green is in this parish.

INDEX to MAPS of all the Commons and Open Spaces within a Radius of Fifteen Miles round *London* (Charing Cross), according to the Ordnance Survey, &c.—*continued*.

COUNTY.	NAME OF PARISH.	NAME OF COMMON OR OPEN SPACE.	Probable Area in Acres.	REMARKS by the Overseers of the Poor as to the Reputed Rights over the said Commons, &c.	REMARKS.
Essex— <i>continued</i> .	11. Walthamstow— <i>contd.</i>	Walthamstow Common Marsh	A. R. P. 140 0 0	Lammas land, subject to right of common of pasture by all occupiers of property in the parish from the 13th August to the 25th March in every year.	
		Church Common Recreation Ground.	2 0 0	Allotted as recreation ground for the inhabitants. A splendid opportunity is afforded for obtaining a large public park on the manors of Walthamstow Toney and High Hall, and the adjoining manor of Leyton.	
	12. Wanstead	Wanstead Flats		The overseers state they would be glad to make the Return, if in their power, but as it would require some person to take the measurements of the commons, &c., he would require remuneration, which it is not in their power to give.	It has been ascertained that the places named are in this parish.
	* Wennington	Sprathall Green			
		Nightingale Place			
	13. West Ham	- None.			
		A portion of Wanstead Flats, Epping Forest.	2 0 0	The overseers are not aware of any rights possessed by the public over these two acres.	
	West Thurrock	- None.			
	14. Woodford	Woodford Green, and Green at Woodford Bridge	15 0 0 to 20 0 0	The commoners have a right of pasturage.	
	15. Aldenham	Letchmore Heath	6 0 0	Used as a recreation ground by the inhabitants from time immemorial, and a pond, which is used as a public watering place.	
HERTFORD	Bushey	- None.			
	16. Cheshunt	Waltham Marsh	69 2 4	Commonable, at all times, for horses, cows, and neat cattle belonging to the resident householders of the parish.	Waltham Marsh and All Marsh are in dispute between the parishes of Cheshunt and Waltham Holy Cross.
		Ditto	57 0 4		
		All Marsh	28 2 36		
		Little Hoppitt	7 2 30	Commonable for horses, cows, and neat cattle, from 12th May to 12th August for the owners of leases in such commons, and from the 12th August to the 2nd February for the resident householders of the parish, after which last-mentioned date such commons are shut up to the said 12th May.	
		Great Hoppitt	18 1 38		
		Thistley Marsh	11 3 32		
		Turner's Hill Marsh	16 1 16		
		Ditto	19 2 4		
		The Night Leys	19 3 37		
		Ditto	2 2 0		
		Turnford Marsh	13 2 27		
		Ditto	3 0 0		

Parish	Common	Acres	Enclosed	Open	Other	Remarks
Chipping Barnet	-	-	-	-	-	Barnet Common has been inclosed, and there are, therefore, now no commons or open spaces in this parish upon which the public have any legal right to enter.
East Barnet	-	-	-	-	-	There is not so much as half an acre of waste land in the parish.
Elstree	-	-	-	-	-	
* Hatfield	-	-	-	-	-	
17. Northaw	-	-	-	-	-	Left open at the inclosure of the common in 1806.
* North Mimms	-	-	-	-	-	The copyholders alone have the right of pasturage
18. Ridge	-	-	-	-	-	Occupiers of land in the parish have the right of herbage
19. Shenley	-	-	-	-	-	Used by farmers whose lands adjoin the commons.
20. Totteridge	-	-	-	-	-	The parishioners have a right to turn on stock on the common, to the water from any of the ponds, and to dig gravel for the repair of the highways of the parish.
* Watford	-	-	-	-	-	Allotted to the parishioners, on the inclosure of Watford Field.
* Wormley	-	-	-	-	-	Inclosed about seven years.
Beckenham	-	-	-	-	-	
Bexley	-	-	-	-	-	
Bromley	-	-	-	-	-	Commons inclosed nearly 40 years ago.
21. Charlton - next - Woolwich.	-	-	-	-	-	Public uses from time immemorial
* Chelsfield	-	-	-	-	-	The public have had liberty to play cricket on both of these greens.
22. Chislehurst	-	-	-	-	-	The public are reputed to have a general right to use the common for lawful recreation, so as not to prejudice the rights of the common.
Crayford	-	-	-	-	-	
* Cudham	-	-	-	-	-	Used by the inhabitants for turning out stock
* Dartford	-	-	-	-	-	The public have used the Brimpt as a cricket ground for above 100 years.

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COUNTY.	NAME OF PARISH.	NAME OF COMMON OR OPEN SPACE.	Probable Area in Acres.	REMARKS by the Overseers of the Poor as to the Reputed Rights over the said Commons, &c.	REMARKS.
KENT—continued.	* Dartford—continued.	Dartford Heath	A. R. P. 360 0 0	Used as a common for upwards of 100 years. The tenants of the manor have certain rights to turn out sheep and cattle.	See Wilmington parish.
	Down	- - - None.			
	23. East Wickham	Shoulder O'Mutton Green	{ 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 }	Waste or open land from time immemorial; only piece of land for recreation for the inhabitants of the place, thickly populated with the working class.	
	24. Eltham	Eltham Common	40 3 0	Part of this common was inclosed by the War Department, with the consent of the inhabitants, for the purpose of the "Herbert Hospital," in exchange for which they (W.D.) gave a piece of land adjoining the common, and extending into the parish of Kidbrooke. The rights of common are still enjoyed by the tenants and parishioners.	
		Eltham Green	7 2 8	The parishioners also enjoy the pasturage of this green; a part of this green, which was on the south side of road, has lately been inclosed by the adjoining landowner. It is important that what remains should be left open.	
	25. Erith	Courtyard Green	0 1 0	Awarded under an Inclosure Act, passed 52 Geo. 3.	
	Eynesford	Lessness Heath	9 0 0		
	26. Farnborough	- - - None.			
		Farnborough Common	3 0 0	The property of the parishioners.	
		Open Spaces from Broad-street Green to Leach's Green.	2 0 0		
		Upper Green - street Green and Lower Green-street Green.	2 0 0		
		Old Hill, formerly part of the Turnpike-road, open space on one side.	1 0 0		
	Foot's Cray	- - - None.			Remainder in Lewisham parish.
	27. Greenwich	Blackheath (within the Royal Manor of Greenwich).	110 0 0	The freeholders have a right of pasturage, unstinted, on and over the common; and the public claim a prescriptive and immemorial right to the free use of the said common for purposes of recreation and healthful exercise.	

28. Hayes	-	-	Hayes Common	-	-	220	0	0	The freeholders claim the right of pasturage; the inhabitants generally claim the right of cutting heath and furze for fuel.	There is also a space called Pickhurst Green.
29. Keston	-	-	Keston Common	-	-	51	3	22	The Lord of the Manor claims the soil, and the parishioners claim the right of cutting furze and heath.	Leaves Green is also partly in this parish (see Cudham).
30. Kidbrooke	-	-	Kidbrooke Green	-	-	4	0	0	For public uses from time immemorial.	
27. Lewisham	-	-	- - - None.	-	-	157	0	0	The overseers of the poor consider that the public have no vested rights over that part of the common of Blackheath which lies in the parish of Lewisham.	Remainder in Greenwich Parish.
North Cray	-	-	- - - None.	-	-	1	1	0	Free to the parishioners. Right of way, and free to the poor of the parish.	
31. Orpington	-	-	Broomhill Common	-	-	1	0	20		
	-	-	Darriek Little Common	-	-	0	3	0		
	-	-	Gumping Common	-	-	0	3	0		
	-	-	Sparrow Common	-	-	98	0	0	Claimed to belong to the public from time immemorial, which is denied by the Lord of the Manor.	
32. Plumstead	-	-	Plumstead Common	-	-	56	0	0		
	-	-	Bostal Common	-	-	46	1	3	The ratepayers and occupiers have the right of pasturage, as well as to cut the furze for fuel, and the parish dig gravel for the repair of the roads. The Lords of the Manor claim the right to sell the peat earth, on some parts of the common.	
St. Mary Cray	-	-	- - - None.	-	-					
St. Nicholas, Deptford	-	-	- - - None.	-	-					
33. St. Paul's Cray	-	-	Paul's Cray Common	-	-					
St. Paul's, Deptford	-	-	- - - None.	-	-					
* Sutton at Home	-	-	- - - None.	-	-					
West Wickham	-	-	- - - None.	-	-					
* Wilmington	-	-	Wilmington Common	-	-	1	1	0	The public have been accustomed to turn out for feeding horses, cows, sheep, and other cattle, without hindrance; the overseers are not aware of any other privilege enjoyed by the public.	See Dartford Parish.
	-	-	Dartford Heath (part of)	-	-	4	0	0		
21. Woolwich	-	-	Woolwich Common	-	-	60	0	0	The common is the property of Her Majesty's Government, and is used for exercising the troops.	See Charlton Parish.
84. Acton	-	-	Old Oak Common	-	-	104	1	38	The parishioners have exercised the right of turning cattle on to graze from time immemorial, but at present this right is disputed by the Lord of the Manor, who claims the free and sole use, and the case is now in court. The public have had a right of way over all these spaces.	"The Steyne" is also in this Parish.
	-	-	Acton Green	-	-	16	3	28		
	-	-	A small space at Friars-place	-	-	2	0	0		
	-	-	A roadside slip at East Acton	-	-	-	-	-		
All Saints, Poplar	-	-	- - - None.	-	-					
Ashford	-	-	- - - None.	-	-					

MIDDLESEX

COUNTY.	NAME OF PARISH.	NAME OF COMMON OR OPEN SPACE.	Probable Area in Acres.	R E M A R K S by the Overseers of the Poor as to the Reputed Rights over the said Commons, &c.	R E M A R K S.
MIDDLESEX—contd.					
	Bromley, St. Leonard	- - - None.	A. R. P.		
35.	Chiswick - -	Back Common, Turnham Green -	10 0 0	Poor people are allowed to dry their clothes, the inhabitants and school children use it as a playground, and have the general use of it.	
		Front Common, Turnham Green -	5 0 0	The public have general access to it, and the game of cricket is played there; it is partially inclosed by a dwarf iron railing.	
	Christchurch, Spital-fields.	- - - None.			
	Clerkenwell -	- - - None.			
	Cowley -	- - - None.			
	Cranford -	- - - None.			
36.	Ealing -	Haven Green -	8 0 0	These commons are all intersected by public roads (which are included in the area here given); the parishioners have had uninterrupted right of use from time immemorial.	
		Ealing Common -	46 0 0		
		Drayton Green -	2 0 0		
		Ealing Green -	4 0 0		
		Ealing Dean Common	14 0 0	Let in small allotments to the poor, with the consent of the Lord of the Manor and the copyholders.	
		Ditto - -	8 1 0		
37.	East Badfont -	The Village Green -	3 0 0	Awarded under the Inclosure Act of 53 Geo. 3, 1812-13.	
	East Smithfield	- - - None.			
	Edgware -	- - - None.		The commons have been inclosed.	
38.	Edmonton -	The Green, Lower Edmonton	0 2 0	The public have had uninterrupted right of way over and upon all these commons from time immemorial. All the commons were inclosed by 40 Geo. 3, c. 17.	
		The Green, Windmere Hill	1 0 0		
		The Green, Southgate	1 0 0		
39.	Enfield -	Chase Side Green -	12 1 33	Left open by the Inclosure Act, 41 Geo. 3, c. 143, and used as a recreation ground for the inhabitants of the parish, and as a common.	
40.	Feltham -	Village Green -	2 0 0		Nil.
	Finchley -	- - - None.			
	Friern Barnet -	- - - None.			

Wormwood Scrubs is situate in Hammersmith Parish.

41. Fulham	-	-	-	13	3	8	The inhabitants of Fulham parish have certain rights on Wormholt Scrubs and Eelbrook Common, which are defined in the Court Rolls of the Manor. See Faulkner's History of Fulham, Ed. 1813, pages 23 to 25 inclusive.
				168	1	11	Probably the property of the copyholders of Fulham Manor.
				2	1	29	Used as a village green by the surrounding inhabitants.
				4	0	11	Gibbs' Green adjoins North End-road, leading from Walham Green to Hammersmith-road.
				0	1	20	The lands subject to Laomias rights in Fulham parish are very extensive, but their boundaries are at present undefined.
				Uncertain			The copyholders have the right of cutting furze, digging gravel, and depasturing their cattle on these commons without stint; they have been both dug over for gravel.
42. Great Stanmore	-	-	-	130	0	0	Left open by the last Act of Inclosure, and is now inclosed by posts and rails to preserve it for the recreation of the children of the parish.
43. Greenford	-	-	-	0	1	0	Open to the public from time immemorial.
44. Hammersmith	-	-	-	8	2	0	The public have hitherto had a right, in common with the Crown, from Kingston Bridge to the private gardens at Hampton Court Palace, abutting on the Thames; this is the only waste within Hampton Wick remaining uninclosed.
				6	2	0	Right of digging gravel given to the parishioners by award dated 20th January 1816.
				0	1	0	
Hampton	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				-	-	-	
45. Hanwell	-	-	-	0	3	0	
Hanworth	-	-	-	-	-	-	
46. Harefield	-	-	-	4	0	0	
Harlington	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Harmondsworth	-	-	-	-	-	-	
47. Harrow	-	-	-	46	0	0	
				1	0	0	
48. Hayes	-	-	-	9	0	0	
49. Hendon	-	-	-	-	-	-	

For Hackney, see St. John at.

For Hadley, see Monkton Hadley.

For Hampstead, see St. John.

"The Butts" is in this parish.

There is also a place called the "Old Gravel Pit."

There is also the village green and the grammar school cricket ground.

There is also Rushy Common and Brent Green.

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COUNTY.	NAME OF PARISH.	NAME OF COMMON OR OPEN SPACE.	Probable Area in Acres.	R E M A R K S by the Overseers of the Poor as to the Reputed Rights over the said Commons, &c.	R E M A R K S.
MIDDLESEX— <i>contd.</i>	Heston	- - - None.	A. R. P.		
	50. Hillingdon	Coney Green - - -	8 2 0	The public have, time out of mind, exercised the right of playing cricket, and all other games, including bonfires and fireworks.	
		Fair Green - - -	0 2 0	Playground; pleasure fair held on 16th May.	
		Uxbridge Common - - -	15 0 0	Left open by the Inclosure Act, and used as a public recreation ground.	
		Watering places, fishing and other paths, gravel pits, &c.	2 1 32	Set out by the Inclosure Commissioners at the time of inclosure.	
	51. Hornsey	None but some green patches between road and footpath leading from Hornsey Church to foot of Muswell Hill,	6 or 8 0 0		
	52. Ickenham	Ickenham Green - - -	14 0 0	The inhabitants have a free right of pasturage.	
		Ickenham Marsh - - -	25 0 0	The marsh is inclosed.	
	53. Isleworth	Hounslow Heath (Review Ground)	264 0 0	There is a footpath from the Staines road across the Review Ground to the Hanworth road, which is used by the public, but believed to be allowed only by the courtesy of the military authorities.	
		Uninclosed space at Wyke Green	5 0 0	The public have no rights on this green (through which there is a road), the land being rented with the adjoining farm.	
MIDDLESEX— <i>contd.</i>	54. Kingsbury	Kingsbury Green, and some roadside slips.	2 0 0	The copyholders have the right of pasturage - -	There is also Hoe Green.
	Laleham	- - - None.			
	Littleton	- - - None.			
	Little Stanmore	Road-side slip - - -	- - -		
	55. Monken Hadley	Hadley Common - - -	180 0 0	The only waste land in this parish is a slip between the St. Alban's road and Mr. Smith's land, which he claims.	There is also Hadley Green.
				This common is, by the Act of Parliament 17 Geo. 3, for dividing the Chase of Enfield, vested in the churchwardens of the parish of Monken Hadley for the time being, and their successors for ever, in trust as in the said Act mentioned. The public have no rights over the said common.	
	56. Northolt	Northolt Green - - -	1 2 0	The overseers think the public have a right over the green.	

[illegible]

There are also small open spaces called Platt's Land, Fortuna Green, and West End.

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MIDDLESEX— <i>contd.</i>	St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.	- - - None.	A. R. P. 0 2 0	This green has recently been planted, and seats placed for the public, who have a right to walk through. The land is copyhold, and was given to remain open for the inhabitants of that part of the town of Islington.	For Commons, and Remarks, see Return for 25 miles radius. - - - ditto.
	St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington.	- - - None.			
	61. St. Mary, Islington	Islington Green - - -			
	St. Mary-le-bone	- - - None.			
	St. Mary-le-Strand	- - - None.			
	St. Mary, Stoke Newington.	- - - None.			
	St. Mary, Stratford, Bow.	- - - None.			
	St. Mary, Whitechapel	- - - None.			
	St. Matthew, Bethnal Green.	- - - None.			
	St. Pancras	- - - None.			
	St. Paul, Covent Garden,	- - - None.			
	St. Paul, Shadwell	- - - None.			
	St. Peter, Westminster	- - - None.			
	St. Sepulchre	- - - None.			
	62. Shepperton	- - -			
	South Mimms	- - - None.			
	63. Staines	- - -			
	Stanwell	- - - None.			
	64. Stepney	Stepney Green - - -			
		Mile End Road-side waste			
	Sunbury	- - - None.			
	Teddington	- - - None.			
	65. Tottenham	Tottenham Green - - -			
		Wood Green Common			
		West Green - - -			
		Duckett's Green			
		Chapman's Green			
		Clay Bush Hill			
		Bound's Green			
		Bean's Green			
		Hangre Green			
		Pago Green			

There is also an open space at Elm Lodge.

The greater part inclosed by the copyholders of the property adjoining.
Over which the public travel without hindrance.

The inhabitants have the right of pasturage over these commons at all seasons of the year, but the right to the soil is vested in the Lord of the Manor. The custom of the parish is to allow portions of the commons (small slips) to be inclosed by the adjoining freeholders upon the payment of such sum as the vestry shall determine, and the Lord of the Manor receives a like sum for the extinguishment of his right. No inclosure is allowed without the consent of the vestry.

SURREY	66. Twickenham	-	-	-	-	250	0	0	Part of Hounslow Heath is in this parish.
	67. West Drayton	-	-	-	-	4	1	10	Uxbridge Common is in Hillingdon parish.
	Willesden	-	-	-	None.	-	-	-	
	68. } 69. } 70. } 71. }	-	-	-	None.	-	-	-	
	Banstead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
72. Barnes	-	-	-	-	Barnes Common	100	0	0	For Commons, and Remarks, see Return for 25 miles radius.
73. Battersea	-	-	-	-	Battersea West Common (Wandsworth Common).	183	0	0	
74. Beddington	-	-	-	-	Battersea East Common (Clapham Common).	111	0	0	
75. Camberwell, St. Giles	-	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	Beddington Corner, in the Hamlet of Wallington, is in this parish.
					Pekham Rye Common	50	0	0	

These lands are vested in various freeholders, who take the crops; the inhabitants having the right of pasture from the 12th August to the 5th April.

Awarded by the Commissioners under the Inclosure Act, 1817, and is let from year to year, and the proceeds given in fuel to the poor; but the public has a right to use it as a place of recreation. Adjoining the green is a field belonging to the parish, containing 3A. 2R. 28P. (the two forming a triangular piece, bounded by public roads), which it is highly desirable should be secured to the public for a pleasure garden and recreation ground.

Awarded under an Act of Inclosure as a place of recreation for the inhabitants.

The copyholders have the right of pasture. The public have the rights of the walks, &c.

The overseers consider the public have undoubted reputed right over the commons.

It is part of the manor known as Camberwell Friern, and Camberwell Buckingham; the Lord of the Manor having asserted, through his steward, that he is the absolute owner of the common, there being, to his knowledge, no copyholder, and that he has right to inclose, which alleged rights are denied, the vestry have passed the following resolution:—"That the public have always exercised the unchallenged right of roaming over Pekham Rye Common, and using it as a place of recreation, especially on public holidays and in summer time; it is not sufficiently large to accommodate the public playing cricket thereon. The vestry is therefore of opinion, that a common so important to the parishioners and public at large should be protected by Legislative enactment, and its area extended."

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SURREY— <i>contd.</i>	75. Camberwell, St. Giles — <i>continued</i> .	Goose Green, Peckham Rye	A. R. P. 5 0 0	It is presumed the same remark will apply with reference to the Lord of the Manor.	
		Nunhead Green	1 0 0		
		Camberwell Green	1 2 0		
	76. Carshalton	The Downs	150 0 0	The downs and the Wrythe belong, to the best of the overseers' belief, to the lord of the manor. The downs let partly as a preserve for game, and partly as farm land, having public highways through the same, otherwise no particular right.	
		The Wrythe	6 0 0		
		Recreation Ground	4 0 0		
	* Caterham	-	-	Set out at the inclosure of the commons in 1853 as a place of recreation for the parishioners and surrounding neighbourhood.	
	Cheam	-	-		
	* Chelsham	-	-		
	Chessington	Chelsham Common	30 0 0	All freeholders in the parish have a right of pasture, and the general public have the right to enter for recreation.	
		Wooham's Heath	90 0 0		
		-	-		
	* Chipstead	-	-	It is understood that the copyholders only have the common rights. Virtually, the Lord of the Manor has the exclusive right.	
		-	-		
		-	-		
	Christchurch	-	-	Clapham Common has from time immemorial been the resort of the public for amusement and recreation, and the inhabitants have always exercised the right of turning out their cattle on the common to graze when they think proper.	
	77. Clapham	Clapham Common	220 0 0		
		-	-	About half of this common is in Battersea parish.	

78. } Coulsdon 79. }	-	-	-	-	100	0	0	All landholders or occupiers have a right to depasture sheep or cattle on the waste lands, also to cut heath or furze.
	-	-	-	-	98	0	0	
	-	-	-	-	77	0	0	
	-	-	-	-	120	0	0	
	-	-	-	-				
80. Croydon	-	-	-	-	30	0	0	This has been acquired by the Local Board of Health as a recreation ground for the inhabitants of the parish.
Cuddington	-	-	-	None.	300	0	0	
East Moulsey	-	-	-	None.				
81. } Epsom 82. }	-	-	-	-				
	-	-	-	-				
• Esher	-	-	-	-	134	2	2	Marshy and boggy ground, only fit for cattle to graze on, but across a part of it the volunteers' rifle butts are made.
	-	-	-	-	315	3	9	
	-	-	-	-	4	1	29	
	-	-	-	-	5	0	11	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
83. Farley	-	-	-	-	25	0	0	The overseers consider the common rights are vested in the Lord of the Manor.
	-	-	-	-	15	0	0	

Exclusive of the Liberty of Kingswood.

Ham and Hook form part of Kingston Parish.

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SURREY— <i>cont'd.</i>	84. Kew	Kew Green	A. R. P. 13 0 0	The ratepayers of the parish have a right of pasture at all times of the year, under the Kew Inclosure Act, 4 Geo. 4 (1823).	
	85. Kingston	Ham Common	126 0 0	The public have used Ham Common as a place of recreation for many generations.	
	* Lambeth	- - None.			
	Long Ditton	- - None.			
	86. Maldon	Lower Green	7 2 28		
		Back Green	3 0 12		
		Upper Green	0 3 0	Nothing definite seems to be known.	
		Rushet Common	23 1 29		
		Green Lanes and Wastes	12 1 14	Part of this has been absorbed, and the right is claimed to inclose the rest as road-side waste.	
	Merton	- - None.			
	87. Mitcham	Mitcham Common	480 0 0	The parishioners have exercised the right of cutting furze and depasturing cattle, and part of the common has been used as a recreation ground from time immemorial.	
		Pigg's Marsh	53 0 1	These open spaces, upon which there is no furze or underwood, have been used by the public as places of recreation and depasturing of cattle from time immemorial.	
		Upper Green and Lower Green	13 0 17		
	Morden	- - None	- - -	Morden Common, formerly open, and containing 83 A. 2 R. 3 P., is now inclosed by the Lord of the Manor. As to the right of being inclosed the overseers do not know.	
	88. Mortlake	Sheen Common	83 0 0		
		Palewell Common	20 0 0		
		Recreation Ground	3 1 0		
		Gypsy Corner	0 2 0		
		Seven Milestone Green	0 1 0	The public have rights over these commons.	

89. Petersham	-	-	Petersham Common	-	-	19	0	20	This common and other wastes were granted by Charles I. to the proprietors of land in Petersham; the Lord of the Manor claims the right to make grants; but it is clear he has not such right without the consent of the other proprietors, who have always asserted their right. Any other rights are valueless.
90. Putney	-	-	Upper Common, including roads, &c.	-	-	370	0	0	The overseers believe that the public have had free access over these commons from time immemorial.
			Lower Common	-	-	42	0	0	
91. Richmond	-	-	Richmond Green	-	-	9	3	11	These are common of the Royal manor of Richmond, otherwise West Sheen, and are inclosed with iron railings. The public have the right of passing over them, and they are also used for cricket and other pastimes.
			The Little Green	-	-	1	1	11	
			Pesthouse Common (part of)	-	-	3	0	0	Waste of the above manor.
			- - - None.	-	-				
Rotherhithe, St. Mary			- - - None.	-	-				
St. George, Southwark			- - - None.	-	-				
St. John, Southwark			- - - None.	-	-				
St. Olave, Southwark			- - - None.	-	-				
St. Thomas, Southwark			- - - None.	-	-				
Sanderstead			- - - None.	-	-				
92. Streatham	-	-	Tooting Bec Common	-	-	155	0	0	This common is very much used by the public, who have the right to enter at any time.
			Streatham Common	-	-	66	0	0	Used very much by the public, particularly by the pupils of three large boarding-schools situated on the borders of the common, and by several cricket clubs in the neighbourhood, for many years.
93. Sutton	-	-	Sutton Green	-	-	2	0	0	Belongs to the public for ever.
94. Thames Ditton	-	-	Gigg's Hill	-	-	6	0	0	Left open under the Act of Inclosure, and is now used as a cricket-ground by the general public.
			Weston Green, Ditton Marsh	-	-	269	0	0	The Lord of the Manor and the freehold and copyhold tenants of the manor claim the common rights.
			Littleworth Common, and Abrook Common	-	-				
			Claygate Common	-	-	40	0	0	The copyhold tenants of the manor of Moulsey Prior, in this parish, claim the common rights.
95. Tooting Graveney	-	-	Tooting Common	-	-	63	0	0	The overseers of the poor are not aware of the public having any rights, but the Inclosure Commissioners have taken full evidence on the subject.

INDEX to MAPS of all the Commons and Open Spaces within a Radius of Fifteen Miles round London (Charing Cross), according to the Ordnance Survey, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY.	NAME OF PARISH.	NAME OF COMMON OR OPEN SPACE.	Probable Area in Acres.	REMARKS by the Overseers of the Poor as to the Reputed Rights over the said Commons, &c.	REMARKS
SURREY—contd.	* Walton-on-Thames	By an Act of Parliament passed Geo. 3, cap. 86, the commons of Walton and Chertsey were divided among the freeholders and copyholders and others, 200 acres being allotted to the 5% tenant cottagers and under.	A. R. P. } 10 0 0 12 0 0 4 0 0 30 0 0 6 0 0 150 0 0	Taken by London and South Western Railway. Subsequently taken by London and South Western Railway. Let by the churchwardens and overseers to labourers and others, at 6s. per acre, for spade husbandry. Three Greens at Hersham, and two at Walton, used for cattle grazing, and cricket and recreation grounds. Heath land, "supposed to be this quantity," the shooting of which is let to Sir Richard Frederick, for 10 l. per annum, and the poor cottagers get heath and furze for fuel from this land; so, in fact, all our common land has been divided and disposed of, and the money so obtained from the allotment land, and the 10 l. from Sir Richard Frederick, and the interest arising from the sale of the land to the railway company, is expended in coal, and given to the poor people belonging to this parish. <i>N.B.</i> —The 200 acres were allotted for fuel and cultivation to in-door poor of the old workhouse. Over all these commons and open spaces the public have for centuries had unrestricted use for the purposes of recreation, and the parishioners for depasturing cattle, and the public and parishioners have exercised these rights from time immemorial. The copyholders have the right to turn out their cattle. The public have enjoyed the privilege of using the common from time immemorial. The poor people turn their cattle on.	See Battersea parish. See Wimbledon parish. This area evidently includes the portions of common extending into adjoining parishes.
	73. Wandsworth	Garrett Green Wandsworth Common (part of) Wimbledon Common (part of) Putney Heath (part of)	unable to say - ditto - ditto - ditto		
	96. Waringham	Recreation Ground	5 0 0		
	West Moulsey	- None.			
	97. Wimbledon	Wimbledon Common	1,000 0 0		
	98. Woodmansterne	Hoo Green	2 2 37		

Note.—This Return has been compiled from Returns furnished by the overseers of the several parishes; but without an examination of the boundaries of each common or open space on the ground, and marking their limits on the plans of the Ordnance Survey, it is not possible to check their accuracy. But from an examination of some of them which has been made, it is obvious that the returns of acreage are only approximately correct.

Ordnance Survey Office,
6 February 1866.

Henry James,
Colonel, Royal Engineers.

COMMONS AND OPEN SPACES
(METROPOLIS).

INDEX to MAPS of all the COMMONS and OPEN SPACES within a Radius of Fifteen Miles round *London* (Charing Cross), according to the Ordnance Survey; specifying the Name of each Common or Open Space, with the Acreage respectively, and the Parishes within which such Commons or Open Spaces are situated.

(*Mr. William Cooper.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
10 August 1866.

GAS COMPANIES (METROPOLIS).

ACCOUNTS from each METROPOLITAN GAS COMPANY, showing the Actual
STATE and CONDITION of each COMPANY, as to CAPITAL, REVENUE, and
DIVIDENDS, for the Year 1865 (pursuant to the 41st Section of the Act
23 & 24 Vict. c. 125).

(PRESENTED PURSUANT TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
26 June 1866.

L I S T.

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ACCOUNTS from each METROPOLITAN GAS COMPANY, showing the actual STATE and CONDITION of each COMPANY, as to CAPITAL, REVENUE, and DIVIDENDS, for the Year 1865 (pursuant to the 41st Section of 23 & 24 Vict. c. 125).

CHARTERED GAS COMPANY.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of ACCOUNTS, showing the actual State and Condition of the Concerns of the GAS LIGHT and COKE COMPANY, for the Twelve Months ended the 25th day of December 1865.

1. CAPITAL.—STATE of the ACCOUNT at the end of the above Twelve Months.

Statute or Authority under which raised.	Number of Shares.	Amount per Share.	Paid up per Share.	TOTAL Paid up.	TOTAL CAPITAL.
Shares:		£.	£.	£.	£.
50 Geo. 3, c. 163, s. 2 - -	4,000	50	50	200,000	
56 Geo. 3, c. 87, s. 2 - -	4,000	50	50	200,000	
59 Geo. 3, c. 20, s. 2 - -	4,000	50	50	200,000	
4 Geo. 4, c. 119, s. 1 - -	6,000	50	30	180,000	
					780,000
TOTAL CAPITAL - - - £.					780,000

BALANCES brought forward.

	Christmas 1864.	Christmas 1865.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Depreciation Fund - - - - -	653 4 1	794 4 3
Reserve Fund - - - - -	18,668 6 10	19,118 - 7
Revenue Account - - - - -	250 7 10	469 5 6
Dividend Account - - - - -	53,511 4 4	53,236 17 11

2. REVENUE.—ACCOUNT of all SUMS actually Received and Paid during the above Twelve Months, viz., of Assets receivable, and of Liabilities absolutely incurred.

RECEIPT:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	EXPENDITURE:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Sale of Gas			Management:		
Common gas, at 4 s. 6 d. per 1,000 cubic feet - - - - -	187,411 12 6		Directors' allowances - - - - -	2,326 16 -	
Cannel gas, at 6 s. per 1,000 cubic feet - - - - -	59,915 2 9		Salaries - - - - -	8,268 13 11	
Public lighting, and under contracts, deducting 4,481l. 19s. 9 d. cost of repairing and lighting public lamps - - - - -	19,994 14 5		Collectors' commission - - - - -	3,745 15 10	
Less,—Bad debts - - - - -	267,321 9 8		Rents, rates, and taxes of offices (included in manufactory) - - - - -	- - - - -	
	1,361 18 3	265,959 11 5	Stationery, printing, and general charges - - - - -	4,025 3 3	
Rental of meters - - - - -	- - - - -	4,509 16 -	Payment to auditors - - - - -	152 5 -	18,518 14 -
Sale of old materials - - - - -	- - - - -	1,628 19 5	Manufacture of Gas:		
Sale of Residual Products:			Coals, including carriage, dues, &c. - - - - -	134,135 15 1	
Coke - - - - -	40,726 3 5		Purifying materials - - - - -	3,313 3 9	
Breeze - - - - -	2,440 - 8		Supervision and labour - - - - -	30,926 12 2	
Tar - - - - -	7,097 5 11		Retorts, tools, and other implements - - - - -	7,869 19 -	
Ammoniacal liquid - - - - -	1,589 16 8		Ordinary repair, and maintenance of premises - - - - -	17,313 13 6	
Other waste products - - - - -	45 - -	51,898 6 8	Rents, rates, and taxes of manufactory and offices - - - - -	10,173 14 9	203,732 18 3
Miscellaneous Receipts - - - - -	- - - - -	4,517 7 9	Distribution, including Service Mains, Pipes, &c.:		
			Ordinary repair and maintenance - - - - -	7,724 17 6	
			Meters:		
			Restoring and replacing - - - - -	5,303 13 10	14,274 19 4
			Additional - - - - -	1,246 8 -	1,586 1 3
			Law and Parliamentary charges - - - - -	- - - - -	71 16 10
			On temporary Loan from Bankers - - - - -	- - - - -	449 13 9
			Reserve fund for contingency, wear and tear, or other purposes - - - - -	- - - - -	141 - 2
			Depreciation fund for gas holder and coal store on leasehold property - - - - -	- - - - -	89,768 17 8
			Balance, being shareholders' profit - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
TOTAL RECEIPTS - - - - - £.	328,544 1 3		TOTAL EXPENDITURE - - - - - £.	328,544 1 3	

3. DIVIDENDS.—ACCOUNT of all DIVIDENDS actually Paid for the above Twelve Months.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Balance, being shareholders' profit, as above - - - - -	89,768 17 8	Dividends on 780,000 l. Capital Stock, at 10 per cent., including back dividend of $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum, in respect of the dividend to Midsummer 1860 - - - - -	89,550 - -
		Balance - - - - -	218 17 8
	£ 89,768 17 8		£ 89,768 17 8

We have examined the above Accounts, and certify them to be correct.

S. Adams Beck, Chairman.
J. O. Phillip, Secretary.

CITY OF LONDON GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of ACCOUNTS, showing the actual State and Condition of the Concerns of the CITY OF LONDON GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY, for the Twelve Months ended the 24th Day of December 1865.

1. CAPITAL.—STATE of the ACCOUNTS at the end of the above Twelve Months.

Statute or Authority under which raised.	Number of Shares.	Amount per Share.	Paid up per Share.	TOTAL Paid up.	TOTAL CAPITAL.
		£.	£.	£.	£.
Shares, the City of London Gas Company's Act, 1859 - - -	10,000 A.'s 10,000 B.'s 8,000 New	20 10 10	20 10 10	200,000 100,000 80,000	380,000
Borrowed monies under the above Act, Bonds - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Rate, 5 l. per cent.	57,595
Profits capitalized - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	nil.
TOTAL CAPITAL - - - £.					437,595

BALANCES :

	Christmas 1864.	Christmas 1865.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Reserve Fund - - -	5,360 10 3	5,360 10 3
Revenue Account - - -	4,190 1 4	6,448 6 6
Dividend Account (unpaid) - - -	451 2 7	593 13 7

2. REVENUE.—ACCOUNT of all SUMS actually Received and Paid during the above Twelve Months.

RECEIPT :	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	EXPENDITURE :	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Balances brought forward :			Management :		
Reserve Fund (see above).			Directors' allowances - - -	1,180 15 6	
Revenue Account - - -		4,190 1 4	Salary of secretary and clerks - - -	1,623 6 8	
Dividend Account (see above).			Collectors' commission and pay - - -	900 - -	
Sale of Gas :			Stationery, printing, and general charges	1,141 18 5	
Common gas, at 4 s. 6 d. per 1,000 feet - - -	102,014 2 1		Payment to auditors - - -	109 4 -	4,955 4 7
Cannel gas, at 6 s. per 1,000 feet - - -	6,020 9 4		Manufacture of Gas :		
Public lighting and under contract	4,332 8 8		Coals, including carriage, dues, &c. - - -	46,942 19 7	
	112,367 - 1		Purifying materials - - -	702 12 6	
Less bad debts, bankrupts' estates, &c. - - -	1,036 9 2	111,330 10 11	Supervision and labour - - -	18,545 - -	
Rental of meters (none charged)			Tools and other implements - - -	938 9 1	
Sale of old materials - - -		788 2 3	Ordinary repair and maintenance of premises - - -	9,104 2 11	
Sale of Residual Products :			Rents, rates, and taxes of manufactory - - -	2,887 3 3	
Coke - - -	19,495 - 6		Improvement and extension of premises and machinery (out of revenue) - - -	nil	79,120 7 4
Breeze - - -	1,187 10 -		Distribution, including Service Mains, Pipes, &c. :		
Tar - - -	3,737 1 -		Ordinary repairs and maintenance - - -	7,079 16 8	
Ammoniacal liquid - - -	1,348 12 6		Improvement and extension (out of revenue) - - -	nil	
Other waste products - - -	nil.	25,768 4 -	Meters :		
Miscellaneous Receipts - - -		166 3 6	Restoring and replacing - - -	2,511 1 9	
TOTAL RECEIPTS - - - £.	142,243 2 -		Additional (out of revenue) - - -	nil	10,190 18 5
			Law and Parliamentary charges - - -	- - -	92 8 8
			Interest : Paid from profits on bonds, 57,505 l. at 5 l. per cent. - - -	2,770 3 8	
			Temporary loans - - -	65 12 10	2,835 16 6
			Reserve fund - - -	- - -	nil
			Added to capital - - -	- - -	nil
			Balance for shareholders' profit - - -	- - -	45,048 6 6
			TOTAL EXPENDITURE - - - £.	142,243 2 -	

3. DIVIDENDS.—ACCOUNT of all DIVIDENDS declared out of the Balance of Profit to 24th December 1865.

Balance for shareholders' profit, as above - - -	£. s. d. 45,048 6 6	Dividend on 380,000 l. at 10 l. and 4 l. per cent. - - -	£. s. d. 32,000 - -
		Arrears of Dividend for the year 1860, at 3 l. per cent. - - -	6,600 - -
		Balance to next year's account - - -	6,448 6 6
	£. 45,048 6 6		£. 45,048 6 6

We have examined the above accounts, and certify them to be correct.

Dorset-street, }
24 April 1866. }

Robt. Alex. Gray, Chairman.
R. J. Millar, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL GAS COMPANY.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of ACCOUNTS, showing the actual State and Condition of the Concerns of the COMMERCIAL GAS COMPANY, for the Twelve Months ended the 30th day of June 1865.

1. CAPITAL.—STATE of the ACCOUNT at the end of the above Twelve Months.

Statute or Authority under which raised.	Number of Shares.	Amount per Share.	Paid up per Share.	TOTAL Paid up.	TOTAL CAPITAL.
Shares:		£.	£.	£.	£. s. d.
Commercial Gas Act 15 & 16 (	17,476 $\frac{2}{3}$	25	25	436,915	
Vict. c. 155 - - - - -)	13 $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{25}$	25	various -	201	437,116 - -
	17,490 $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{1}{20}$				
			Rate per Cent.	Amount.	
Borrowed monies - - - - -			4	- - -	500 - -
			TOTAL CAPITAL - - -	£.	437,616 - -

2. REVENUE.—ACCOUNT of all the SUMS actually Received and Paid during the above Twelve Months.

RECEIPT:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Balances brought forward:			Management:		
Reserve Fund - - - - -	}	44 1 1	Directors' allowances - - - - -	1,500 - -	
Revenue Account - - - - -			Salaries of secretary and clerks - - -	2,689 3 2	
Dividend Account - - - - -			Collectors' commission and pay - - -	1,405 - 3	
			Rent, rates, and taxes of offices - - -	100 - -	
Sale of Gas:			Stationery, printing, and general charges	2,234 4 8	
Common gas, at 4 s. 5 d. and 4 s.			Payment to auditors - - - - -	150 - -	8,078 8 1
per 1,000 feet - - - - -	111,942 16 9		Manufacture of Gas:		
Public lighting and under con-			Coals, including carriage, dues, &c. -	58,733 7 -	
tracts - - - - -	14,524 10 2	126,467 6 11	Purifying materials - - - - -	2,555 12 9	
			Supervision and labour - - - - -	18,247 11 6	
Sale of Residual Products:			Tools and other implements - - - -	347 16 4	
Coke - - - - -	19,572 6 2		Ordinary repair and maintenance of pre-		
Breeze - - - - -	1,049 18 11		mises - - - - -	5,496 17 4	
Tar - - - - -	3,213 14 1		Rents, rates, and taxes of manufactory -	2,761 12 7	88,142 17 6
Ammoniacal liquid - - - - -	989 5 8	24,825 4 10	Distribution, including Service Mains, Pipes,		
			&c.: - - - - -		
Miscellaneous Receipts - - - - -		1,165 13 4	Ordinary repair and maintenance - - -	- - -	2,453 2 2
			Meters:		
TOTAL RECEIPTS - - - - -	152,502 6 2		Restoring and replacing - - - - -	- - -	769 9 -
			Law and Parliamentary charges - - -	49 - 3	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE - - - - -	152,502 6 2		Interest paid from profits on borrowed capital		
			(less sums outstanding) - - - - -	63 6 6	112 6 9
			Reserve Fund for contingency, wear and tear, or other purposes		3,590 - 7
			Balance for shareholders' profit - - - - -		49,356 2 1
			TOTAL EXPENDITURE - - - £.	152,502 6 2	

3. DIVIDENDS.—ACCOUNT of all DIVIDENDS actually Paid in the above Twelve Months.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Balance for shareholders' profit, as above - - -	49,356 2 1	Dividends on capital stock, at 10 per cent. (less sums re-	
		maining outstanding) - - - - -	£.
			49,356 2 1

We have examined the above accounts, and certify them to be correct.

Chas. J. Butler, Chairman.
G. Paynes, Secretary.

EQUITABLE GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of ACCOUNTS, showing the actual State and Condition of the Concerns of the Equitable Gas Light Company, for the Twelve Months ended the 31st day of December 1865.

1. CAPITAL.—STATE of the ACCOUNT at the end of the above Twelve Months.

Statute or Authority under which raised.	Number of Shares.	Amount per Share.	Paid up per Share.	TOTAL Paid up.	TOTAL CAPITAL.
		£.	£.	£.	£.
Shares (5 Vict., Sess. 2, c. 36)	4,000	50	50	200,000	300,000
	4,000	25	25	100,000	
TOTAL CAPITAL - - - £.					300,000

2. REVENUE.—ACCOUNT of all SUMS actually Received and Paid during the above Twelve Months.

RECEIPT:			EXPENDITURE:		
	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
Balances brought forward:			Management:		
Revenue Account - - -	5,470	1 11	Directors' allowances - - -	1,300	- -
Dividend Account - - -	185	9 2	Salary of secretary and clerks - - -	1,765	6 8
			Collectors' commission and pay - - -	991	10 7
Sale of Gas:			Rent, rates, and taxes of offices - - -	138	12 4
Common gas, at 4 s. 6 d. and 4 s. per 1,000 feet - - -	62,971	18 7	Stationery, printing, and general charges -	700	12 1
Cannel gas, at 6 s. and 5 s. 6 d. per 1,000 feet - - -	7,476	6 8	Payment to auditors - - -	90	- -
Public lighting and under contracts	6,413	2 10			
			Manufacture of Gas:		
Rental of meters - - -			Coals, including carriage, dues, &c. -	28,607	14 7
Sale of old materials - - -			Purifying materials - - -	412	16 -
			Supervision and labour - - -	7,048	7 -
Sale of Residual Products:			Tools and other implements - - -	26	14 9
Coke - - -	11,386	17 1	Ordinary repair and maintenance - - -	4,416	4 11
Breeze - - -	761	- 7	Rent of premises, rates, and taxes of manufactory - - -	1,439	13 -
Tar - - -	2,297	14 8			
Ammoniacal liquid - - -	627	12 6	Distribution, including Service Mains, Pipes, &c.:		
Miscellaneous receipts - - -			Ordinary repair and maintenance - - -	3,453	14 6
			Meters:		
TOTAL RECEIPTS - - -	99,588	12 6	Restoring and replacing - - -	642	18 7
			Law and Parliamentary charges - - -		
TOTAL EXPENDITURE - - -	93,644	16 7			
			Interest paid from profits on borrowed capital, at 5 per cent. (less sums outstanding) - - -		
Balance to Revenue next year - - - £.	5,943	15 11			
			Balance for shareholders' profit - - -		
			TOTAL EXPENDITURE - - - £.		

3. DIVIDENDS.—ACCOUNT of all DIVIDENDS actually Paid in the above Twelve Months.

	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
Balance for shareholders' profit, as above - - -	42,454	12 3	Dividends on 284,000 l. capital stock, at 10 per cent. (less sums remaining outstanding) and 7 per cent. on 200,000 l. arrears of former dividends - - -	42,386	16 6
			Balance to next year's account - - -		67 15 9
	£.	42,454 12 3		£.	42,454 12 3

We have examined the above accounts, and certify them to be correct.

Charles H. A. Martelli, Chairman.
Saml. Andrews, Secretary.

GREAT CENTRAL GAS CONSUMERS' COMPANY.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of ACCOUNTS, showing the actual State and Condition of the Concerns of the GREAT CENTRAL GAS CONSUMERS' COMPANY, for the Twelve Months ended the 31st day of December 1865.

1. CAPITAL.—STATE of the ACCOUNT at the end of the above Twelve Months.

Statute or Authority under which raised.	Number of Shares.	Amount per Share.	Paid up per Share.	TOTAL Paid up.	TOTAL CAPITAL.
		£.		£.	£.
Shares (14 & 15 Vict. c. 69, 185) -	20,000	10	All - -	200,000	200,000
			Rate per Cent.	Amount.	
				£.	
Borrowed monies - - - - -			5	66,000	66,000
Profits capitalised - - - - -					None.
			TOTAL CAPITAL - - - £.		266,000

2. REVENUE.—ACCOUNT during the above Twelve Months.

INCOME:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Balances brought forward:							Management:						
Reserve fund - - - -	627	4	1				Directors' allowances - - - -	1,500	-	-			
Revenue Account - - -	527	11	5				Salary of secretary and clerks - -	1,374	-	-			
Dividend Account - - -	17,017	4	-				Collectors' commission and pay - -	899	10	2			
				18,171	19	6	Rent, rates, and taxes of offices - -	323	2	6			
Sale of Gas:							General charges, including stationery and printing - - - -	1,581	17	11			
Common gas, at 4 s. 6 d. per 1,000 feet - - - - -	72,325	19	-				Payment to auditors - - - -	75	2	6			
Public lighting and under contracts - - - - -	9,738	16	11								5,753	13	1
				82,064	15	11	Manufacture of Gas:						
Sale of Residual Products:							Coals, including carriage, dues, &c. -	36,555	-	9			
Coke and breeze - - - -	19,346	11	4				Purifying materials - - - -	617	2	3			
Tar and ammoniacal liquid - -	4,977	-	10				Supervision and labour - - - -	11,913	6	-			
				24,323	12	2	Stores, tools, implements, and ordinary repair, and maintenance of premises -	2,970	11	-			
Miscellaneous receipts - - - -				218	1	4	Rents, rates, and taxes of manufactory -	1,398	3	2			
				124,778	8	11					53,454	3	2
TOTAL INCOME - - - -				122,644	17	5	Distribution, including service mains, pipes, and ordinary repair and maintenance - - - -	6,383	19	7			
TOTAL EXPENDITURE - - - -							Meters:						
Balance to Revenue next year - - £.				2,133	11	6	Restoring and replacing - - - -	869	13	7			
											7,253	13	2
							Law and Parliamentary charges - -	282	9	6			
							Interest paid from profits, on £. 66,000 borrowed capital, at 5 per cent. - -	3,300	-	-			
							Wood-street fire, fifth instalment - -	4,750	-	-			
							Arbitrators' award, final instalment - -	517	10	6			
											8,850	-	-
							Balance for shareholders' profit - - - -				47,333	8	-
							TOTAL EXPENDITURE - - - £.				122,644	17	5

3. DIVIDENDS.—ACCOUNT of all DIVIDENDS actually Paid in the above Twelve Months.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	
Balance for shareholders' profit, as above	47,333	8	-	Dividends declared April and October	37,333	8	-	
				Balance to next year's account	10,000	-	-	
£.	47,333	8	-		£.	47,333	8	-

We have examined the above accounts, and certify them to be correct.

Thomas Dakin, Chairman.
R. M. Massey, Secretary.

IMPERIAL GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of ACCOUNTS, showing the actual State and Condition of the Concerns of the IMPERIAL GAS LIGHT and COKE COMPANY, for the Twelve Months ended the 31st day of December 1865.

1. CAPITAL.—STATE of the ACCOUNT at the end of the above Twelve Months.

Statute or Authority under which raised.	Number of Shares.	Amount per Share.	Paid up per Share.	TOTAL Paid up.	TOTAL CAPITAL.
Shares raised—		£.	£.	£.	£. s. d.
Under 1 & 2 Geo. 4, c. 117; 4 Geo. 4, c. 95; and 10 Geo. 4, c. 12	13,000	50	50	650,000	
Under 17 Vict. c. 55 (Act of Company's re-incorporation) - -	13,000	50	50	650,000	1,300,000 - -
			Rate per Cent.	Amount.	
				£.	
Borrowed monies under the authority of the above-mentioned Acts - - - - -			4	14,800	
			4½	40,000	
			5	218,200	
Proprietors' 10 per cent. Bonds authorised by 17 Vic. c. 55 - - - - -					273,000 - -
					130,000 - -
				TOTAL CAPITAL - - - £.	1,703,000 - -

2. REVENUE.—ACCOUNT of all INCOME and EXPENDITURE during the above Twelve Months.

INCOME:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	EXPENDITURE:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Sale of Gas:			Management:		
Common gas at maximum of 4s. 6d. per 1,000 feet to 30th June and 4 s. from ditto - - - - -	404,793 12 4		Directors' allowances - - - - -	2,500 - -	
Public lighting and under contracts - - - - -	66,037 4 -		Salary of secretary and clerks - - - - -	8,861 19 6	
		470,830 16 4	Collectors' commission and pay - - - - -	7,570 6 9	
Rental of meters - - - - -	- - -	7,569 11 -	Rent, rates, and taxes of offices - - - - -	282 14 6	
Sale of old materials - - - - -	- - -	1,456 9 7	Stationery, printing, and general charges - - - - -	1,668 19 6	
Sale of Residual Products:			Payment to auditors - - - - -	187 10 -	21,041 10 3
Coke - - - - -	77,143 9 7		Manufacture of Gas:		
Breeze - - - - -	4,848 18 6		Coals, including carriage, dues, &c. - - - - -	216,937 13 3	
Tar - - - - -	10,369 9 10		Oil, tallow, stokers' gloves, cartage, &c. - - - - -	3,060 - 7	
Ammoniacal liquid - - - - -	2,227 11 4		Purifying materials - - - - -	4,295 3 3	
		94,589 9 3	Supervision and labour - - - - -	49,114 4 5	
Miscellaneous receipts - - - - -	- - -	875 16 4	Tools and other implements, repaired and replaced - - - - -	49,834 1 4	
			Ordinary repair and maintenance of premises - - - - -	1,600 - -	
TOTAL - - - £.	575,322 2 6		Stationery, printing, and general charges - - - - -	6,132 16 11	330,973 19 9
			Rent, rates, and taxes of manufactory - - - - -	- - -	
			Distribution, including Service Mains, Pipes, &c.:		
			Supervision and labour - - - - -	17,461 19 9	
			Rent, rates, and taxes - - - - -	4,033 2 5	
			Ordinary repair and maintenance - - - - -	11,038 9 3	
			Compensation for damages - - - - -	892 10 -	
			Stationery, printing, and general charges - - - - -	1,668 19 4	
			Meters,—restoring and replacing - - - - -	4,163 1 11	39,258 2 8
			Law and Parliamentary charges - - - - -	- - -	3,901 3 11
			Interest paid from profits on 273,000 l., borrowed capital, at 4 to 5 per cent. - - - - -	7,176 15 9	
			Ditto on Proprietors' 10 per cent. Bonds - - - - -	13,000 - -	20,176 15 9
			Bad debts - - - - -	- - -	3,999 13 8
			Contingency and reserve funds - - - - -	- - -	27,770 16 6
			Dividend account for shareholders' profit - - - - -	- - -	130,000 - -
			TOTAL - - - £.	575,322 2 6	

3. DIVIDENDS.—ACCOUNT of all DIVIDENDS actually paid in the above Twelve Months.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Balance brought forward - - - - -	61,750 - -	Dividends to 30th June 1865 on 1,267,500 l., capital stock, at 10 per cent. - - - - -	126,750 - -
Revenue account for shareholders' profit, as above - - - - -	130,000 - -	Balance to next year's account - - - - -	65,000 - -
	£. 191,750 - -		£. 191,750 - -

4. CONTINGENCY AND RESERVE FUNDS.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Balances brought forward - - - - -	90,267 4 7	Balance to next year's account on Contingency Fund - - - - -	35,925 8 2
Revenue account, as above - - - - -	27,770 16 6	" " Reserve Fund - - - - -	83,834 19 6
Interest, Dividends on Consols - - - - -	1,722 6 7		
	£. 119,760 7 8		£. 119,760 7 8

We have examined the above accounts, and certify them to be correct.

F. Vaughan Richards, Chairman.
Harry Chubb, Secretary.

INDEPENDENT GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of ACCOUNTS, showing the Actual State and Condition of the Concerns of the INDEPENDENT GAS-LIGHT and COKE COMPANY, for the Twelve Months ended the 31st day of December 1865.

1. CAPITAL.—STATE of the ACCOUNT at the end of the above Twelve Months.

Statute or Authority under which raised.	Number of Shares.	Amount per Share.	Paid up per Share.	TOTAL Paid up.	TOTAL CAPITAL.
		£.	£.	£.	£.
Capital raised under 10 Geo. 4, c. 118 - -	3,000	40	40	120,000	
Ditto - - under the 27 & 28 Vict. c. 162	3,000	20	10	30,000	
Profits capitalised under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 162	3,000	10	10	30,000	180,000
Borrowed monies - - - - -	-	-	-	-	17,500
TOTAL CAPITAL - - - £.					197,500

BALANCES.

	£.	s.	d.
Reserve Fund - - - - -	18,000	-	-
Revenue Account - - - - -	13,368	12	11

2. REVENUE.—ACCOUNT of all SUMS actually Received and Paid during the above Twelve Months, viz.: of Assets receivable, and of Liabilities absolutely incurred.

RECEIPT:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Balance brought forward - - -	-	-	-	10,923	13	3	Management:						
Sale of Gas:							Directors' allowances - - -	1,700	-	-			
Common gas, at 4 s., 3 s. 9 d., and 3 s. 4 d. per 1,000 ft. - -	59,114	13	5				Salaries of secretary and clerks - -	1,348	15	-			
Public lamps and other contracts -	5,730	5	1				Collectors' commission and pay - -	1,242	8	8			
Rental of meters - - - - -	-	-	-	64,844	18	6	Rent, rates, and taxes (not separated) -	1,662	9	9			
Sale of old materials - - - - -	-	-	-	478	17	10	Stationery, printing, and general charges	1,237	19	-			
Sale of Residual Products:							Payments to auditors - - - - -	100	-	-			
Coke - - - - -	13,726	1	9								7,291	12	5
Breeze - - - - -	756	5	3				Manufacture of Gas:						
Tar - - - - -	3,280	7	10				Coals, including carriage, dues, &c. -	36,366	5	5			
Ammonia - - - - -	600	17	1				Purifying materials - - - - -	514	12	5			
Other waste products - - - - -	-	-	-				Supervision and labour, and salaries of engineer and superintendents -	13,622	13	5			
Miscellaneous receipts - - - -	-	-	-				Tools and other implements, and ordinary repair, and maintenance of premises -	7,399	15	8			
							Improvement and extension of premises and machinery (out of revenue) -	-	-	-			
				18,363	11	11					57,903	6	11
				1,066	3	6	Distribution, including Service Pipes, Mains, &c.:						
							Ordinary repair and maintenance of the above -	-	-	-	1,535	-	8
							Improvement and extension (out of revenue) -	-	-	-	-	-	-
							Meters:						
							Restoring and replacing - - - -	-	-	-	1,488	7	1
							Bad Debts and Allowances - - - -	-	-	-	568	3	-
							Law and Parliamentary Charges - -	-	-	-	125	6	6
							Interest on Loans - - - - -	-	-	-	1,146	7	7
							Balance, being Shareholders' Profit -	-	-	-	27,703	19	11
TOTAL RECEIPTS - - - £.				97,762	4	1	TOTAL EXPENDITURE - - - £.				97,762	4	1

3. DIVIDENDS.—ACCOUNT of all DIVIDENDS actually Paid in the above Twelve Months.

Balance, being shareholders' profit, as above - - -	£.	s.	d.	Dividends on 120,000 l. capital stock, at 10 per cent. per annum - - - - -	£.	s.	d.
	27,703	19	11	Dividends on 30,000 l. capitalised profits at 5 per cent. per annum - - - - -	12,000	-	-
				Dividends on - - - - -	1,500	-	-
				Dividends on - - - - -	835	7	-
				Balance - - - - -	13,368	12	11
	£.	27,703	19 11		£.	27,703	19 11

We have examined the above accounts, and certify them to be correct.

Robert Warton, Chairman.
James B. Coulson, Secretary.

LONDON GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of ACCOUNTS, showing the Actual State and Condition of the Concerns of the LONDON GAS LIGHT COMPANY, for the Twelve Months ended the 31st day of December 1865.

1. CAPITAL.—STATE of the ACCOUNT at the end of the above Twelve Months.

Statute or Authority under which raised.	Number of Shares.	Amount per Share.	Paid up per Share.	TOTAL Paid up.	TOTAL CAPITAL.
Shares—		£.	£.	£.	£.
The London Gas Light Act, 1852 - - - - -	7,840	50	All, except 2,934	389,066	
- - - - -	5,608	25	25	140,200	529,266
			Rate per Cent.	Amount.	
Borrowed monies - - - - -			4 ½ to 5.	£. 130,155	130,155
Profits capitalised, "Stock," The London Gas Light Act, 1857 - - - - -					30,385
			TOTAL CAPITAL - - - £.		689,806

2. REVENUE.—ACCOUNT of all the SUMS actually Received and Paid during the above Twelve Months.

RECEIPT:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	EXPENDITURE:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Balances brought forward:			Management:		
Revenue account - - -	10,667 - 6		Directors' allowances - - -	1,468 15 -	
Dividend account - - -	1,783 17 4	12,450 17 10	Salaries of secretary and clerks - - -	3,602 - -	
Sale of Gas:			Collectors' commission and pay - - -	2,130 5 7	
Common gas, at 4 s., 4 s. 6 d., and 5 s. per 1,000 feet - - -	126,135 13 -		Rent, rates, and taxes of offices - - -	469 3 4	
Cannel gas, at 6 s. per 1,000 feet -	7,442 17 5		Stationery, printing, and general charges	4,692 5 4	
Public lighting, and under contracts - - - - -	18,920 - 1	152,498 10 6	Payment to auditors - - - - -	97 18 3	12,460 7 6
Rental of meters - - - - -	- - -	2,316 - -	Manufacture of Gas:		
Sale of old materials - - - - -	- - -	2,748 6 1	Coals, including carriage, dues, &c. -	68,262 8 3	
Sale of Residual Products:			Purifying materials - - - - -	174 17 6	
Coke - - - - -	32,416 3 3		Supervision and labour - - - - -	21,410 1 -	
Breeze - - - - -	2,607 16 8		Tools and other implements - - -	629 10 8	
Tar - - - - -	5,958 - 6		Ordinary repair and maintenance of premises - - - - -	56,197 13 2	
Ammoniacal liquid - - - - -	77 10 -		Rents, rates, and taxes of manufactory -	5,947 14 9	152,622 5 4
Other waste products - - - - -	23 17 6	41,083 7 11	Distribution, including Service Mains, Pipes, &c.:		
Miscellaneous receipts - - - - -	- - -	17 2 6	Ordinary repair and maintenance - -	17,257 8 7	
			Meters:		
TOTAL RECEIPTS - - - - -	211,114 4 10		Restoring and replacing - - - - -	3,485 14 8	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE - - - - -	239,892 5 3		Additional - - - - -	2,796 17 -	23,540 - 3
BALANCE to be charged to Revenue next year - £.	28,778 - 5		Law and Parliamentary charges - - -	338 16 10	
			Interest paid from profits on 130,155 l. borrowed capital, and liabilities, at 4 ½ to 5 per cent. (less sums outstanding) - - -	5,625 5 1	5,964 1 11
			Redemption Fund, London Gas Light Act -	- - -	224 15 -
			Balance for shareholders' profit - - -	47,130 19 6	
			Less unpaid - - - - -	2,050 4 3	45,080 15 3
			TOTAL EXPENDITURE - - - £.		239,892 5 3

3. DIVIDENDS.—ACCOUNT of all DIVIDENDS actually Paid in the above Twelve Months.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Balance for shareholders' profit, as above - - -	47,130 19 6	Dividends on 558,000 l. 10 s. capital stock, at 5, 6, and 10 per cent. (less sums remaining outstanding) - - -	45,080 15 3
		Balance to next year's account - - - - -	2,050 4 3
£.	47,130 19 6	£.	47,130 19 6

We have examined the above accounts, and certify them to be correct, as far as the form will admit.

Daniel Sprague, Chairman.
Jno. R. Hinde, Secretary.

PHENIX GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of ACCOUNTS, showing the Actual State and Condition of the Concerns of the PHENIX GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY, for the Twelve Months ended the 25th day of December 1865.

1. CAPITAL.—STATE of the ACCOUNT at the end of the above Twelve Months.

Statute or Authority under which raised.	Number of Shares.	Amount per Share.	Paid up per Share.	TOTAL Paid up.	TOTAL CAPITAL to be Raised.
		£.	£.	£.	£.
Capital raised under 5 Geo. 4, c. 78, limited dividend, under General Gas Act - -	27,000	20	all	540,000	540,000
Capital raised under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 159, limited dividend, to 7½ per cent. per annum	Stock, 36,000 l.	- -	- -	54,000	360,000
Borrowed monies on bonds, 27 & 28 Vict. c. 159 - - - -	- -	- -	15%	114,836	200,000
Profits capitalised, limited dividend, to 5 per cent. per annum - - - -	- -	- -	- -	144,000	144,000
TOTAL CAPITAL - - - £.				852,836	1,244,000

BALANCES brought forward.

	1864.	1865.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Reserve Fund against Leaseholds - - -	7,285 - 6	8,444 10 3
Revenue Account, balance of Profit and Loss	8,290 12 6	10,758 1 11
Dividend Account uncalled for - - -	220 4 10	119 4 3

2. REVENUE.—ACCOUNT of all SUMS actually Received and Paid during the above Twelve Months, viz.:—of Assets receivable, and of Liabilities absolutely incurred.

RECEIPT:		EXPENDITURE:	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Sale of Gas:		Management:	
Common gas, at 4s. per 1,000 feet	120,785 11 4	Directors' allowances - - - -	2,000 - -
„ at 4s. 3d. „	24,725 - 11	Salaries of secretary and clerks - -	2,567 7 5
Public lamps and other contracts -	20,353 10 2	Collectors' commission and pay - -	2,361 18 7
		Stationery, printing, and general charges	2,127 14 9
		Payments to auditors - - - -	100 - -
			9,157 - 9
Rental of meters (none charged) - - -	nil.	Manufacture of Gas:	
		Coals, including carriage, dues, &c. - -	74,018 12 8
		Purifying materials - - - -	2,132 15 -
		Supervision and labour - - - -	17,273 11 6
		Salaries of engineer and superintendents	2,151 - -
		Tools and other implements - - -	5,664 5 8
		Ordinary repair and maintenance of premises - - - -	7,724 - 10
		Rent, rates, and taxes of manufactory	3,050 6 -
		Improvement and extension of premises and machinery (out of revenue) - -	nil.
			112,014 11 8
		Distribution, including Service Pipes, Mains, &c.:	
		Ordinary repair and maintenance of the above - - - -	8,622 1 10
		Rates on mains and pipes - - - -	1,808 - 1
		Salaries of inspectors - - - -	1,997 4 10
		Wages of lamplighters - - - -	3,392 9 7
		Improvement and extension (out of revenue) - - - -	nil.
			15,319 16 4
		Meters:	
		Restoring and replacing - - - -	8,130 8 6
		Additional (out of revenue) - - - -	nil.
		Bad debts and allowances - - - -	770 11 8
		Law and Parliamentary charges - - -	5,179 2 4
		Interest on bonds - - - -	3,689 12 11
		Balance, being shareholders' profit	66,592 9 5
			£. 215,853 13 7
			£. 215,853 13 7

3. DIVIDENDS.—ACCOUNT of all Dividends actually Paid in the above Twelve Months.

£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Balance, being shareholders' profit, as above - -	66,592 9 5
Balance at Christmas 1864 - - - -	8,290 12 6
	£. 74,883 1 11
Dividends on 540,000 l.; 27,000, shares, at 20 l. per share, at 10 per cent. per annum - - - -	64,125 - -
Dividends on 144,000 l. stock, at 5 per cent. per annum - - - -	10,753 1 11
Balance - - - -	£. 74,883 1 11

We have examined the above accounts, and certify them to be correct.

J. E. Johnson, Chairman.
Charles Pridden, Secretary.

RATCLIFF GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of ACCOUNTS, showing the Actual State and Condition of the Concerns of the RATCLIFF GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY, for the Twelve Months ended the 31st day of December 1865.

1. CAPITAL.—STATE of the ACCOUNT at the end of the above Twelve Months.

Statute or Authority under which raised.	Number of Shares.	Amount per Share.	Paid up per Share.	TOTAL Paid up.	TOTAL CAPITAL.
Shares—4 Geo. 4, c. 98—The Ratcliff Gas Act, 1855 - - -	5,000	£. 20	£. 20	£. 100,000	£. s. d. 100,000 - -
			Rate per Cent.	Amount.	
Borrowed monies - - - -	- - -	- -	£. 5 (About).	£. s. d. 5,448 6 8	£. s. d. 5,448 6 8
			TOTAL CAPITAL - - -	£.	105,448 6 8

2. REVENUE.—ACCOUNT of all SUMS actually Received and Paid during the above Twelve Months, including Assets and Liabilities.

RECEIPT:	£. s. d.	EXPENDITURE:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Balances brought forward:	£. s. d.	Management:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Revenue account - - -	1,184 5 1	Directors' allowances - - -	800 - -	
		Salary of secretary and clerks - - -	774 - -	
Sale of Gas:		Collectors' commission and pay - - -	311 12 -	
Common gas, at 4 s. 6d. per 1,000 feet - - - -	27,887 8 9	Rent, rates, and taxes of offices [estimated] - - -	81 6 8	
Public lighting and under contracts - - -	4,123 - 11	Stationery, printing, and general charges - - -	439 1 11	
		Payment to auditors - - -	31 10 -	2,437 10 7
		Manufacture of Gas:		
Less bad debts and allowances - - -	32,010 9 8	Coals, including carriage, dues, &c. - - -	16,331 17 5	
		Purifying materials - - -	549 18 3	
Rental of meters - - - -	124 11 5	Supervision and labour - - -	6,411 18 9	
		Tools and other implements - - -	249 15 9	
		Ordinary repair and maintenance of premises - - -	1,942 11 9	
Rental of meters - - - -	10 - 10	Rents, rates, and taxes of manufactory - - -	859 1 9	26,345 3 8
Sale of old materials - - - -	175 13 9	Distribution, including Service Mains, Pipes, &c.:		
		Ordinary repair and maintenance - - -	166 8 6	
Sale of Residual Products:		Meters:		
Coke - - - -	7,025 4 -	Restoring and replacing - - -	5 17 -	172 5 6
Breeze - - - -	342 13 1			
Tar - - - -	1,034 19 7	Law and Parliamentary charges - - -	- - -	59 16 2
Ammoniacal liquid - - - -	194 5 -	Interests paid from profits on borrowed capital - - -	- - -	258 19 10
		Shareholders' profit or dividend - - -	- - -	11,400 - -
Miscellaneous Receipts - - - -	182 13 7	TOTAL EXPENDITURE - - -	£.	40,673 15 9
TOTAL RECEIPTS - - - -	£. 40,851 8 1			
TOTAL EXPENDITURE - - -	£. 40,673 15 9			
Balance to Revenue next Year - - -	£. 177 12 4			

3. DIVIDENDS.—ACCOUNT of all DIVIDENDS actually paid in respect of the above Twelve Months.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Shareholders' profit, as above - - - -	11,400 - -	Dividends on 100,000 l. capital stock, at 10 l. per cent. per annum - - - -	10,000 - -
		Dividend arrears, 1860 - - - -	1,400 - -
	£. 11,400 - -		£. 11,400 - -

We have examined the above accounts, and certify them to be correct.

10 April 1866.

Samuel Foulger, Chairman.
J. & J. Baddeley, Secretary.

SOUTH METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of ACCOUNTS, showing the Actual State and Condition of the Concerns of the SOUTH METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY, for the Twelve Months ended the 31st day of December 1865.

1. CAPITAL.—STATE of the ACCOUNT at the end of the above Twelve Months.

Statute or Authority under which raised.	Number of Shares.	Amount per Share.	Paid up per Share.	TOTAL Paid up.	TOTAL CAPITAL.
Shares—5 Vict. c. 79 - - -	4,000	£. 50	£. 50	£. 200,000	£.
					200,000
TOTAL CAPITAL - - - £.					200,000

2. REVENUE.—ACCOUNT of all Sums actually Received and Paid, including all Claims and Liabilities, for and on account of the above Twelve Months.

RECEIPTS:				EXPENDITURE:			
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Balances brought forward:				Management:			
Reserve Fund	20,000	-	-	Directors' allowances	1,200	-	-
Revenue Account	6,434	7	9	Salary of secretary and clerks	2,176	3	-
Dividend Account	126	19	-	Collectors' commission and pay	915	8	7
				Rent, rates, and taxes of offices	869	9	8
				Stationery and printing	321	8	7
				General charges	1,287	17	2
				Payment to auditors	100	-	-
Sale of Gas:				Manufacture of Gas:			
Common gas, at 3 s. 8 d. to 30 June, then 3 s. 4 d. per 1,000 feet	57,096	11	8	Coals, including carriage, dues, &c.	36,867	3	8
Public lighting and under contracts	7,979	17	10	Purifying materials and labour	576	14	11
				Supervision and labour	7,907	2	8
				Tools and other implements, including repair and maintenance of retorts, &c.	2,736	5	1
Sale of old materials	-	-	-	Ordinary repair and maintenance of premises	-	-	-
				Rents, rates, and taxes of manufactory	-	-	-
				Supervision and labour for general purposes	-	-	-
Sale of Residual Products:				Distribution, including Main Pipes and Service Pipes, &c.:			
Coke	18,537	15	3	Ordinary repair and maintenance	2,659	14	5
Breeze	744	19	9	Inspectors, rates on mains, &c.	3,132	17	-
Tar	2,229	12	8				
Ammoniacal liquid	893	12	9	Meters:			
				Restoring and replacing	2,300	-	2
				Additional	651	5	1
Miscellaneous Receipts	-	-	-	Law and Parliamentary charges	-	-	-
				Reserve Fund for contingency, wear and tear, or other purposes, as per contra	20,000	-	-
				Revenue account, as per contra	6,434	7	9
				Dividend account, as per contra	126	19	-
				Balance for shareholders' profit	-	-	-
	£.	116,533	15 1		£.	116,533	15 1

3. DIVIDENDS.—ACCOUNT of all DIVIDENDS actually Paid in the above Twelve Months.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	
Balance, as above - - - - -	19,649	16	4	Dividends on 200,000 l. capital stock, at 10 per cent, including sums previously outstanding - - - - -	20,126	19	-	
Revenue and Dividend Accounts, as above - - -	6,561	6	9	Balance to next year's account - - - - -	6,084	4	1	
	£	26,211	3	1	£.	26,211	3	1

We have examined the above accounts, and certify them to be correct.

Thos. B. Simpson, Chairman.
J. Livesey, Secretary.

SURREY CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of ACCOUNTS, showing the Actual State and Condition of the Concerns of the SURREY CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY, for the Twelve Months ended the 31st day of December 1865.

1. CAPITAL.—STATE of the ACCOUNT at the end of the above Twelve Months.

Statute or Authority under which raised.	Number of Shares.	Amount per Share.	Paid up per Share.	TOTAL Paid up.	TOTAL CAPITAL.
		£.	£.	£.	£.
Shares—					
Under 17 & 18 Vict. c. 94 - - -	15,000	10	10	150,000	
Under 26 Vict. c. 37 - - -	10,000	10	4	39,982	189,982
			Rate per Cent.	Amount.	
Borrowed monies under the authority of the above-mentioned Acts - - -	- - -	- - -	5	£. 35,000	35,000
Amount received in anticipation of calls - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,063
TOTAL CAPITAL - - - £.					229,045

2. REVENUE.—ACCOUNT of all SUMS Received and Paid, including Assets and Liabilities, during the above Twelve Months.

RECEIPT.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	EXPENDITURE:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Balance brought forward, Revenue Account - - - - -	- - -	1,583 5 7	Management:		
Sale of Gas:			Directors' allowances - - - - -	1,500 - -	
Common gas, at 4 s. 6 d. per 1,000 cubic feet, less discount, varying with amount of consumption -	47,670 7 7		Salaries of secretary and clerks - - -	942 14 -	
Public lighting and under contracts	12,887 17 7	60,558 5 2	Collectors' commission and pay - - -	756 18 -	
Sale of old materials - - - - -	- - -		Stationery, printing, and general charges	759 1 1	
Sale of Residual Products:			Payment to auditors - - - - -	63 - -	4,021 13 1
Coke - - - - -	10,191 10 3		Manufacture of Gas:		
Breeze - - - - -	470 19 -		Coals, including carriage, dues, &c. - -	26,112 1 1	
Tar - - - - -	2,132 18 7		Purifying materials - - - - -	928 8 -	
Sulphate of ammonia - - - - -	- - -		Supervision and labour - - - - -	9,435 10 8	
Ammoniacal liquor - - - - -	198 17 5	12,994 5 3	Tools and other implements - - - - -	288 7 1	
Miscellaneous receipts - - - - -	- - -	69 7 9	Ordinary repair and maintenance of plant and premises - - - - -	2,239 17 6	39,004 4 4
TOTAL RECEIPTS - - - £.		75,205 3 9	Distribution, including Service Mains, Pipes, &c.:		
			Ordinary repair and maintenance - - -	1,502 10 3	
			Meters:		
			Restoring and replacing - - - - -	267 14 6	
			Additional - - - - -	257 19 5	2,028 4 2
			Rents, rates, and taxes - - - - -	- - -	1,822 7 -
			Bad debts and allowances - - - - -	- - -	2,281 7 -
			Law charges - - - - -	- - -	193 5 4
			Interest paid from profits on borrowed capital, at 5 per cent. per annum - - - - -	- - -	1,818 18 8
			Balance for shareholders' profit - - - - -	- - -	24,035 4 2
			TOTAL EXPENDITURE - - - £.		75,205 3 9

3. DIVIDENDS.—ACCOUNT of all DIVIDENDS actually Paid in the above Twelve Months.

Balance for shareholders' profit, as above - - -	£. s. d.	Dividends on 189,982 l. capital stock, at 10 per cent. -	£. s. d.
	24,035 4 2	Arrears of dividends - - - - -	3,000 - -
		Balance to next year's account - - - - -	2,036 4 2
	£. 24,035 4 2		£. 24,035 4 2

We have examined the above accounts, and certify them to be correct.

London, Rotherhithe, S.E.

Thomas Pocock, Chairman.
Wm. P. Boddy, Secretary.

WESTERN GAS LIGHT COMPANY (LIMITED).

ANNUAL STATEMENT of Accounts, showing the Actual State and Condition of the Concerns of the WESTERN GAS LIGHT COMPANY (Limited), for the Twelve Months ended the 30th day of June 1865.

1. CAPITAL.—STATE of the ACCOUNT at the end of the above Twelve Months.

Statute or Authority under which raised.	Number of Shares.	Amount per Share.	Paid up per Share.	TOTAL Paid up.	TOTAL CAPITAL.
Shares :		£.	£.	£.	£.
Joint Stock Companies Act and the Regulations of the Company	20,000	10	10	200,000	
	10,000	10	5	50,000	
	10,000	10	2	20,000	
	Received on account of 1 l. call, due 1st July 1865, on class C shares - - - - -			4,025	274,025
			Rate per Cent.	Amount.	
			£.	£.	
Borrowed monies - - - - -			4½	21,360	
			4½	10,000	
			5	17,100	
Profits capitalised - - - - -					48,460 nil.
TOTAL CAPITAL - - - £.					322,485

2. REVENUE.—ACCOUNT for the above Twelve Months.

RECEIPT :	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE :	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Balances brought forward :							Management :						
Reserve Fund - - - - -	39	-	4				Directors' allowances - - - - -	1,250	-	-			
Revenue - - - - -				645	8	6	Salary of secretary, clerks, and office-keeper - - - - -	2,056	19	6			
Sale of Gas :							Collectors' commission and pay - - - - -	1,101	9	5			
Cannel gas, at 6 s. and 5 s. 6 d. per 1,000 feet - - - - -	80,243	6	9				Rents, rates, and taxes of offices - - - - -	302	17	1			
Less bad debts - - - - -	388	3	6				Stationery, printing, and general charges - - - - -	2,048	12	2			
				79,855	3	3	Payment to auditors - - - - -	80	-	-			6,839 18 2
Public lighting and under contracts 11,554 14 1							Manufacture of Gas :						
Less lamplighting and repairing - 1,757 5 1				9,797	9	-	Coals, including carriage, dues, &c. - - - - -	38,077	10	6			
							Purifying materials - - - - -	249	14	8			
Rental of meters - - - - -							Water, oil, tallow, stokers' gloves, cartage, &c. - - - - -	945	18	10			
Sale of old materials - - - - -							Supervision and labour - - - - -	8,040	6	7			
Residual Products :							Tools and other implements - - - - -	318	19	11			
Coke - - - - -	4,966	3	3				Ordinary repair and maintenance of premises - - - - -	3,581	6	1			
Breeze - - - - -	1,852	9	7				Rents, rates, and taxes of manufactory, &c. - - - - -	883	5	2			52,097 1 9
Tar - - - - -	2,743	-	4				Distribution, including Service Mains, Pipes, &c. :						
Ammoniacal liquor - - - - -	11	5	-				Ordinary repair and maintenance - - - - -	694	1	11			
				9,572	18	2	Meters :						
Other waste products - - - - -							Restoring and replacing - - - - -	582	17	1			
Miscellaneous receipts - - - - -							Salaries of inspectors and surveyor, &c. - - - - -	1,324	5	-			2,601 4 -
							Interest paid from profit, on borrowed capital, at 4½, 4¾, and 5 per cent. - - - - -	2,003	-	-			
TOTAL RECEIPT - - - - -	102,383	1	7				On payments in anticipation of calls at 4½ per cent., and on temporary loans - - - - -	353	10	11			2,356 10 11
							Law costs - - - - -						121 9 6
TOTAL EXPENDITURE - - - - -	102,106	-	11				Leasehold redemption fund - - - - -						27 6 7
BALANCE to Revenue next Year - - - £.	277	-	8				Shareholders' profit - - - - -						38,062 10 -
							TOTAL EXPENDITURE - - - £.				102,106	-	11

3. DIVIDENDS.—ACCOUNT of all DIVIDENDS for the above Twelve Months.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Shareholders' profit, as above - - - - -	38,062	10	-	Dividends on 260,000 l. and 270,000 l. capital stock, at 10 per cent. - - - - -	26,500	-	-
				Arrears in full - - - - -	11,562	10	-
	£.	38,062	10 -		£.	38,062	10 -

We have examined the above accounts, and certify them to be correct.

London, September 1865.

F. W. Russell, Chairman,
S. Barber, Secretary.

GAS COMPANIES (METROPOLIS).

ACCOUNTS from each METROPOLITAN GAS COMPANY, showing the Actual STATE and CONDITION of each COMPANY, as to CAPITAL, REVENUE, and DIVIDENDS, for the Year 1865 (pursuant to the 41st Section of the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 125).

(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
26 June 1866.*

METROPOLITAN ASSESSMENTS.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 12 February 1866;—for,

“ RETURNS from each PARISH and Extra-parochial PLACE within the METROPOLITAN AREA under the Jurisdiction of the METROPOLITAN BOARD of WORKS, of the ASSESSMENT upon which such PARISHES and PLACES were assessed to the PROPERTY TAX, Schedule (A.), POLICE RATE, COUNTY RATE, and POOR'S RATE, for the Years ending Lady-day 1864 and 1865 :”

“ And, from the CITY of LONDON of the ASSESSMENT upon which such City was assessed to the PROPERTY TAX, Schedule (A.), and the CONSOLIDATED RATE, for the same Years (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 321, of Session 1864).”

RETURNS from each PARISH and Extra-parochial PLACE within the METROPOLITAN AREA under the Jurisdiction of the METROPOLITAN BOARD of WORKS, of the ASSESSMENT upon which such PARISHES and PLACES were assessed to the PROPERTY TAX, Schedule (A.), POLICE RATE, COUNTY RATE, and POOR'S RATE, for the Years ending Lady-day 1864 and 1865 ; and, from the CITY of LONDON of the ASSESSMENT upon which such City was assessed to the PROPERTY TAX, Schedule (A), and the CONSOLIDATED RATE for the same Years.

(So far as relates to the INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.)

PARISHES and PLACES in the DISTRICT of the METROPOLITAN BOARD of WORKS.

PARISHES AND PLACES.		Total Gross Annual Value of Property Assessed under Schedule (A).		PARISHES AND PLACES.		Total Gross Annual Value of Property Assessed under Schedule (A).	
		1863-64.	1864-65.			1863-64.	1864-65.
		£.	£.			£.	£.
All Saints, Poplar - - -	Middlesex	248,167	296,622	Mile End New Town, Hamlet of -	Middlesex	16,969	20,569
Battersea (exclusive of Penge Hamlet) - - - -	Surrey -	150,991	169,262	Mile End Old Town - - -	ditto -	242,235	310,765
Bromley, St. Leonard - - -	Middlesex	108,768	144,678	Middle Temple (Extra-parochial) -	- - -	15,427	15,910
Charlton - - - - -	Kent -	38,731	40,663	Norton Folgate, Liberty of - -	Middlesex	27,775	23,944
Charter House (Extra-parochial) -	- - -	Included in	St. Sepulchre, Middlesex.	Old Artillery Ground - - -	ditto -	6,306	6,424
Christchurch - - - -	Surrey -	68,645	61,949	Paddington - - - - -	ditto -	2,355,684	2,570,032
Christchurch, Spitalfields - -	Middlesex	53,240	59,307	Penge, Hamlet of - - - -	Surrey -	68,145	76,435
Clapham - - - - -	Surrey -	126,221	136,169	Plumstead - - - - -	Kent -	66,469	77,785
Eltham - - - - -	Kent -	20,983	23,701	Putney (including Roehampton) -	Surrey -	54,200	62,062
Fulham - - - - -	Middlesex	70,362	78,449	Ratcliffe, Hamlet of - - - -	Middlesex	56,943	68,832
Furnival's Inn (Extra-parochial) -	- - -	5,165	5,169	Rolls, Liberty of the - - -	ditto -	15,965	16,835
Glasshouse Yard, Liberty of - -	Middlesex	Included in	St. Luke, Middlesex.	Rotherhithe - - - - -	Surrey -	162,946	177,980
Gray's Inn (Extra-parochial) -	- - -	16,782	16,953	St. Andrew's, Holborn, and St. George the Martyr - - -	Middlesex	303,552	343,753
Greenwich - - - - -	Kent -	167,881	190,589	St. Ann, Limehouse - - -	ditto -	91,119	108,513
Hammersmith - - - - -	Middlesex	115,117	129,873	St. Ann, Westminster - - -	ditto -	107,076	109,582
Inner Temple (Extra-parochial) -	- - -	28,866	28,001	St. Botolph Without, Aldgate -	ditto -	38,628	49,728
Kensington - - - - -	Middlesex	591,253	693,677	St. Clement Danes - - -	ditto -	150,013	166,764
Kidbrook, Liberty of - - -	Kent -	11,488	12,676	St. George in the East (including the Precinct of Wellclose) -	ditto -	131,444	242,902
Lee - - - - -	ditto -	53,390	66,381	St. George, Hanover-square - -	ditto -	1,436,942	1,574,022
Lewisham - - - - -	ditto -	176,248	201,209	St. George, Southwark - - -	Surrey -	176,863	185,330
Lincoln's Inn (Extra-parochial) -	- - -	33,997	34,138	St. Giles, Camberwell (including Peckham and Dulwich) -	ditto -	350,275	403,269
				St. Giles in the Fields and St. George, Bloomsbury - - -	Middlesex	304,822	314,287
				St. James and St. John, Clerkenwell	ditto -	376,260	387,658
				St. James, Westminster (including Verge of the Palaces) -	ditto -	613,415	648,710
				St. John, Hackney - - - -	ditto -	382,026	416,318

RETURNS RELATING TO METROPOLITAN ASSESSMENTS.

PARISHES AND PLACES.		Total Gross Annual Value of Property Assessed under Schedule (A).		PARISHES AND PLACES.		Total Gross Annual Value of Property Assessed under Schedule (A).	
		1863-64.	1864-65.			1863-64.	1864-65.
		£.	£.			£.	£.
St. John, Hampstead - - -	Middlesex	183,719	208,847	St. Paul, Deptford (including the Hamlet of Hatcham - - -	Kent -	144,595	182,974
St. John, Southwark - - -	Surrey -	55,626	58,681	St. Paul, Shadwell - - -	Middlesex	26,698	52,484
St. John, Wapping - - -	Middlesex	21,786	54,930	St. Peter, Westminster } Extra- } Class of the Collegiate } parochial }	-	[Included in St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster.	
St. Katherine, Precinct of - - -	ditto -	19,397	20,133	Church - - -	-		
St. Leonard, Shoreditch - - -	ditto -	1,193,074	1,315,417	St. Saviour (including the Liberty of the Clink) - - -	Surrey -	174,313	179,172
St. Luke, Chelsea - - -	ditto -	292,956	312,481	St. Sepulchre (including Charter-house) - - -	Middlesex	19,802	16,148
St. Luke, Finsbury (including Liberty of Glasshouse Yard) - - -	ditto -	222,090	233,345	St. Thomas, Southwark - - -	Surrey -	10,353	8,620
St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster - - -	ditto -	630,168	771,314	Saffron Hill, Hatton Garden, and Ely Place (Liberty of) - - -	Middlesex	16,032	16,178
St. Martin in the Fields - - -	ditto -	242,295	263,491	Savoy, Precinct of the - - -	ditto -	9,599	10,398
St. Mary, Islington - - -	ditto -	918,468	970,266	Sergeants' Inn (Extra-parochial) - - -	-	1,390	1,400
St. Mary, Lambeth - - -	Surrey -	1,442,759	1,539,558	Staple Inn - - ditto - - -	-	2,587	2,591
St. Marylebone - - -	Middlesex	1,240,570	1,271,433	Streatham - - -	Surrey -	44,991	52,469
St. Mary-le-Strand - - -	ditto -	15,666	15,882	Tooting - - -	ditto -	38,910	43,628
St. Mary Magdalene, Bermondsey -	Surrey -	188,468	217,335	Tower, District of the - - -	Middlesex	4,135	4,326
St. Mary, Newington - - -	ditto -	311,542	335,440	Trinity, Minorities - - -	ditto -	3,990	5,106
St. Mary, Stoke Newington - - -	Middlesex	45,634	48,720	Wandsworth - - -	Surrey -	84,108	94,572
St. Mary, Stratford, Bow - - -	ditto -	104,848	126,026	Woolwich - - -	Kent -	106,205	121,098
St. Mary, Whitechapel - - -	ditto -	139,952	144,290				
St. Matthew, Bethnal Green - - -	ditto -	207,076	245,414				
St. Nicholas, Deptford - - -	Kent -	20,042	25,373				
St. Olave, Southwark - - -	Surrey -	1,291,982	1,285,846				
St. Pancras - - -	Middlesex	4,216,237	4,529,796				
St. Paul, Covent Garden - - -	ditto -	54,056	57,592				

WARDS IN THE CITY OF LONDON.

WARDS.		Total Gross Annual Value of Property Assessed under Schedule (A).		WARDS.		Total Gross Annual Value of Property Assessed under Schedule (A).	
		1863-64.	1864-65.			1863-64.	1864-65.
		£.	£.			£.	£.
Aldersgate Within - - -	-	20,003	23,256	Dowgate - - -	-	33,142	33,462
Aldersgate Without - - -	-	34,798	35,397	Farringdon Within - - -	-	124,106	135,009
Aldgate - - -	-	215,014	245,414	Langbourne - - -	-	97,000	123,904
Bassishaw - - -	-	15,960	16,976	Lime Street - - -	-	40,746	48,128
Billingsgate - - -	-	42,500	45,842	Portoken - - -	-	112,800	162,909
Bishopsgate Within - - -	-	68,394	76,682	Queenhithe - - -	-	27,901	35,933
Bishopsgate Without - - -	-	60,150	60,347	St. Andrew - - -	-	33,757	35,306
Bread Street - - -	-	65,671	76,955	St. Bartholomew - - -	-	15,487	16,321
Bridewell - - -	-	7,171	7,204	St. Bride - - -	-	70,668	83,270
Bridge - - -	-	34,920	46,459	St. Dunstan - - -	-	36,809	36,816
Broad Street - - -	-	160,881	170,781	St. Martin, Ludgate - - -	-	17,903	19,948
Candlewick - - -	-	37,000	45,026	St. Sepulchre - - -	-	42,866	40,292
Castle Baynard - - -	-	75,397	80,445	Serjeants' Inn - - -	-	1,871	2,029
Cheap - - -	-	69,056	75,486	Tower - - -	-	89,237	103,811
Coleman Street - - -	-	228,500	* 87,167	Vintry - - -	-	36,760	42,844
Cordwainer - - -	-	36,720	38,597	Walbrook - - -	-	41,473	42,752
Cornhill - - -	-	62,227	70,915				
Cripplegate Within - - -	-	99,656	113,229				
Cripplegate Without - - -	-	60,253	56,946				

* The decrease in this Ward is caused by the transfer of the London Docks to other Wards in the City of London.

RETURNS from each PARISH and Extra-parochial PLACE within the METROPOLITAN AREA under the Jurisdiction of the METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS, of the ASSESSMENT upon which such PARISHES and PLACES were Assessed to the PROPERTY TAX, Schedule (A.), POLICE RATE, COUNTY RATE, and POOR'S RATE, for the Years ending Lady-day 1864 and 1865.

PARISHES AND PLACES.	Year.	Amount of Police Rate Assessment.			Amount of County Rate Assessment.			Poor's Rate Assesment.					
								Gross Rental.			Rateable Value.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
All Saints, Poplar - - -	1864	204,259	-	-	184,548	-	-	267,236	-	-	201,809	-	-
	1865	212,112	-	-	212,112	-	-	274,623	-	-	206,457	-	-
Battersea - - -	1864	103,350	-	-	83,800	-	-	166,509	-	-	123,621	-	-
	1865	110,910	-	-	83,800	-	-	178,414	-	-	141,689	-	-
Bromley, St. Leonard - -	1864	76,589	-	-	57,212	-	-	114,480	-	-	73,319	-	-
	1865	89,491	-	-	83,412	-	-	129,522	-	-	82,190	-	-
Charlton - - -	1864	36,019	-	-	35,000	-	-	47,105	-	-	38,347	-	-
	1865	36,718	-	-	35,000	-	-	53,093	-	-	43,394	-	-
Christ Church, Spitalfields -	1864	40,982	-	-	37,879	-	-	51,428	-	-	44,723	-	-
	1865	47,636	-	-	47,636	-	-	59,760	-	-	51,990	-	-
Clapham - - -	1864	98,119	-	-	107,000	-	-	146,823	-	-	96,909	-	-
	1865	116,668	-	-	107,000	-	-	151,157	-	-	110,443	-	-
Eltham - - -	1864	16,958	-	-	16,000	-	-	20,676	-	-	16,933	10	-
	1865	17,167	-	-	18,287	-	-	21,366	10	-	17,460	-	-
Fulham - - -	1864	61,143	-	-	55,916	-	-	66,886	-	-	62,277	-	-
	1865	61,143	-	-	66,948	-	-	77,558	-	-	62,788	-	-
Greenwich - - -	1864	128,962	-	-	125,300	-	-	155,954	-	-	132,406	-	-
	1865	131,243	-	-	125,300	-	-	158,250	-	-	134,700	-	-
Hammersmith - - -	1864	83,652	-	-	77,804	-	-	129,714	-	-	92,531	-	-
	1865	104,930	-	-	104,928	-	-	135,120	-	-	97,036	-	-
Kidbrooke - - -	1864	9,626	-	-	8,600	-	-	14,539	-	-	11,842	-	-
	1865	10,346	-	-	8,600	-	-	14,792	-	-	11,989	-	-
Lee - - -	1864	43,325	-	-	38,930	-	-	63,715	-	-	48,758	-	-
	1865	average. 48,782	-	-	38,930	-	-	68,043	-	-	51,786	-	-
Lewisham - - -	1864	151,367	-	-	140,300	-	-	210,392	-	-	160,464	-	-
	1865	170,832	-	-	140,300	-	-	224,075	-	-	170,884	-	-
Mile End New Town, Hamlet of	1864	15,397	-	-	13,132	-	-	25,472	-	-	16,297	-	-
	1865	15,660	-	-	15,660	-	-	26,191	-	-	16,757	-	-
Mile End Old Town, Hamlet of	1864	166,240	-	-	162,388	-	-	- not cast	-	-	192,247	-	-
	1865	192,680	-	-	191,056	-	-	- ditto	-	-	199,648	-	-
Norton Folgate, Liberty of -	1864	8,108	-	-	8,108	-	-	9,264	-	-	7,618	-	-
	1865	8,108	-	-	8,108	-	-	9,293	-	-	7,641	-	-
		8,951	-	-	8,951	-	-						
Paddington - - -	1864	608,840	-	-	526,420	-	-	861,674	-	-	646,256	-	-
	1865	758,344	-	-	758,344	-	-	884,229	-	-	663,172	-	-
Penge, Hamlet of - - -	1864	54,780	-	-	43,800	-	-	85,688	-	-	64,507	-	-
	1865	62,459	-	-	43,800	-	-	123,345	-	-	81,555	-	-
Plumsted, Kent - - -	1864	50,572	-	-	51,250	-	-	60,906	-	-	47,374	-	-
	1865	51,250	-	-	51,250	-	-	74,542	-	-	53,006	-	-

PARISHES AND PLACES.	Year.	Amount of Police Rate Assessment.			Amount of County Rate Assessment.			Poor's Rate Assessment.					
								Gross Rental.			Rateable Value.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Putney - - - - -	1864	46,754	-	-	46,000	-	-	56,859	-	-	37,869	-	-
	1865	47,039	-	-	46,000	-	-	66,762	-	-	52,093	-	-
Ratcliff, Hamlet of - - -	1864	49,288	-	-	44,741	-	-	67,812	-	-	49,769	-	-
	1865	61,862	-	-	61,562	-	-	68,389	-	-	50,170	-	-
Rolls, Liberty of the - -	1864	16,886	-	-	16,432	-	-	21,365	-	-	16,101	-	-
	1865	18,967	-	-	18,808	-	-	22,227	-	-	16,866	-	-
Rotherhithe - - - - -	1864	84,428	-	-	83,500	-	-	141,547	-	-	98,582	15	-
	1865	85,112	-	-	83,500	-	-	145,052	15	-	100,269	15	-
St. Andrew, Holborn, Upper Liberty.*	1864	126,212	-	-	141,282	-	-	113,897	-	-	93,640	-	-
	1865	126,212	-	-	141,282	-	-	113,897	-	-	93,640	-	-
St. Anne, Westminster - -	1864	92,291	-	-	{ 90,648 - - - a }			107,895	-	-	81,339	-	-
	1865	96,235	-	-	{ 96,236 - - - }			108,324	-	-	82,195	-	-
St. Botolph, Aldgate, Middlesex	1864	- (b)	-	-	43,464	-	-	40,090	12	-	39,287	10	-
	1865	- (b)	-	-	43,464	-	-	50,093	1	-	38,932	-	-
St. Botolph, Bishopsgate Without.	1864	No means of ascertaining			-	-	-	198,550	-	-	169,448	-	-
	1865	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	200,695	-	-	170,934	-	-
St. Clement Danes - - -	1864	91,875	-	-	90,784	-	-	95,764	-	-	82,084	-	-
	1865	96,346	-	-	95,676	-	-	96,686	-	-	82,874	-	-
St. George-in-the-East - -	1864	193,724	-	-	193,724	-	-	220,946	-	-	166,295	-	-
	1865	193,724	-	-	193,724	-	-	221,536	-	-	166,789	-	-
St. George, Hanover-square -	1864	975,437	-	-	943,696	-	-	902,492	-	-	820,448	-	-
	1865	1,028,091	-	-	1,009,984	-	-	915,663	-	-	832,422	-	-
St. George the-Martyr, South- wark.	1864	146,000	-	-	146,000	-	-	175,506	-	-	140,405	-	-
	1865	146,000	-	-	146,000	-	-	175,584	-	-	140,467	-	-
St. Giles, Camberwell - - -	1864	8,673	13	4	3,385	3	9	July 1863:	326,927		July 1863:	272,439	
								January 1864:	336,902		January 1864:	280,752	
	1865	9,051	9	4	3,645	7	6	July 1864:	345,108		July 1864:	287,590	
								January 1865:			January 1865:	362,747	
St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. George, Bloomsbury.	1864	277,412	-	-	277,412	-	-	-	-	-	244,529	-	-
	1865	277,412	-	-	277,412	-	-	-	-	-	246,433	-	-
St. James and St. John, Clerk- enwell.	1864	223,876	-	-	221,372	-	-	275,143	-	-	209,343	-	-
	1865	242,525	-	-	242,525	-	-	270,659	-	-	205,799	-	-
St. James, Westminster - -	1864	431,500	-	-	431,500	-	-	458,330	-	-	436,333	-	-
	1865	462,032	-	-	462,032	-	-	463,968	-	-	442,010	-	-
St. John, Hackney - - -	1864	276,342	-	-	253,084	-	-	365,112	-	-	312,963	-	-c
	1865	295,290	-	-	323,192	-	-	386,275	-	-	332,522	-	-c
St. John, Hampstead, Mid- dlesex.	1864	121,922	-	-	104,156	-	-	193,409	-	-	154,078	-	-
	1865	147,624	-	-	147,624	-	-	206,625	-	-	164,715	-	-
St. John, Southwark - - -	1864	48,376	-	-	48,000	-	-	65,403	-	-	47,975	5	-
	1865	48,961	-	-	48,000	-	-	66,213	-	-	48,524	10	-
St. John, Wapping - - -	1864	34,232	-	-	41,600	-	-	43,604	-	-	34,067	-	-
	1865	42,056	-	-	41,600	-	-	43,935	-	-	35,097	-	-
St. Katharine - - - - -	1864	15,649	-	-	17,272	-	-	19,868	-	-	17,005	-	-
	1865	17,273	-	-	17,272	-	-	19,868	-	-	17,005	-	-
St. Leonard, Shoreditch - -	1864	297,125	-	-	265,772	-	-	483,726	-	-	289,201	-	-
	1865	386,044	-	-	386,044	-	-	496,956	-	-	298,300	-	-

* There is no separate Assessment for the County and Police Rates, as the above parish, with St. George-the-Martyr, are always assessed in one amount.

(a) £. 90,648 for a portion of the year, and 96,236 l. for the remainder.

(b) No separate rate; the police expenses are paid out of the Poor Rate.

(c) The above Assessments include all empty houses.

PARISHES AND PLACES.	Year.	Amount of Police Rate Assessment.			Amount of County Rate Assessment.			Poor's Rate Assessment.					
								Gross Rental.			Rateable Value.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
St. Luke, Chelsea - - -	1864	244,028	-	-	234,248	-	-	329,779	-	-	232,633	10	-
	1865	299,869	-	-	299,868	-	-	333,500	-	-	237,781	10	-
St. Luke, Finsbury - - -	1864	4,342	14	-	1,639	8	7	203,003	-	-	164,623	-	-
	1865	4,661	8	6	1,553	15	4	209,702	-	-	171,339	-	-
St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster.	1864	288,902	-	-	274,500	-	-	431,739	-	-	392,490	-	-
	1865	318,869	-	-	307,080	-	-	449,351	-	-	408,501	-	-
St. Martin-in-the-Fields - -	1864	259,019	-	-	258,708	-	-	350,395	1	6	264,479	-	-
	1865	265,336	-	-	265,336	-	-	351,845	13	11	265,653	-	-
St. Mary Abbots, Kensington -	1864	319,924	-	-	319,924	-	-	554,281	-	-	503,891	-	-
	1865	501,132	-	-	501,132	-	-	630,776	-	-	573,433	-	-
St. Mary, Islington - - -	1864	17,882	17	3	8,715	16	5	890,680	-	-	712,544	-	-
	1865	19,734	1	6	10,530	8	8	921,492	-	-	737,194	-	-
St. Mary, Lambeth - - -	1864	656,496	-	-	637,000	-	-	822,426	15	-	582,911	10	-
	1865	672,420	-	-	637,000	-	-	841,355	15	-	596,174	-	-
St. Marylebone - - -	1864*	Two quarters 991,409 - -			Two quarters 976,820 - -			1,079,107	-	-	972,169	-	-
		Two quarters 1,053,750 - -			Two quarters 1,053,748 - -								
	1865	1,054,494 - -			1,053,748 - -			1,081,443	-	-	974,273	-	-
St. Mary-le-Strand - - -	1864	483	7	6	281	18	6	April and July 1863 :					
								14,142	-	-	11,564	10	-
								Oct. 1863 and Jan. 1864 :					
	1865	466	3	-	248	17	9	19,279	-	-	14,533	-	-
								April and July 1864 :					
								19,255	-	-	14,516	-	-
								October 1864 :					
								19,228	-	-	14,449	-	-
								January 1865 :					
								21,169	-	-	15,917	-	-
St. Mary Magdalene, Bermond- sey.	1864	158,530	-	-	150,000	-	-	204,731	-	-	158,670	-	-
	1865	162,497	-	-	150,000	-	-	224,020	-	-	177,581	-	-
St. Mary, Newington - - -	1864	241,194	-	-	240,000	-	-	292,260	-	-	205,935	-	-
	1865	241,320	-	-	240,000	-	-	297,783	-	-	209,366	-	-
St. Mary, Stoke Newington -	1864	45,020	-	-	41,356	-	-	50,925	-	-	41,135	-	-
	1865	47,709	-	-	47,424	-	-	52,079	-	-	42,367	-	-
St. Mary, Stratford, Bow -	1864	1,321	8	-	512	8	-	67,941	-	-	50,237	-	-
	1865	1,665	17	-	660	15	7	70,383	-	-	52,336	-	-
St. Mary, Whitechapel - - -	1864	117,871	-	-	111,954	-	-	146,293	-	-	122,804	10	-
	1865	123,477	-	-	127,178	-	-	157,383	-	-	124,152	-	-
St. Matthew, Bethnal Green -	1864	143,276	-	-	130,320	-	-	not cast	-	-	183,170	15	-
	1865	192,117	-	-	192,117	-	-	207,547	-	-	186,771	15	-
St. Nicholas, Deptford - - -	1864	20,638	-	-	20,000	-	-	16,478	2	-	12,657	5	-
	1865	20,696	-	-	20,000	-	-	16,901	-	-	13,000	15	-
St. Olave, Southwark - - -	1864	58,945	-	-	58,000	-	-	67,543	-	-	55,627	-	-
	1865	64,350	-	-	58,000	-	-	75,199	-	-	62,688	-	-
St. Pancras, Middlesex - - -	1864	864,809	-	-	800,640	-	-	1,078,594	-	-	937,908	-	-
	1865	925,872	-	-	925,872	-	-	1,112,194	-	-	967,126	-	-
St. Paul, Covent Garden - -	1864	44,567	-	-	42,472	-	-	-	-	-	44,934	-	-
	1865	49,022	-	-	49,020	-	-	-	-	-	45,697	-	-
St. Paul, Deptford - - -	January 1864	120,590	-	-	115,000	-	-	147,237	5	-	120,811	10	-
	January 1865	125,346	-	-	115,000	-	-	153,477	5	-	126,152	-	-

* In this year the County Rate for Middlesex was re-assessed.

PARISHES AND PLACES.	Year.	Amount of Police Rate Assessment.			Amount of County Rate Assessment.			Poor's Rate Assessment.					
								Gross Rental.			Rateable Value.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
St. Paul, Shadwell - - -	1864	41,015	-	-	30,936	-	-	47,823	-	-	36,114	-	-
	1865	42,681	-	-	42,648	-	-	48,067	-	-	36,403	-	-
St. Saviour, Southwark - -	1864	(a)103,403	-	-	(b)31,000	-	-	106,675	-	-	73,918	-	-
	1865	105,935	-	-	31,000	-	-	104,802	-	-	77,145	-	-
St. Sepulchre, Middlesex - -	1864	20,101	-	-	20,101	-	-	20,101	-	-	17,460	-	-
	1865	19,427	-	-	19,427	-	-	19,427	-	-	17,172	-	-
St. Thomas, Southwark - -	1864	8,157	-	-	4,700	-	-	10,454	-	-	(c) 7,838	-	-
	1865	8,157	-	-	4,700	-	-	10,454	-	-	7,838	-	-
Saffron Hill, &c., Liberty of -	1864	27,720	-	-	27,184	-	-	33,651	-	-	27,715	-	-
	1865	33,752	-	-	33,752	-	-	37,177	-	-	29,792	-	-
Savoy, Precinct of - - -	1864	217	-	-	124	6	10	10,807	-	-	8,119	-	-
	1865	222	7	9	129	5	8	10,972	-	-	8,264	-	-
Streatham - - -	1864	59,396	-	-	56,800	-	-	74,796	-	-	59,224	-	-
	1865	60,790	-	-	56,800	-	-	87,780	-	-	71,316	-	-
Tooting Graveney - - -	1864	9,969	-	-	9,800	-	-	11,097	8	-	9,633	-	-
	1865	9,969	-	-	9,800	-	-	11,097	8	-	9,633	-	-
Tower Without, Precinct of -	1864	3,122	15	-	3,122	15	-	3,605	15	-	3,122	15	-
	1865	3,268	5	-	3,268	5	-	3,882	15	-	3,368	5	-
Trinity, Holy, Minorities - -	1864	6,667	-	-	-	-	-	7,782	10	-	6,447	-	-
	1865	6,667	-	-	-	-	-	(d)9,347	-	-	(d)8,316	-	-
Wandsworth - - -	1864	49,721	-	-	58,000	-	-	76,882	10	-	49,721	-	-
	1865	64,658	-	-	58,000	-	-	86,647	5	-	64,658	-	-
Woolwich - - -	1864	91,076	-	-	83,000	-	-	102,524	-	-	78,443	-	-
	1865	91,387	-	-	83,000	-	-	105,157	-	-	80,740	-	-

(a) Including Clink Liberty; amount taken from the Metropolitan Police Accounts.

(b) Amount furnished by the Clerk of the Peace for Surrey.

(c) As settled under the Union Assessment Committee Act.

(d) Reduced upon appeal to Assessment Committee, to:—
Gross, £. 8,572; Rateable, £. 7,839.

CITY OF LONDON.

RETURN from the CITY of LONDON, of the ASSESSMENT upon which such City was Assessed to the PROPERTY TAX, Schedule (A.), for the Years 1863-4 and 1864-5.

Year 1863 ending April 1864:

Amount of Assessment to Property Tax, Schedule (A.), £. 2,094,072, at 7d. duty - £. 61,077.

Year 1864 ending April 1865:

Amount of Assessment to Property Tax, Schedule (A.), £. 2,223,058, at 6d. duty - £. 55,576.

Income Tax Offices,
3, Guildhall Buildings, City,
5 March 1866.

W. E. Russell,
Clerk to Commissioners.

RETURN of the ASSESSMENT of the CITY of LONDON to the CONSOLIDATED RATE,
in the Years 1864 and 1865.

1864:

Assessment:—Rental, January	-	-	-	-	-	-	£.	s.	d.
							1,377,117	-	-

Two Rates, each at 8 <i>d.</i> in £., amounted to	-	-	94,106	11	5
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1865:

Assessment:—Rental, January	-	-	-	-	-	-	£.	s.	d.
							1,416,877	-	-

Two Rates, one at 8 <i>d.</i> in £., and one at 9 <i>d.</i> in £.	-	103,418	9	7
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Sewers Office, Guildhall,
2 March 1866.

Joseph Dav,
Principal Clerk.

METROPOLITAN ASSESSMENTS.

RETURNS from each Parish and Extra-parochial Place within the Metropolitan Area under the Jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Board of Works, of the Assessment upon which such PARISHES and PLACES were Assessed to the PROPERTY TAX, Schedule (A.), POOR RATE, COUNTY RATE, and POOR'S RATE, for the Years ending Lady-day 1864 and 1865; and, RETURN from the City of London of the Assessment upon which such City was Assessed to the PROPERTY TAX, Schedule (A.), and the CONSOLIDATED RATE, for the same Years.

(*Mr. Locke.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
7 August 1866.*

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

R E P O R T

OF THE

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS, 1864-5.

(Presented pursuant to Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 120, s. 200.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
12 February 1866.*

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R E P O R T.

Spring Gardens, 31 July 1865.

IN accordance with the requirements of "The Metropolis Local Management Act, 1855," the Board now submit a statement of their proceedings, and of the business transacted by them during the past year; and in presenting this, their Ninth Annual Report, they have much gratification in recording the virtual completion of those extensive works for the Main Drainage of the Metropolis which have for some years past occupied so much of their time and attention.

In the reports of their proceedings in previous years, the Board have given periodical accounts of the progress made in these works; and it may not be without interest to the metropolitan ratepayers and the public to be made acquainted with their general scope and object, and with some of their principal details; but before this is done, it will be convenient to state briefly the condition of the metropolis with regard to its drainage, before the formation of the Board.

Former State of Drainage of the Metropolis.

At that period the main sewers discharged the whole of their contents direct into the Thames, the majority of them capable of being emptied only at the time of low-water; consequently, as the tide rose the outlets of the sewers were closed, and the sewage was dammed back, and became stagnant; the sewage and impure waters were also constantly flowing from the higher grounds, in some instances during 18 out of the 24 hours, and thus the thick and heavy substances were deposited, which had to be afterwards removed by the costly process of hand labour. During long-continued or copious falls of rain, more particularly when these occurred at the time of high water in the river, the closed outlets not having sufficient storage capacity to receive the increased volume of sewage, the houses and premises in the low-lying districts, especially on the south side of the river, became flooded by the sewage rising through the house drains, and so continued until the tide had receded sufficiently to afford a vent for the pent-up waters, when the sewage flowed and deposited itself along the banks of the river, evolving gases of a foul and offensive character. This state of things had a most injurious effect upon the condition of the Thames; for not only was the sewage carried up the river by the rising tide, at a time when the volume of pure water was at its minimum, and quite insufficient to dilute and disinfect it, but it was brought back again into the heart of the metropolis, there to mix with each day's fresh supply, until the gradual progress towards the sea of many days' accumulation could be plainly discerned; the result being that the portion of the river within the metropolitan district became scarcely less impure and offensive than the foulest of the sewers themselves.

Another and no less serious evil consisted in the want of outfalls for local drainage. The rapid increase in the population, and the consequent necessity for dwelling-houses, led to their erection in spots where no means existed for conveying the sewage away, and cesspools and stagnant deposits were in consequence multiplied, to the annoyance of the inhabitants, and danger to the public health.

These were some of the defects which existed prior to the constitution of the Board, and which they were called upon to remedy. Long previously, however, to this duty being entrusted to them, the subject had received much consideration by various Commissions appointed by the Crown; but either from internal dissensions, or inability to provide the necessary funds, the subject had never been effectually dealt with up to the time when the Board came into existence.

Arrangements for Improvement of the Drainage.

The Board commenced their sittings on the 19th December 1855, and soon after they had appointed their chief officers, viz., on the 8th of February 1856, they instructed their engineer to prepare a plan for the drainage of the metro-

polis, and on the 4th of April and the 23d of May of the same year the engineer submitted to the Board his plans for the drainage of the south and north sides of the river. At this period the Metropolis Local Management Act provided that before any plan for the drainage of London could be carried out, it must be approved by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c.; and upon the Board submitting their plan to him, he exercised his statutory power of pronouncing a veto upon the scheme. This proceeding led to considerable correspondence and discussion; other plans were submitted, and rejected, and matters remained in this position until the year 1858, when the condition of the Thames became so alarming as imperatively to call for early remedial measures. During the correspondence between the Board and the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c., a change took place in the Ministry, and the Board waited upon the then First Commissioner, Lord John Manners, and laid before him a statement of their position, and the difficulty which impeded their free action; and his Lordship immediately afterwards brought into Parliament a Bill which removed all restrictions on the Board as to the plan, gave them power to raise 3,000,000*l.* (subsequently increased to 4,200,000*l.*) for defraying the cost of the works, and facilitated the raising of the loan by empowering the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to guarantee the repayment of the same.

The Bill received the Royal Assent on the 2d August 1858, and on the 11th of the same month the Board approved of the general features of a scheme which they had directed to be prepared, and instructed their engineer to complete the necessary plans and specifications.

The objects for which the Board had to provide in the execution of these extensive works involved various important considerations; amongst others, the interception of the sewage, as far as practicable, by gravitation, and of so much of the rainfall mixed with it as could properly be dealt with, in order to divert it from the Thames near London; the substitution of a constant for an intermittent flow in the sewers; the abolition of stagnant and tide-locked sewers, with their consequent accumulations of deposit and emission of foul gases; and the providing of improved outfalls sufficiently deep to admit of the drainage of low-lying districts, previously, for want of such outfalls, either wholly without drainage or only imperfectly drained.

The Board, by the system they have adopted, have sought to abolish the evils which hitherto existed, by constructing new lines of sewers, laid in a direction at right angles to that of the existing sewers, and a little below their levels, so as to intercept their contents and convey them to an outfall, on the north side of the Thames about 11½ miles, and on the south side about 14 miles, below London Bridge. By this arrangement as large a proportion of the sewage as practicable is carried away by gravitation, and a constant discharge for the remainder is provided by means of pumping. At the outlets the sewage is delivered into reservoirs situate on the banks of the Thames, and placed at such levels as enable them to discharge into the river at or about the time of high water. The sewage thus becomes not only at once diluted by the large volume of water in the river at the time of high water, but is also carried by the ebb tide to a point 26 miles below London Bridge, and its return by the following flood tide within the metropolitan area is effectually prevented.

At the commencement of their inquiry several grave questions presented themselves to the Board for solution, more particularly with regard to the point at which, and the state of the tide when, the sewage could best be discharged into the river; the minimum fall which should be given to the intercepting sewers; the quantity of sewage to be intercepted, and the mode in which it flows; whether or not the rainfall was to be mixed with the sewage; the manner and the quantities in which it enters the sewers; and whether it should be carried off by the intercepting sewers or by some other means; and the sizes of the Intercepting and Main Drainage Sewers, having regard to the points specified. Another important question was the description of pumping engines and pumps best adapted for lifting the sewage at the several pumping stations.

In order to ascertain the best position for the outfalls and the time for discharging the sewage into the river, a series of experiments was instituted by means of a float passing up and down the river; the result of which proved that

that it was essential that the outfalls should be placed at a point not less distant from the metropolis than Barking Creek, and that the discharge in the sewage should take place at or as near the time of high water as practicable.

The other points with regard to the velocity of flow in the sewers, and their minimum fall, the quantity of sewage to be intercepted, the disposal of the rainfall and the sizes of the Intercepting Sewers, were dealt with after consideration of the various theories and formulæ, from time to time propounded in relation to such subjects.

In consequence of a diversity of opinion with regard to the comparative advantages of Cornish or rotative engines, and as to the respective merits of centrifugal and screw pumps, and other appliances for raising the sewage, Messrs. Stephenson, Field, Penn, Hawksley, Bidder, and Bazalgette, at the request of the Board, reported upon numerous competing designs, involving the several principles advocated by their proposers, and the pumping engines and pumps subsequently designed and adopted by the Board are based upon the recommendations made by those gentlemen. The engines are condensing double-acting rotative beam engines, and the pumps are plunger or ram pumps, the sewage being discharged from the pumps through a series of hanging valves. The engines at Crossness and those to be erected at Abbey Mills are guaranteed to raise, when working, 80 million lbs., one foot high, with one cwt. of Welsh coal.

System of Intercepting Drainage.

In order to effect the removal of as much of the sewage as practicable by gravitation, and to reduce the amount of pumping to a minimum, three lines of sewers, namely, a High Level, Middle Level, and Low Level, were designed for each side of the river. The first two levels discharge by gravitation, and the Low Level Sewers by the aid of pumping only.

The three lines of sewers on the north side of the Thames converge and unite at Abbey Mills, east of London, where the contents of the Low Level will be pumped into the Upper Level, whence their aggregate stream will flow through the Northern Outfall Sewer, which is carried on a concrete embankment across the Marshes to Barking Creek.

The three intercepting lines of sewer on the south side unite at Deptford Creek, the contents of the Low Level are there pumped to the Upper Level, and the united streams of the three sewers flow in one channel, known as the Southern Outfall Sewer, through Woolwich to Crossness Point, in Erith Marshes.

The form which has been generally adopted for the intercepting sewers is circular, as combining the greatest strength and capacity, with the smallest amount of brickwork, and consequently the least cost.

In connection with this general description of the principles and considerations on which the scheme of the Board has been based, it may be desirable to advert more in detail to each work, and some of its peculiarities, and to the difficulties which had to be surmounted in its construction.

NORTHERN DRAINAGE.

High Level Sewer and Penstock Chamber.

The first portion of the works for which a contract was taken was the High Level Sewer, on the north side of the Thames. This commences by a junction with the Fleet Sewer, at the foot of Hampstead-hill. It passes under the Rectory and Amhurst roads to Church-street, Hackney; and under the North London Railway, to a junction with the Middle Level Sewer at Old Ford, Bow. Up to this point the sewer is a substitute for the open Fleet and Hackney Brook Main Sewers, which have since been filled in and abandoned, and it has been constructed of sufficient dimensions to carry off the largest and most sudden falls of rain. Its length is about seven miles, and it drains an area of about ten square miles, and intercepts the sewage of Hampstead, part of Kentish Town, Highgate, Holloway, Hackney, Clapton, and Stoke Newington; in form it is for the most part circular, and its size varies from four feet in diameter, to 9 ft. 6 in. by 12 feet; its fall is rapid, ranging at the upper end from 1 in 71

to 1 in 376, and from four to five feet per mile at the lower end. One tunnel in its course, from Maiden-lane towards Hampstead, is about half a mile long, and in tunnelling under the New River the greatest caution was necessary, in consequence of the channel of the river being on an embankment, where it intersects the line of sewer. A portion of the sewer was also carried under the Great Northern Railway, at a place where the embankment is 30 feet high, the diameter of the sewer being there 7 ft. 6 in., and the brickwork 14 inches in thickness. In constructing the sewer at Hackney a considerable amount of house property was successfully tunnelled under, and in one instance a house adjoining the railway station was underpinned and placed upon iron girders, and the sewer, at that point, 9 ft. 3 in. in diameter, was carried through the cellar without further injury to the house. It was also carried immediately under the bottom of Sir George Duckett's Canal, the distance between the soffit of the arch of the sewer and the water in the canal being only 24 inches. The bottom of the canal and the top of the sewer are formed of iron girders and plates, with a thin coating of puddle, and no leakage from the canal has taken place since the works were finished.

This sewer was completed in May 1861, at a cost, including the proportion of compensations, &c., borne by the Board, of 190,633*l.*, and it has been in full operation since that date. The work was carried out by Mr. William Moxon, who also constructed in connection with the same the western foundation of the aqueduct over the River Lea for the Outfall Sewer, and about 60 feet of sewer in connection therewith, at a cost of 6,171*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*

In connection with the High Level Sewer a Penstock Chamber was constructed. This chamber is formed at the junction of the High and Middle Level Sewers at Old Ford, Bow, and is built in brickwork. Its length is about 150 ft. by 40 ft. in breadth, and 30 ft. high. There are five large iron penstocks in it, worked by machinery, by which the sewage can be diverted at will, either into the two lower channels, formed for the discharge of the storm waters into the River Lea, or into the two upper channels constructed over that river, and forming the commencement of the Outfall Sewer. As a rule the lower channels will be closed, and the sewage will flow through the two upper channels to Barking Creek; but in times of heavy rain, so soon as the waters have risen to the top of the upper channels, the surplus will flow over five weirs, constructed in the chamber, into the lower channels, and be discharged by them into the River Lea. In case of any accident to the intercepting sewers the whole of the sewage could, by raising the lower penstock, be diverted, in a few minutes, into the River Lea. The arrangement of the penstock and weir chamber is a novel and simple one, and has proved to be satisfactory in its operation; by it three-fourths of the northern sewage are placed completely under command. This work was also constructed by Mr. Moxon.

Middle Level Sewer and Branch.

The Middle Level Sewer was constructed chiefly by Messrs. Brassey & Co., and has been carried as near to the Thames as the contour of the ground would permit, the object being to intercept, by gravitation, as much sewage as possible, and to reduce to a minimum the low level area which is dependent upon pumping. This sewer intercepts the drainage of a densely inhabited area, 17½ square miles in extent. It commences near the Harrow-road at Kensal-green, passes under the Paddington Canal into the Uxbridge-road at Notting-hill, along Oxford-street, Hart-street, Liquorpond-street, and across Clerkenwell-green, thence by way of Old Street-road, to High-street, Shoreditch, along Church-street, Bethnal Green-road, and Green-street, under the Regent's Canal and the North London Railway, to a junction with the High Level Sewer at Penstock Chamber at Bow, above described.

To enlarge the area drained by gravitation, a branch, 4 ft. by 2 ft. 8 in., with a fall of 4 ft. per mile, has been carried along Piccadilly, through Leicester-square and Lincoln's-inn-fields to the main line at King's-road, Grays-inn-road.

The main line of sewer is about 9½ miles in length, and the Piccadilly branch 2 miles, besides which there are minor branches and feeders. The fall of the main sewer varies from 17½ ft. per mile at the upper end, by a gradual reduction to 2 ft. per mile at the lower end. The size ranges from 4 feet 6 inches

6 inches by 3 feet, to 10 feet 6 inches in diameter, and at its outlet it is 9 feet 6 inches by 12 feet.

A considerable portion of the work was constructed by tunnelling under the streets, about 4 miles of the main line, and the whole of the Piccadilly branch, having been executed in that manner, at depths varying from 20 to 60 feet below the surface of the public thoroughfares. The sewer is formed for the most part in the London clay, but to the east of Shoreditch it is constructed through gravel; it has been carried over the Metropolitan Railway by a wrought-iron aqueduct, having a span of 150 feet, and weighing 240 tons. The depth of construction, between the underside of the aqueduct and the inverts of the double line of sewers, being only $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, arrangements had to be made to avoid interference with the traffic of the railway during the construction of the aqueduct, which is only a few inches above the engine chimneys, and the structure was therefore built upon a stage, at a height of five feet above its intended ultimate level, and afterwards lowered into its place by means of hydraulic rams.

This sewer is now in active operation, and it is provided with weirs, or storm-overflows, at its various junctions with all the main valley lines. One of these, the Ranelagh Storm Overflow Sewer, traverses Hyde-park and Kensington-gardens; its length is about 5,700 feet, and it was constructed by Mr. William Dethick, at a cost of 31,580 *l*.

The final account for constructing the Middle Level Sewer is now under investigation, but so far as it has been ascertained, the total cost of the work is 318,334 *l*.

Low Level Sewer and Branches.

The Low Level Sewer will intercept the sewage from the Low Level area, which contains about 11 square miles; it will also be the main outlet for a district of about $14\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, forming the western suburb of London, and lying so low that its sewage has to be lifted at Chelsea a height of $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet into the upper end of the Low Level Sewer. The sewer will commence at the Grosvenor-canal, Pimlico, and pass along Lupus-street, and Bessborough-street, to and along the river side from Vauxhall-bridge towards the eastern part of London. Between Westminster-bridge and Blackfriars it is being constructed as part of the Thames Embankment; and from thence it will pass under a portion of the new street to the Mansion House, to be formed by the Board, and will probably take the line of the Inner Circle Railway to Tower-hill. From Tower-hill it is being carried out mostly by tunnelling along Mint-street, Cable-street, Back-road, Commercial-road, and under the Limehouse-cut and Bow-common. At the Abbey Mills Pumping Station the contents of the sewer will be raised by steam power a height of 36 feet. The sewer has two branches; one from Homerton, and the other from the Isle of Dogs. The length of the main line is $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and its branches about 4 miles; the size varies from 6 feet 9 inches to 10 feet 3 inches in diameter, with an inclination ranging from 2 to 3 feet per mile, and it is provided with storm overflows into the river.

As stated by the Board in their last Report, the contract for the eastern portion of this sewer, a length of nearly four miles, extending from Trinity-square, Tower-hill, to the pumping-station at Abbey Mills, and for the Wick-lane Branch, from Bromley to Old Ford, about one mile in length, has been let to Mr. William Webster for the sum of 229,000 *l*., the engineer's estimate being 245,000 *l*. The works were then about to be commenced, and up to the present time, works to the value of 117,000 *l*., rather more than one-half, have been executed.

Western Division Drainage.

The drainage area of the western division of the Metropolis includes Fulham, Chelsea, Brompton, Kensington, Shepherd's Bush, Hammersmith, and part of Acton. The Board originally intended to deodorise or utilise the sewage of this division in its own neighbourhood, rather than incur the costly process of carrying it to Barking, and lifting it twice on its route to that place; but on further consideration, and in deference to the wishes of the inhabitants and others,

they adopted the latter plan, and it now forms part of the low level system of metropolitan drainage.

The main or Chiswick line of the western division drainage is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and commences at Chiswick-mall, and passing near to the river and along the Fulham-road and Walham-green, again skirts the river to Cremorne-gardens. It will be eventually extended to the permanent pumping station near the Grosvenor Canal. At present, however, the sewage is lifted at the temporary pumping station near Cremorne-gardens.

The Fulham branch commences at Fulham Bridge, and joins the Chiswick line at the King's-road: it is 1 mile 720 feet in length.

The size of the main line varies from 4 ft. by 2 ft. 8 in. to 4 ft. 6 in. in diameter, with a fall of 4 ft. per mile, the depth below the surface being from 14 to 30 feet; and the branch from 3 ft. 9 in. by 2 ft. 6 in. to 4 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft., its fall being $10\frac{1}{2}$ ft. per mile, and its average depth about 17 ft.

Besides these lines, there are various other minor branches and works; these, for the present, discharge into a large well or sump, at the temporary pumping station near Cremorne-gardens. More than ordinary difficulties attended the execution of the works; they were constructed mainly through gravel, charged with such large volumes of water, that it became necessary to lay stoneware pipes under the inverts of the sewers, to lower the water in the ground, and to convey it to numerous and powerful steam pumps in the line of the works, before the sewers could be constructed. These operations, although in a very treacherous sub-soil, were successfully accomplished, and no serious accidents or failures occurred in carrying out the works, the contract for which was taken by Mr. Moxon, who constructed the Northern High Level Sewer. The works have cost 83,387 *l.*, so far as at present ascertained, of which the sum of 21,387 *l.* is due to the past year.

Another main intercepting sewer for the western division, known as the Acton Branch, is carried along the Uxbridge-road from the Stamford Brook, at Wormwood Scrubs, to the Counters Creek Sewer, at Royal-crescent, Notting-hill, into which it diverts the water from the higher grounds, and forms a storm outlet into the Thames, near Cremorne-gardens. This branch sewer varies from 3 ft. 9 in. by 2 ft. 6 in. to 4 ft. by 2 ft. 8 in.; it has a fall of 4 ft. per mile, is about 14 ft. deep, and its length is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It was constructed by Messrs. Walker & Neave, at a cost of 9,820 *l.* 11 *s.* 10 *d.*

Outfall Sewer.

The remaining and most costly line of sewer included in the scheme for the drainage of the districts north of the Thames, and known as the Northern Outfall Sewer, was a work of peculiar construction, as, unlike ordinary sewers, it is formed in an embankment, raised above the level of the surrounding neighbourhood, and is carried by aqueducts over rivers, railways, streets, and roads. It commences by a junction with the High and Middle Level Sewers, at the Penstock Chamber, at Old Ford, Bow, before referred to, and passes under the North London Railway and Wick-lane, which has been raised, and over the River Lea by a wrought-iron aqueduct. Four other streams, between the River Lea and the Stratford-road, are crossed by iron tubes. The sewer also passes close under the rails of the Eastern Counties Railway, where it is in embankment: and up to this point it consists of two culverts, each nine feet by nine feet, placed side by side, and formed with upright sides. These culverts are built upon a solid concrete embankment, carried through the peat soil down to the gravel, which in many places lies at a great depth below the surface. Concrete is also carried up to form an abutment to the sides of the sewer. The whole structure is then covered with earth, with slopes, the foot of which is fenced in by a quick-set hedge and a ditch, forming in outward appearance a simple roadway. It is executed of sufficient strength to carry a railway or a roadway on its summit, and it will, no doubt, at a future time be used for some such public purpose. No settlement or fracture in the sewer or its embankment has been observed since their completion.

At the Stratford-road, the top of the sewer was depressed and carried under the road by four culverts, each 6 feet high, and 7 ft. 3 in. wide, covered with cast-iron plates.

The Board had to purchase a large amount of property in this locality, and to

to raise the road 10 feet upon a viaduct, for the purpose of carrying it over the sewer.

From the Stratford-road the double line of sewer is continued over Abbey Mill-lane to the pumping station at Abbey Mills, where it is intended to raise the contents of the Low Level Sewer 36 feet. From this point three parallel lines of sewer are continued to the Outlet at Barking Creek. Gates and overflow weirs are formed in the line of these culverts, which enable the sewage to be turned into either or all of them at will, and prevent any one of them being at any time overcharged. At a little distance beyond the pumping station the three lines of sewers are passed over the Channelsea River and Abbey Creek; they are then carried over Marsh-lane, and the North Woolwich and Bow and Barking Railways, by aqueducts somewhat similar to those already described. It became necessary to lower these railways to enable the sewers to pass over them, inasmuch as the structures having been reduced to a minimum uniform fall of 2 feet per mile, they could not be raised or depressed like a railway to accommodate their levels to those of previously existing works. This interference with railways, indeed, constituted one of the great difficulties experienced in laying out the line of the Outfall Sewer.

The depth of peat in the marshes for a distance of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles at the lower end of the sewers was so great, that it would have been very costly to excavate the whole of the ground down to the gravel, and to fill it in with solid concrete. The foundations for this length were obtained by excavating cross trenches, 6 ft. 6 in. wide, 21 feet from each other, down to the solid ground. These were filled with concrete piers, upon which brick arches were turned, and the sewers were then built upon the arches. The top of the bank in which the sewers are placed is 40 feet wide, and in some cases 25 feet above the level of the surrounding marshes.

From the Bow and Barking Railway, the triple sewer is constructed in brickwork to its outlet at Barking Creek, crossing in its route five roads, which were raised for the purpose.

The invert, at the outlet, is about 18 inches below high-water mark; but the sewage, before entering the river, falls a depth of 16 feet over an apron, and is discharged by nine culverts, laid at the level of low-water spring tide. To afford the means of closing the river outlet, and diverting the sewage into the reservoir, the three upper sewers have been fitted with penstocks before reaching the tumbling-bay. The reservoir, in which it is intended that the sewage shall be stored for about 11 hours each tide, is so situate that the sewers form one side of it, and a communication is made between them and the reservoir by 16 openings, through which, when the penstocks in the sewers are closed, the sewage enters the reservoir, and is there stored until high water. Sluices at the lower part of the reservoir are then opened, and those over the 16 openings raised, which allows the sewage in the reservoir to be discharged into the river through the nine culverts. The three penstocks, which close the river outlet, are opened at the same time as the lower sluices, and the sewage is simultaneously discharged from the outfall sewers direct into the river, without passing through the reservoir. An arrangement has been made which enables the communication between the sewer and the reservoir to be shut off in cases of necessity, and permits of the discharge of the whole of the waters over the tumbling-bay, and the delivery of the sewage into the bed of the river at the time of high water.

The whole of this line is practically completed, and has been in operation since March 1864. Its construction was intrusted by the Board to Mr. George Furness, and the work was completed at a cost, so far as can be at present ascertained, of 649,760*l*.

Reservoir.

The reservoir above referred to occupies an area of about $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres; its average depth is 16½ feet, and it is divided by partition walls into four compartments. The external and partition walls are of brick work, and the entire area is covered by brick arches, supported upon brick piers, the floor being paved throughout with York stone. It is almost entirely above the general surface of the ground, and is covered by an earth embankment, rising about 2 feet above the crown of the arches. The ground over which the reservoir is built was unfit to sustain

it, and the foundations of the piers and walls were therefore carried down in concrete to a depth of nearly 20 feet.

Means have been adopted for preventing the ordinary sewage rising above a certain level in the reservoir, but in cases of necessity the reservoir can be filled above that level by closing penstocks fitted to the lower discharging culverts, at their entrance into the tumbling-bay. Communicating with the river, and at the back of the reservoir, a culvert, fitted with penstocks, has been built with openings into each compartment of the reservoir, and by these means any one of the compartments may be filled with tidal water at the top of the tide, and be flushed out by its discharge at the period of low water.

This reservoir was also constructed by Mr. Furness. It has been completed since the Board's last Annual Report, at a cost of about 172,800*l.*, and has been in operation since August 1864.

Abbey Mills Pumping Station.

The most extensive pumping station in connection with the Main Drainage Works will be that at Abbey Mills.

The requisite engine power for lifting a maximum quantity of sewage and rainfall a height of 36 feet, at the rate of 15,000 cubic feet per minute, will be provided. The power will amount to 1,140 horses, and be obtained by means of eight engines, each furnished with two boilers.

The engine-house will be divided in height into three compartments, the lower one being the pump-well, into which the sewage will be conveyed from the Low Level Sewer, the intermediate one forming a reservoir for condensing water, and the upper being more correctly the engine-house, in which will be contained the eight engines.

The sewage from the Low Level Sewer, before entering the pump wells, will pass through open iron cages, the bars of which will intercept any substances likely to interfere with the proper action of the pump-valves, and the cages, when necessary, will be lifted above ground, and the intercepted matter be discharged into trucks, or otherwise removed. The sewage will then pass into the wells, and be lifted by the pumps, through hanging valves, into a circular culvert of cast iron, and thence be forced into the three culverts forming the Northern Outfall Sewer.

The foundations of the station are now in course of construction by Mr. William Webster. The value of the work done up to the present time is 2,500 *l.*

Messrs. Rothwell and Company have obtained the contract for the construction and erection of the engines and machinery for the sum of 54,570*l.*; and they are proceeding with the work at their foundry at Bolton.

The estimated consumption of coal at this station will be about 9,700 tons per annum, but the cost of pumping is not entirely in excess of former expenditure upon the drainage, inasmuch as the cost of removing deposit from the tide-locked and stagnant sewers in London formerly amounted to about 30,000 *l.* per annum; and the substitution of a constant flow through the sewers, by means of pumping, must necessarily largely reduce the deposit in the sewers, and consequently the annual cost of cleansing.

SOUTHERN DRAINAGE.

The works of the Main Drainage of the districts on the south side of the Thames comprise, as already stated, three lines of sewer; namely, the High Level and its southern branch, which correspond with the High and Middle Level Sewers on the north side of the river, and the Low Level.

High Level Sewer and Branch.

The main line of the High Level Sewer commences at Clapham, and its branch at Dulwich, and they drain an area of about 20 square miles, including Tooting, Streatham, Clapham, Brixton, Dulwich, Camberwell, Peckham, Norwood, Sydenham, and part of Greenwich. Both lines are constructed of sufficient capacity to carry off all the flood-waters, so as entirely to intercept them from

from the low and thickly inhabited district which was tide-locked and subject to floods. The storm-waters are to be discharged into Deptford Creek, and the sewage and a limited quantity of rainfall flows through four iron pipes, laid under its bed, into the Outfall Sewer. The two lines of sewer unite in the New Cross-road, near the New Cross station on the Brighton Railway. The main line varies in size from 4 ft. 6 in. by 3 feet at the upper end, to 10 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. 6 in., and is of the same form as the branch, by the side of which it is constructed. The length of the branch line is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; 1,000 feet of the work were executed in tunnel, at depths varying from 30 to 50 feet; the size varies from 7 feet in diameter to 10 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. 6 in., with a circular crown and segmental sides and invert, and its fall is from 30 feet per mile at the upper end, to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet per mile at the lower end.

The Effra Sewer, which was a fruitful source of nuisance, and which discharged into the river near Vauxhall-bridge, has been diverted through the branch line to a new outlet at Deptford, and since filled in and abandoned.

Two subsidiary branches have also been extended from this sewer at Dulwich, the one to Crown Hill, Norwood, and the other to the Crystal Palace.

Difficulties arose in constructing this double line of sewer, which at this point occupies the whole width of Church-street, Deptford. The inverts were below the foundations of the houses on each side of the street, and the walls had, therefore, to be under-pinned, and the spaces between them and the sewers filled in with concrete. The subsoil consisted of loamy sand and gravel, charged with large quantities of water; and to add to the difficulties incident to the work, the Ravensbourne Sewer, which passed through the centre of the street, had to be taken up, and its waters diverted during the progress of these operations.

The outlets of the two sewers, 10 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. 6 in., are each fitted with two hinged flaps, one to act as a dam to drive the waters through the iron pipes into the Outfall Sewer, and the other to serve as a tide-flap for the exit of the sewage into the creek, when it rises in the sewer to a sufficient height.

The sewers are constructed in brickwork, varying in thickness from 9 inches to $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The main line and branch were constructed chiefly by Messrs. Lee & Bowles, and Mr. T. Pearson. The estimates for the works amounted to 232,457 £., and they were completed at a cost of 234,673 £., and have been in successful operation since January 1863.

During the past year the Board have determined to continue the High Level Sewer from Balham-hill to the "Wheatsheaf" public-house at Upper Tooting, for the purpose of facilitating the construction of certain main and local sewers.

Low Level Sewer.

The Low Level Sewer, which is about 10 miles in length, drains Putney, Battersea, Nine Elms, Lambeth, Newington, Southwark, Bermondsey, Rotherhithe, and Deptford, comprising an area of 20 square miles, the surface of which is mostly below the level of high water, in many places 5 or 6 feet, it having at one time been completely covered by the Thames. In this district the old sewers have but little fall, and, except at the period of low water, were tide-locked and stagnant. After long-continued rain they became overcharged, and were unable to empty themselves during the short period of low water; the waters were therefore constantly accumulating, and many days frequently elapsed, after the cessation of rain, before the sewers could be entirely relieved, the sewage in the interim being forced into the basements and cellars of the houses. These defects, added to the malaria arising from the stagnant sewage, contributed to render the district most unhealthy; and it was with reference to its condition, that the late Mr. R. Stephenson and Sir W. Cubitt so forcibly described the effect of artificial drainage by pumping as equivalent to raising the surface a height of 20 feet. The construction of this sewer has, in fact, rendered this district as dry and free from disease as any portion of the metropolis. Its size varies from a single sewer 4 feet in diameter, at the upper end, to two culverts, each 7 feet high by 7 feet wide, at the lower end. The lift at the outlet is 18 feet. It was constructed through a stratum of sand and gravel overlying the clay, and some very successful instances of tunnelling under canals, railways, and house property, occurred during the progress of the work.

Much difficulty was experienced with the foundations of the arches of the Greenwich Railway, and under Deptford Creek, owing to the immense volume of water there met with. This was, however, surmounted by sinking two iron cylinders through the sand, to a depth of about 45 feet; the water being kept down by pumping at the rate of from 5,000 to 7,000 gallons per minute. The sewer was carried under the creek, and the navigation kept open by constructing a coffer-dam as far as the middle of the creek, and executing one half of the work at a time.

The estimated cost of the works was 230,000 *l.*, and they have been completed with but few and unimportant casualties, by the contractor, Mr. Webster, at a cost, as far as at present ascertained, of 209,000 *l.*; the amount during the past year being 76,000 *l.*

Bermondsey Branch of Low Level Sewer.

An important branch sewer, about 2½ miles in length, was constructed from the Low Level Sewer at High-street, Deptford, towards the river, to St. James's Church, Bermondsey, and by intersecting the Earl, Duffield, and Battle-bridge Main Sewers, a large and important district has been relieved. This branch has been in operation since January 1864. The work was executed by Messrs. Aird & Son, at a cost, so far as at present ascertained, of 97,515 *l.* The estimate for the work was 110,000 *l.*

Deptford Pumping Station.

The Deptford Pumping Station, which has been completed since the date of the Board's last Annual Report, is situated by the side of Deptford Creek, and close to the Greenwich Railway Station. The sewage is here lifted from the Low Level Sewer, a height of 18 feet, into the Outfall Sewer. An iron wharf wall and barge-bed, 500 feet long, has been constructed at the side of the creek, and it is provided with a crane and tramways for landing coals and materials. Four engines, each of 125-horse power, and capable, together, of lifting 10,000 cubic feet of sewage a height of 18 feet per minute, are at work there.

The sewage is discharged through the pump valves into a wrought-iron culvert placed on the level of the Outfall Sewer, with which it is connected by a brick culvert, which receives also the sewage from the High Level Sewer, previously brought by gravitation under the creek through cast-iron pipes. Both streams enter the Outfall Sewer, and are together conveyed to Crossness, where they are again lifted and discharged into the river. The chimney shaft at this station is 7½ feet in diameter at the base, and 6 feet at the top; its height is 150 feet, and the furnaces draw from the sewers and the engine-well, to assist in the ventilation of the works.

Provision is made, by gratings, for the interception of the larger substances brought down by the sewers.

This station was constructed by Messrs. Aird & Son, at a cost of 109,455 *l.* 17 *s.* 5 *d.*, the engineer's estimate being 115,000 *l.* The sum of 13,259 *l.* is due to the progress made with the works during the past year.

The contract for the engines, which have been in operation since May 1864, was taken by Messrs. Slaughter & Co., of Bristol, at 22,300 *l.*; the engineer's estimate being 22,000 *l.* The engines were completed and erected at a cost of about 28,000 *l.*

Outfall Sewer.

The Outfall Sewer conveys the sewage which flows into it from the High Level Sewer by gravitation through the four iron culverts laid under Deptford Creek, and that which is pumped into it from the Low Level Sewer, from Deptford, through Greenwich and Woolwich, to Crossness Point, in the Erith Marshes. Its length is 7½ miles, its size 11 ft. 6 in. in diameter, and it is formed of brickwork, generally 18 inches thick. The sewer can discharge into the river at and near to low water, by gravitation, in case of necessity, but ordinarily the mode of discharge is by pumping into the Crossness reservoir. It has been constructed at a depth of about 16 feet below the surface, except through Woolwich, where the depth ranges from 45 to 75 feet. The soil in which it is built is mostly gravel and sand, but the Woolwich tunnel,

tunnel, which is the principal feature of the work, is partly in the chalk. One mile of this tunnel was executed under the town of Woolwich without any casualties or settlements. The large volume of water met with in the Erith Marshes rendered the construction of that portion of the work very costly. This sewer receives from the High and Low Level Sewers 12,000,000 gallons of sewage daily, which until its formation flowed into the Thames between Wandsworth and Woolwich.

The works were completed by the contractor, Mr. W. Webster, in June 1862, and they have been in successful operation since that period: their total cost, exclusive of the land purchased by the Board, was 310,648 *l.*, the engineer's estimate being 291,000 *l.*, and the contract was let at 300,000 *l.*

Greenwich Sewers.

In conjunction with the Southern Main Drainage system, works for connecting the drainage of the Eastern portion of Greenwich therewith, have been constructed during the past year. They consist of about 6,720 feet of sewer, 4 ft. 6 in. high by 3 ft. wide, commencing at the Deptford pumping station, and terminating at Pelton-road, with branch sewers, comprising 2,870 feet of 4 ft. by 2 ft. 8 inches, and 160 feet of 18-inch barrel sewer in Knott-street, Albert-street, Victoria-road, and Grove-street-hill. The estimate for the works was 24,000 *l.*, and their cost up to the present time is about 21,000 *l.*

Crossness Pumping Station and Reservoir.

The remaining work to be described in connection with the scheme for the Southern drainage, is the pumping station and reservoir at Crossness, which are 6½ acres in extent. These have been completed during the past year.

The sewage from this station is discharged into the river, at the time of high water only, but, as already stated, the Outfall Sewer is at such a level that it can discharge its contents by gravitation, about the time of low water. Its outlet is ordinarily closed by a penstock placed across its mouth, and its volume of sewage is raised by pumping into the reservoir, which is built at the same level as that on the north side, and, like it, stores the sewage, except for the two hours of discharge after high water. The sewage is thus diverted from its direct course to the river, into a side channel leading to the pump-well, which forms part of the foundation for the engine-house, and from this well it is lifted by means of four beam engines, each of 125 horse-power.

The maximum quantity of sewage to be lifted by these engines will ordinarily be about 10,000 cubic feet per minute. The lift will vary from 10 to 30 feet, according to the level of water in the sewer and in the reservoir into which it is raised. The sewage is discharged into a wrought-iron trough, through hanging leather-faced valves, each 12 in. by 18 in. Substances which might prevent the proper action of the valves are intercepted before reaching the pumps, by a wrought-iron grating placed in front of the openings to the pump-well, the substances so intercepted being lifted from the face of the grating by an endless chain, with buckets or scrapers and combs attached, working vertically in front of and in close contact with the grating, the teeth of the comb passing between the bars. On the descent of the chain the buckets are over-turned and discharge their contents into a trough, from which they will be removed by manual labour.

After its delivery from the pumps into the wrought-iron trough, the sewage is discharged through brick culverts into the reservoir, but provision is made, in case of need for its discharge through other culverts directly into the Thames, and after being stored in the reservoir until the time of high water, it is conveyed by a lower set of culverts into the river. There are two tiers of eight openings in each compartment of the reservoir, the upper eight for the admission of the sewage from the pumps to the reservoir, and the lower eight for its discharge into the river, the apertures in all cases being opened and closed by penstocks.

The reservoir is covered by brick arches, supported on brick piers, and is furnished with weirs for overflows, and a flushing culvert. In its height, level, and general construction, it is similar to that at Barking Creek.

The ground upon which the whole of the works were constructed consisted of peat, sand, or soft silty clay, and it afforded no sufficient foundation within 25 feet of the surface. In order to reduce the expense of the foundation as much as possible, the culverts on the various levels were built, as far as practicable, in the same trenches, one above the other.

A wharf-wall has been constructed along the river frontage of the works, for a distance of about 1,200 feet, by which a large portion of the land known as the "Saltings" has been reclaimed. The chimney into which the flues from the boilers are conveyed is 8 ft. 3 in. internal diameter throughout, 200 feet in height, and 28 feet square at its base; and it is formed upon a wide bed of concrete, brought up from the gravel, which is here 26 feet below the surface. The reservoir, as well as the several culverts and pump-wells, are all connected by flues with the furnaces of the boilers, for the purpose of ventilation, in a manner similar to that adopted at the Deptford pumping station. The outlet into the river from the Outfall Sewer consists of 12 iron pipes carried under the "Saltings" into a paved channel formed in the bed of the river. These pipes are gathered into the single sewer by culverts in brickwork on the land side of the wharf-wall, the number of the culverts being gradually reduced and their dimensions increased as they approach the junction with the large Outfall Sewer.

The tunnelling and the formation of the sewers through quicksands charged with large volumes of water, existing under various portions of the metropolis, but more particularly in the low-lying districts on the south side of the Thames, were rendered practicable and safe by a mode of pumping the water out of the ground, without withdrawing the sand, which was adopted and perfected during the progress of the works.

The station and reservoir were erected by Mr. Webster, at a cost, so far as at present ascertained, of 295,000 *l.*; works to the value of 67,000 *l.* having been executed during the past year.

The contract for the engines and machinery, which are now completed, was let to Messrs. Watt & Co., of Birmingham, at a sum of 44,900 *l.*, and the value of the work executed up to the 25th of March last is 48,000 *l.*, of which the sum of 36,775 *l.* is due to last year.

The Board are now enabled to state that, with the exception of the Low Level Sewer on the north of the Thames, which will drain about one-seventh of the metropolitan area, the whole of the main drainage scheme is completed and in active operation.

General Statistics of the Works.

A few statistics relative to the works may not prove uninteresting. The first portion of the works was commenced in January 1859, being about five months after the passing of the Act authorising their execution. There are 82 miles of main intercepting sewers in London. In the construction of the works 318,000,000 of bricks, and 880,000 cubic yards of concrete have been used, and 3,500,000 cubic yards of earth excavated. The cost, when completed, will have been about 4,200,000 *l.* The total pumping power employed is 2,380 nominal horse-power; and if the engines were at full work night and day, 44,000 tons of coals per annum would be used; but the average consumption is estimated at 20,000 tons. The sewage to be intercepted by the works on the north side of the river at present amounts to 10,000,000 cubic feet, and on the south side 4,000,000 cubic feet per day; but provision is made for an anticipated increase in those quantities, in addition to the rainfall, amounting to a total of 63,000,000 cubic feet per day, which is equal to a lake of 482 acres, three feet deep, or 15 times as large as the Serpentine in Hyde Park. In excavating for the works a large number of animal remains, ancient coins, and other curious objects were found, most of which have been deposited in the British Museum.

Opening of the Works.

The Board, looking to the nature of these important works, were of opinion that their opening should be marked by some proceeding of a special and public character, and with that view they referred it to a committee to take steps for carrying

carrying out the arrangement. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales graciously responded to an invitation conveyed to him to perform the ceremony of opening the works; and on the 4th of April last his Royal Highness, in the presence of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, his Excellency the Prussian Ambassador, their Graces the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and a numerous and distinguished company, set in motion the four pumping engines at the station at Crossness, and thus completed the opening of the works. (A list of the noblemen and gentlemen who accepted the Board's invitation to be present is contained in Appendix (B.) to this report.) Subsequently Her Majesty, as a mark of her royal appreciation of the value of the services rendered by the Board, and the importance of the works themselves, graciously signified her intention of conferring upon the Chairman of the Board the honour of knighthood.

The following letter, conveying an expression of the wishes of Her Majesty on the subject, was received by the chairman:—

My dear Sir,

Home Office, 11 April 1865.

I HAVE the pleasure to inform you that, as a mark of Her Majesty's appreciation of the importance to the interests of the metropolis of the Main Drainage Works, executed under the direction of the Board of Works, of which you are chairman, Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer on you the honour of knighthood, if you should be willing to accept it.

J. Thwaites, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) G. Grey.

On the 18th May last, the chairman of the Board received the honour of knighthood, at the hands of Her Majesty.

The improvement in the condition of the river since these works were completed has been so marked as to attract public attention, and during the present hot weather, notwithstanding the small amount of rainfall, and the fact that the temperature has been in excess of the average, the Board have not found it necessary, as in past seasons, to resort to measures for deodorizing the sewage. In addition to this circumstance, it is worthy of remark, as forcibly indicating the improved state of the Thames, that fish have recently been caught therein in greater proximity to the heart of the metropolis than has been known for many years. The returns of the Registrar General also show a decrease in the mortality of the metropolis, which is doubtless due, in some measure, to the withdrawal of so large a quantity of noxious matter from the Thames; and this improvement in the public health may be fairly expected to increase as the body of water in the river becomes augmented by the ensuing autumnal rains.

MAIN SEWERS.

The Board in their last annual report alluded to the question of covering over, reconstructing, and otherwise improving certain of the main sewers which are, by "The Metropolis Local Management Act, 1855," vested in them, and are enumerated in Schedule (D.) of that Act. About one-fifth of these sewers are open, and their offensive condition has, for many years past, been a source of complaint from the inhabitants of those parts of the metropolis in which they are situated; others are defective in construction, and all require more or less alteration, in order to adapt them to the new system of intercepting sewers, of which they will, in many instances, form a part; and looking to the circumstance that the Main Drainage Works, with the exception of the Northern Low Level Sewer, were completed, the Board have thought it desirable to select those sewers which appeared most urgently to require attention, with a view to having the necessary works executed at the earliest possible period. The estimated cost of these works was 390,000 £., and the Board, at the date of their last report, had decided to complete them within four years; to borrow money for meeting the cost; and to repay the same by equal annual instalments, during a period of 30 years. The Board have, however, again recently directed their attention to this question, and have resolved to forthwith carry out the works as rapidly as the engineer can prepare the plans and specifications, and they have instructed their finance committee to negotiate for a loan for 30 years, for defraying their cost. Already works to the Ranelagh, Falcon-brook, Stam-

ford-brook, and portions of the London Bridge and Earl Sewers, the estimated cost of which is 114,300 *l.*, have been submitted to competition, and contracts have been taken for the sum of 101,959 *l.* The drawings and specifications with respect to various other sewers are in a forward state of preparation, and the works will shortly be submitted for tender.

ORDINARY WORKS.

In addition to the works of the main drainage, the Thames Embankment, and the covering, &c. the main sewers, the Board have, during the past year, executed various other works in connection with the sewers under their supervision, the cost of which is 68,472 *l.* 9 *s.*; this sum includes the expense of cleansing, maintaining, and, where requisite, repairing the several lines of main sewers with their flaps, penstocks, outlets, and other appurtenances, and the formation of sewers, side entrances, ventilating shafts, and the underpinning of sewers, where necessary, and other incidental works.

Tables Nos. 1 and 2 in the Appendix to this Report show in detail all the engineering works executed by the Board during the past year, and the condition of the several contracts entered into, completed, or in course of completion at the present date.

LOCAL DRAINAGE.

Under the section of the Act of 1855 which provides for submitting to the Board, for their consideration, the plans of the various local sewers intended to be constructed by or under the direction of the several Vestries and District Boards in the Metropolis, 28 of these bodies have during the past year submitted plans for the construction of about $47\frac{1}{2}$ miles of sewers, of sizes varying from four feet to six inches in diameter. All these plans received careful examination by the engineer of the Board, and where needed they were revised, with a view to their falling in with an uniform system of drainage. Table No. 3 appended to this Report gives in detail the various lengths and sizes of those sewers. During the year 451 branch sewers and drains have been connected with the main lines of sewer belonging to the Board, and all these connections have been duly superintended by their officers.

In order that the extent of this portion of the Board's labours may be appreciated, it may be mentioned that since their formation they have approved the construction of sewers by Local Boards to the extent of 400 miles.

VENTILATION OF SEWERS.

The subject of the scheme to be adopted for effecting the ventilation of the Main Sewers of the Metropolis has engaged the attention of the Board during the past year, and they have referred it to one of their committees, with authority to obtain such professional assistance as they may require to enable them to report fully thereon.

The Board are now, as an experiment, and with the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, engaged in ventilating the Southern Outfall Sewer by means of the furnaces in Woolwich Dockyard.

UTILIZATION OF THE SEWAGE.

NORTH SIDE OF THE THAMES.

The important question of dealing with the sewage of the Metropolis has again during the past year received considerable attention from the Board. In their last Annual Report they referred to the various steps they had taken since the year 1859 in connection with this subject, which has been beset with more than ordinary difficulties in consequence of the various opinions entertained with regard to the commercial value of the sewage as a fertiliser, and the practicability of rendering it available for agricultural purposes. The Board have, in answer to the advertisements which they have on several occasions inserted in the public journals, received tenders, each of which, with one or two excep-
tions,

tions, contained a proposal that they should participate in the anticipated profits arising from the sale of the sewage, with a view to reducing the taxation of the Metropolis. These several tenders were referred by the Board to one of their committees for investigation. Previously, however, to its completion, namely, on 27th April 1864, a Parliamentary Committee was appointed to inquire into plans for dealing with sewage, and this circumstance induced the Board to postpone their further consideration of the subject until that Committee should have made its Report. At the date of the Board's last Report, the Parliamentary Committee were still engaged in the inquiry; they subsequently made a Report, in which they intimated their opinion, from the evidence adduced before them, that it was not only possible to utilize the sewage of towns, by conveying it in a liquid state through mains and pipes to the country, but that such an undertaking might be made to result in pecuniary benefit to the ratepayers of the towns whose sewage was thus utilised. Looking to the difference of opinion which existed on some of the main points connected with the question, and deeming it desirable that they should obtain further information on the subject, the Board, shortly after receiving the Report of the Select Committee, determined on visiting some of the towns in which sewage had been utilized, and several of its members accordingly visited Croydon, Rugby, Edinburgh, and Carlisle. They inspected the operations in those towns for the utilization of the sewage, and examined the lands to which the sewage was applied, and having received explanations from the authorities as to the methods adopted and their results, the information was embodied in a Report presented to the Board by their Main Drainage committee (*see Appendix (C.) to this Report*), and that committee, at the same time, reported upon the tenders which had been made by the following parties, viz. :-

Dr. Thudichum.

Mr. D. Curwood.

Lord Torrington, Sir C. Fox, and Mr. Hunt.

Mr. John James Moore.

The London Sewage Utilization Company.

Mr. Shepherd.

Mr. C. F. Kirkman.

Mr. T. Ellis.

Hon. W. Napier and Mr. W. Hope.

The Board, feeling that the scheme would be further tested in respect to its engineering and financial details by the inquiry before the Parliamentary Committee, assented to the principles enunciated by their Committee, and recorded their opinion that the tender of Messrs. Hope and Napier for dealing with the sewage on the north side of the Thames, so far as the general scheme was concerned, offered the greatest advantages, and thereupon authorised the Committee to negotiate with those gentlemen the precise terms upon which the concession of the northern sewage might be granted to them.

The proposition of Messrs. Hope and Napier is to construct works for enabling them to irrigate with sewage a portion of the Maplin Sands, on the coast of Essex, and to enter into arrangements with agriculturists along the line of their works for the supply of sewage to them. The capital to be raised is 2,100,000 *l.*

Much consideration was given by the Committee to the terms upon which the concession should be made; and, after considerable negotiation with the promoters of the scheme, the Committee submitted to the Board an agreement (*see Appendix (D.) to this report*) which they considered the Board might, with a due regard to the interests of the public, accede to.

By this agreement, the Board were to grant to Messrs. Hope and Napier (who are described as the concessionaries), and their legal representatives, the absolute and exclusive right and property in the sewage of the northern area of the metropolis collected in the Northern Main Outfall Sewer, including the sewage deposit and residuum in the reservoirs, for a period of 50 years, to be computed from the expiration of four years after the passing of an Act for ratifying the concession.

The concessionaries were, within six calendar months after the passing of the Act, to deposit with the Board the sum of 25,000 *l.*, as a guarantee for the due execution of their works, and were to construct brick culverts of not less

than nine feet six inches in diameter, for conveying the sewage to the sands to be operated upon; and, on the completion of those culverts, the Board were to return them the 25,000 £. In the event, however, of the concessionaries failing to complete the culverts within four years from the passing of an Act authorising their construction, the money was to be forfeited to the Board.

The agreement provided for the delivery of the sewage at a certain point in the Outfall Sewer, near Abbey Mills, or at such other point in that sewer as might be agreed upon by the Board and the concessionaries.

The concessionaries were to be bound to take, at all times and in all weathers, during the subsistence of the concession, so much of the sewage collected in the Outfall Sewer, as a culvert of the above-mentioned dimensions was capable of passing; the quantity, however, was in no case to exceed 12,000,000 cubic feet in 24 hours.

The concessionaries were to have the right to use, and the property in, so much of the sewage collected in the Outfall Sewer as could be received and utilized by them during the four years immediately after the passing of the Act.

The Board, on giving to the concessionaries not less than five years' notice in writing, were to have the right to take over, at the end of the concession, the whole of the works and land of the concessionaries at a fair valuation by arbitration.

After deduction of the annual charge for money borrowed and rent charges (if any) granted by the concessionaries in accordance with the agreement, and of their working and establishment expenses, the net profits of the concessionaries were to be applied and divided as follows:—

“The net profits, sufficient to pay interest not exceeding the rate of five per centum per annum on the share capital for the time being, shall belong to the concessionaries.

“The net profits, after payment of such interest at the rate of five per centum, until they would be sufficient to pay, in addition to such interest, on the average of the year, a sum at the rate of 10 per centum on the share capital aforesaid, shall be divided equally between the concessionaries and the Board.

“The net profits, after payment of such interest at the rate of five per centum, until they would be sufficient to pay, in addition to such interest, on the average of the year, a sum at the rate of 20 per centum on the share capital aforesaid, shall, as to so much as exceeds 10 per centum, but does not exceed 20 per centum, be divided between the concessionaries and the Board, in the proportion of one-fourth to the concessionaries and the residue to the Board.

“Any further net profits shall be divided equally between the concessionaries and the Board.”

The proportion of net profits were to be payable to the Board half-yearly, without any deduction, except in respect of income tax.

On giving to the concessionaries not less than two years' notice in writing before the determination of the first 30 years of the full term of the concession, the Board were to have the right, on the termination of those 30 years, to require a revision by arbitration of the stipulations of the agreement, with respect to the apportionment of profits.

The money from time to time paid to or recovered by the Board in respect of net profits was to belong to them, for the benefit of the ratepayers of the metropolis; but they were not to be liable as partners with the concessionaries, by reason of any payment to or for their benefit out of the profits of the undertaking, or by reason of any other matter stipulated for in the agreement.

The agreement also provided, that if at any time during the subsistence of the concession, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, on the application of the Board, or of the concessionaries, was of opinion and certified that the operations of the concessionaries had failed to accomplish the end contemplated, the Board, or the concessionaries, were to be at liberty to make application to Parliament for the revision of the concession, and of the provisions of the Act.

Other stipulations were contained in the agreement, but they related for the most part to matters of detail, and such as were considered necessary for protecting

protecting the interests of the Board. The Board, after consideration, ratified this agreement, and Messrs. Hope and Napier subsequently introduced a Bill into Parliament for confirming it, and enabling a company to carry out the scheme. This Bill met with some opposition, and was very fully discussed before a Select Committee of the House of Commons, who were instructed by that House "to inquire into the most useful and profitable means of disposing of the metropolitan sewage on the north side of the Thames;" and the Committee, having taken evidence on the subject, submitted to Parliament a Report, in which they state their conclusions, as follows:—

"From this evidence it appears to your Committee that the scheme brought before them by Messrs. Hope and Napier, and embodied in the Bill before the House, fulfils the following requisitions:—

"It provides, in the first place, for the complete removal from the River Thames of the whole of the ordinary sewage of the northern part of the metropolis, leaving only, on the occasion of heavy rains, a portion of the sewage still to flow into the river, but so small and exceptional that it may, for all practical purposes, be left out of consideration.

"It provides, in the next place, for the irrigation, by sewage, in whatever quantities may be found useful, of a considerable area, particularly well adapted for such a purpose, inasmuch as the natural character of the soil is light and favourable.

"Moreover, the low level of the district enables the sewage to be applied with very little mechanical aid, and, in fact, mainly by gravitation. It may also be observed that an extension of this area might be made by pumping the sewage to a moderate elevation.

"Lastly, with respect to whatever portion of the sewage may not be disposed of in its course, the scheme proposes to apply it in the reclamation of a barren portion of land on the coast, in a manner recommended by experience.

"The combination of these different modes of using the sewage is of great consequence in insuring, at all times and seasons, the beneficial application of the whole of the sewage, with the small exception above mentioned, on the occasion of heavy rains.

"Upon this evidence, your Committee are of opinion that the scheme which has been submitted to them is a useful and profitable mode of applying the sewage of the northern portion of the metropolis, and they have no reason to suppose that any more useful or profitable scheme could be devised."

The Bill, which effected a slight modification in the conditions of the agreement above referred to, received the Royal Assent on 19th June last, and the Board have reason to believe that the company will very shortly be formed, and their works for carrying the scheme be commenced and completed with all possible speed.

The Board cannot refrain from expressing their satisfaction at the successful issue of their endeavours to obtain a scheme for utilizing the northern sewage, which, while it offers the advantages of avoiding the discharge of sewage into the river at Barking Creek, and renders it available for the purposes of agriculture, holds out a prospect of being the means of contributing to the financial resources of the Board, and thus alleviating the burdens of the metropolitan ratepayers.

SOUTH SIDE OF THE THAMES.

The completion of the works for intercepting and conveying the sewage of the south side of the Thames to the outfall at Crossness, has induced the Board to turn their attention to the question of the means of utilizing the sewage of that portion of the metropolis; and, acting on the experience gained with regard to the northern sewage, they have caused advertisements to be inserted in the public journals inviting propositions for dealing with the sewage.

The Board, in reply to their advertisements, received, on the 7th instant, tenders from Mr. Rigby Wason, Mr. George Shepherd, Mr. C. F. Kirkman, Mr. B. Smith, and Mr. Thomas Ellis, which tenders they have referred to their Main Drainage Committee for consideration, with a request that they will report thereon at the earliest possible period; and they have also instructed the engineer to report to the Committee upon the engineering features of each scheme; and the Board entertain the hope that, in their next Annual Report, they will be enabled to state that the southern sewage has also been advantageously disposed of.

POLLUTION OF THE THAMES.

The Board, in their last Report, stated that, inasmuch as the Main Drainage works were approaching completion, they had directed their attention to the question of the pollution of the River by the discharge of sewage from towns and villages above the metropolis; and feeling that those works, which had been undertaken with a view to the purification of the River, at a cost of about 4½ millions, would be rendered to a certain extent nugatory if towns and places were still permitted to drain into the stream within its tidal influence, they had addressed a communication to the Right Honourable Viscount Palmerston, expressing their views on the subject, which letter his Lordship had forwarded to the Select Committee of the House of Commons, who were then engaged in investigating plans for dealing with the sewage of the metropolis. That Committee, in their Report, subsequently presented to Parliament, refer to the question of discharging sewage and other refuse matters into rivers, and express their opinion that it is imperatively necessary that such a practice should be discontinued; and, after indicating the steps which they consider should be taken for preventing the pollution of rivers, they state that "the case of the Valley of the Thames, where the purification of the River, which has been sought by the expenditure of enormous sums, is to a considerable extent counteracted by the increased discharge of sewage from towns higher up the stream) requires special and immediate attention."

The course taken by the Board no doubt led, in the early part of the past Session, to the appointment of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, to inquire into the question of the condition of the River above Staines. The instructions to that Committee had special reference to the navigation, but they nevertheless took evidence as to the discharge into the River of sewage and offensive and injurious matters from manufactories; and in their Report they state that it has been proved to them that the discharge of sewage into the River has of late years become a serious impediment to the navigation.

Within the first week of the assembling of Parliament, a Bill for amending and better administering the laws for the protection of waters in Rivers and Streams in England, was brought into the House of Commons, but was ultimately rejected.

During the Session, however, a Bill, directed to the object of preventing in some measure the pollution of rivers, has received the sanction of the Legislature. Its intention is to afford facilities to local Boards, and other bodies in charge of sewers, to dispose of the sewage in their districts, and empowers them to take legal proceedings for the purpose of protecting any watercourses from pollution arising from sewage. The Act also enacts that its provisions shall not authorise the making of any sewer by a local authority, to drain direct into any stream or watercourse. It does not extend to any part of the area under the jurisdiction of the Board.

A step, more immediately pertaining to the question as it affects the Thames, has been taken by the Crown, in issuing a Commission, composed of scientific gentlemen, to inquire into the best means of remedying the pollution of rivers. In the instructions to the Commissioners, special reference is made to the River Thames; and it is therein suggested that the particular points of inquiry should be the condition of the River as affected by mills, weirs, and locks, and as affecting the drainage of towns, villages, and adjacent lands; the condition of the River, as affected both by the discharge of sewage from towns and villages, and the refuse of manufactories, paper mills, &c., and the possibility of intercepting and rendering useful or innocuous those sources of pollution.

When it is remembered that the Thames is at present the source from which a great portion of the water used for domestic purposes, in many localities, is obtained, it will be apparent that the question of the pollution of that River increases in importance from year to year, in proportion to the increase of population, and the adoption of a more perfect system of house drainage; and the Board entertain the hope that the inquiry embraced in the Commission above mentioned will result in some legislative enactment, by means of which the condition of the Thames above the metropolis will become improved in a manner calculated to secure to the public the full advantages of those extensive and costly works, which have been constructed by the Board for effecting the purification of the River within the metropolitan area.

DRAINAGE OF DISTRICTS OUTSIDE THE METROPOLITAN AREA.

Applications have at various times been received by the Board from several localities adjacent to the Metropolitan area, namely, Croydon, Hornsey, East Acton, and Acton, for permission to drain into the sewers under their jurisdiction.

The reasons which have hitherto actuated the Board in dealing with such applications are, that the main intercepting sewers have been constructed for the drainage and rainfall, and the present and prospective water supply of a given area; that any increase of sewage would involve an additional expense for pumping, and that the works having been carried out at a large cost to the metropolitan ratepayers, it would be unjust to them to permit localities outside the area of the metropolis, and from which no portion of that cost has been received, to drain into those sewers. Applications of this nature involve a large and important question, and pending an increase in the metropolitan area, and a consequent addition to that over which the Board now exercise their powers of taxation, they have considered it expedient to withhold their consent to the applications which have been made to them.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.

THAMES EMBANKMENT, NORTH.

During the past year considerable progress has been made with this important work, which comprises the formation of a solid embankment from the Middlesex side of Westminster Bridge to the eastern boundary of the Inner Temple, and from thence, on a viaduct, to the western side of Blackfriars Bridge. The works from Westminster Bridge to the boundary of the Inner Temple, have been let in two contracts.

The first contract comprises the formation of a granite-faced river-wall, about 3,740 feet in length, with a portion of the Low Level Sewer and Subway in connection therewith; the extension of several of the main outlets to discharge into that sewer; the construction of about 3,200 feet of 4' 0" $\times$ 2' 8" brick sewer for the interception of the smaller sewers and drains hitherto discharging on the foreshore, and the formation of new and commodious steam-boat piers and landing places, in lieu of those interfered with by the Embankment.

Up to this date about 263,000 cube yards of material have been supplied for filling-in purposes. The works were undertaken by Mr. George Furness, for the sum of 520,000 *l.*, and the approximate value of the materials and plant supplied, and of the work done up to the present time, is 170,584 *l.*; of this amount about 133,000 *l.* is due to the progress made since the last Annual Report.

The second contract embraces the formation of 1,970 feet of granite-faced river-wall, with a portion of the Low Level Sewer and Subway, in continuation of the works included in the first contract; the extension of sewer outlets to discharge into the Low Level Sewer; the construction of about 2,440 feet of 4' 0" $\times$ 2' 8" brick sewer for the interception of the smaller sewers and drains discharging on the foreshore, and the formation of a new steam-boat pier and landing stairs, in lieu of the Temple Pier, interfered with by the Embankment.

About 200,000 cube yards of material have been supplied for filling-in under this contract up to the present time. The contract was let to Mr. A. W. Ritson, for the sum of 229,000 *l.*, and up to this date the approximate value of the materials and plant supplied, and work executed, is 126,726 *l.*; 100,000 *l.* being in respect of the progress made during the past year.

The contract for the remaining length, about 900 feet, of the Embankment, from the Inner Temple to Blackfriars Bridge, has not yet been let in consequence of the imperfect nature of the information which the Board have been able to obtain as to the intentions of the Metropolitan District (Inner Circle) Railway Company, relative to the construction of the portion of their line between those points, it being proposed by the Company's Act of 1864, to carry a line of railway along the entire length of the Embankment (for which compensation is to

be paid to the Board of a minimum sum of 200,000 *l.*), at such a level as would require a solid embankment in front of the City Gas Company's premises, for the protection of the railway works, and to authorize the Board to continue the roadway on the Embankment from the Temple Gardens to Blackfriars Bridge, of a width of 100 feet, instead of 70 feet, as provided by the Thames Embankment Act, 1862. The Board have communicated with the Company, urging them to carry out this portion of their undertaking, but the matter still remains in abeyance; they have, however, recently, at the request of the Company, placed their engineer in communication with the Company's engineer, which may result in a settlement of the question, and enable the works for the remaining part of the Embankment to be shortly submitted to competition; but should much further delay occur in settling the details on the part of the Company, the Board have reason to fear that this part of the Embankment will not be completed for the use of the public simultaneously with the other portion.

The Board have had to acquire various properties to enable them to carry out the works. The freehold and leasehold claims received, amounted in the aggregate to 252,573 *l.* 11 *s.* 1 *d.*, and they have been settled at 176,320 *l.* 15 *s.*

The Act authorises the Board to form street approaches to the Embankment; one to communicate with Surrey, Norfolk, and Arundel-streets; and another with Wellington-street, Waterloo Bridge; also several short streets communicating with Villiers-street, Buckingham-street, and Cecil-street, and a new street from near George-street, Adelphi, to terminate by a junction with the east end of Whitehall-place, and another from the Embankment at Whitehall-stairs to Whitehall, opposite the Horse Guards. These approaches were recommended by the Royal Commission of 1861, but from the consideration which the Board have already given to the subject, it is quite apparent to them that to enable the public to participate to the fullest extent in the advantages of the Embankment roadway, increased facilities of access thereto, beyond those alluded to, must be provided, and that it will be necessary to deviate very considerably from the plans above described. The Board entertain the hope that the matter will be sufficiently advanced to enable them to apply to Parliament early next Session, for the requisite powers to construct approaches.

THAMES EMBANKMENT, SOUTH.

The works for the embankment of the southern side of the Thames, consist of the formation of a solid embankment, from Westminster Bridge to Gun House-alley, near Vauxhall Bridge; the removal of a number of low-class dilapidated buildings; the formation of a roadway along the Embankment, of an average width of 60 feet, between Gun House-alley and Lambeth Suspension Bridge, and a footway, 20 feet wide, from that point to Westminster Bridge; the improvement of the river opposite the Millbank Penitentiary, and the formation of new streets in connection with the same. In addition to these works it is proposed to improve the approaches to Palace New-road, to widen and improve a portion of Stangate and Palace New-road, from Stangate to Crozier-street, and to stop up portions of the latter thoroughfares, appropriating to the general improvement the portions of such streets stopped up.

The contract for the Embankment and works has recently been let to Mr. William Webster, for the sum of 309,000 *l.*, and the works will be rapidly pushed forward.

NEW STREET FROM BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE TO THE MANSION HOUSE.

In continuation of the roadway on the Northern Embankment, the Board are proceeding with the construction of this new line of thoroughfare, which will commence at the termination of the Embankment at Blackfriars Bridge, and pass through Earl-street, across St. Andrew's-hill, Addle-hill, Bennett's-hill and St. Peter's-hill, to Cannon-street, and thence to the Mansion House. The street will be 3,450 long, and of an average width of 70 feet, and a subway for the reception of gas and water pipes, &c., similar to that in the Embankment, will be constructed throughout its entire length.

During the past year the Board have been actively engaged in acquiring the various properties needed for this improvement, and they have dealt with

with claims, amounting in the aggregate to 327,590 *l.* 8 *s.* 11 *d.* for a sum of 288,991 *l.* 10 *s.* Arrangements have also been effected with some of the parties interested in property in the line of the street for the sale to them of building sites, as a set-off against their claims.

The funds for defraying the cost of the Northern and Southern Embankments of the river, and the new street, are to be provided by means of the coal and wine duties.

The sums received and expended by the Board on account of these works, up to the 25th March last, are as follows:—

FUNDS RECEIVED.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Exchequer Bills, &c. from Her Majesty's Treasury, and coal duties - - -	670,747	6	5			
Interest on Exchequer Bills and Stock (389,391 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i>) - - -	1,890	18	5			
Sale of New 3 <i>l.</i> per Cents. - - -	37,888	1	8			
				710,526	6	6
£. s. d.						
Rents of houses, &c., Northern Embankment - - -	529	-	2			
New street to Mansion House 473 15 8						
	1,002	15	10			
Return of deposit in Court of Chancery -	525	-	-			
Interest on money deposited with Bank of England - - -	2,500	-	-			
				714,554	2	4

EXPENDITURE.

	£.	s.	d.
Paid for property to 25th March 1865 - - -	220,044	13	2
Compensations - - -	42,425	18	1
Professional charges - - -	13,919	4	6
Wages - - -	2,132	3	10
Establishment charges and other expenses - - -	22,905	14	11
Incidentals - - -	5,005	19	10
Contractors for works - - -	166,557	8	9
	482,991	3	1
Investments in New 3 <i>l.</i> per Cents. - - -	10,000	-	-
	£. 482,991	3	1
Balance, 25th March 1865 - - -	£. 231,562	19	3

As the funds for the embankments and new street are derived from the same sources, and have not at present been separated, the above abstract includes the whole.

The expenditure may however be stated as follows—

	£.	s.	d.
For the Northern Embankment - - -	334,991	3	1
For new street to Mansion House, about - - -	130,000	-	-
For the Southern Embankment - - -	8,000	-	-
	£. 472,991	3	1

The Board are now engaged in negotiations for a loan of the amount required to enable them to carry out the Northern and Southern Embankments, and the new street.

GARRICK (LATE KING) STREET, COVENT GARDEN.

In this line of thoroughfare, which extends from the corner of King-street to the junction of St. Martin's-lane with Long-acre, the whole of the building plots, with the exception of one, have been let on leases for 80 years (except in one instance, where the term is 50 years), and the erection of buildings thereon has been rapidly proceeded with. The aggregate amount of rental for the plots let is 2,484 *l.* per annum. By the Act for the formation of the street, the balance of the London Bridge Approaches Fund, arising from the coal duties, is made chargeable for the expenses of its construction.

The receipts and expenditure for this improvement, up to the 25th March last, have been as follows:—

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Loan, Bank of England - - - -	90,000	-	-			
Transfer from Southwark-street account, 1861 - - - - -	3,500	-	-			
Contribution by the Duke of Bedford -	15,000	-	-			
Her Majesty's Treasury on account of balance of cost of improvement - -	63,352	6	2			
Sale of old materials - - - - -	2,436	18	2			
Rents - - - - -	8,066	18	8			
Interest on cash balances - - - - -	5,734	11	7			
Expenses of preparing leases of property purchased - - - - -	33	12	-			
				188,124	6	7

EXPENDITURE.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Purchase of properties, compensation, &c. -	-	-	-	102,881	-	8
Professional and law charges - - -	6,040	15	6			
Land Tax redeemed - - - - -	322	14	2			
Works for subway, sewer, paving, &c. -	6,077	16	6			
Incidentals - - - - -	190	1	1			
Office and establishment expenses - -	5,554	10	11			
Transfers to Southwark-street account -	60,000	-	-			
Repayment of Loan from Southwark-street account in 1861-62, and interest - -	3,729	15	5			
				81,915	13	7
				£.	184,796	14 3
Balance, 25th March 1865 - - - - -	-	-	-	£.	3,327	12 4

SOUTHWARK-STREET.

This street has now been open for public traffic for a period of upwards of 18 months, and it is much used as a means of communication between the west end of London and the railway stations at London Bridge. The building land in the line of the street has been divided into 206 plots. The Board have let on lease 89 of these plots, and the total amount realised, including the rental of some warehouses not required to be demolished, amounts to 4,934 *l.* per annum.

The

REPORT OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS. 27

The following statement shows the sums received and expended by the Board for the purposes of this street, up to the 25th March last:—

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Proportion of loan from Bank of England - -	310,000	-	-			
Transfer from Covent Garden Approach account	60,000	-	-			
Contributions provided by the Act 4 & 5 Vict. c. 12, and other statutes - - - - -	92,667	8	4			
Sale of old materials - - - - -	10,985	14	6			
Rents and properties sold - - - - -	53,337	8	-			
Interest on cash balances, &c. - - - - -	17,096	9	9			
Property re-sold to railway companies whose works cross the street - - - - -	45,304	14	8			
Deposits in connection with hoardings erected, and paving removed - - - - -	43	7	3			
Land tax - - - - -	8	11	4			
Expenses of preparing leases in 1861-62, of properties purchased - - - - -	23	5	-			
Loan repaid from Covent Garden Approach account, and interest - - - - -	3,729	15	5			
				593,196	14	3

EXPENDITURE.

Purchase of properties and interests - - -	-	-	-	476,164	8	2
Professional and law charges - - -	27,385	18	1			
Works for subway, sewer, paving, &c. - -	58,836	12	3			
Office expenses and wages - - -	2,355	2	-			
Incidentals - - - - -	650	12	8			
Interest paid on temporary loans - - -	341	19	2			
Establishment charges - - - - -	12,966	5	9			
Transfer, by way of loan, to Covent Garden Approach account - - - - -	3,500	-	-			
				106,036	9	11
				£.	582,200	18 1
Balance, 25th March 1865 - - - - -				£.	10,995	16 2

BURDETT-ROAD.

This line of road extending from the Mile End-road to the East India Dock-road, was constructed by the Board under the provisions of the Act, known as the "Victoria Park Approach Act." The surplus land not required for the roadway has been divided into plots for building purposes. Leases of 24 plots have been granted for a term of 80 years each, the aggregate rental of which produces 120 *l.* 12 *s.* per annum.

The sums received and expended by the Board up to the 25th March last, are as follows :—

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Loan from Clergy Mutual Assurance Society -	42,000	-	-			
Contribution by vestry of Mile End Old Town -	1,000	-	-			
Sale of old materials - - - - -	1,466	2	6			
Rents - - - - -	250	16	10			
Interest on cash balances - - - - -	2,732	18	7			
Re-transfer to Sinking Fund - - - - -	1,000	-	-			
Temporary advance from general account - -	100	-	-			
				48,549	17	11

EXPENDITURE.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Purchase of properties and interests - - -	-	-	-	30,489	3	2
Professional charges - - - - -	1,978	19	10			
Works for bridge, &c., over Limehouse Cut	9,352	13	9			
Cost of paving works executed by vestry of Mild-end Old Town - - - - -	1,233	-	-			
Office and establishment expenses - - -	283	17	3			
Incidentals - - - - -	80	5	10			
Transfer to Sinking Fund - - - - -	5,000	-	-			
				17,928	16	8
				£.	48,417	19 10
Balance, 25th March 1865 - - - - -	£.				131	18 1

It will become the duty of the Board, under the provisions of the Acts, to dispose of the surplus lands and the ground-rents arising from the three last-mentioned improvements, and having ascertained the total net cost, they will then borrow the sum requisite for defraying such cost, and spread the repayment thereof over a period of years.

MIDDLE-ROW, AND COMMERCIAL-ROAD EAST.

Since the date of the last Annual Report the Board have succeeded in obtaining an Act of Parliament enabling them to effect the removal of Middle-row, Holborn, and to provide additional means of communication between the Commercial-road and Whitechapel.

The necessity for this last-mentioned work has been urged upon the Board's attention from year to year, and it has become greater by reason of the addition to the traffic in the several localities, especially during the past few years. The Board propose to construct a new line of street from Back Church-lane to Leman-street, at its junction with the Whitechapel High-street. The line will be about 1,150 feet in length, and the width of the street 70 feet. The net cost of carrying out the improvement is estimated at about 115,364*l*.

The Board have, under the section in the Act, authorised one of their committees to take steps for carrying its provisions into effect, and their finance committee are now engaged in obtaining a loan of the requisite funds. The Board have reason to believe that these negotiations will shortly be concluded, and that they will then be in possession of the means for speedily carrying out the work.

The removal of the block of buildings forming Middle-row is a question which the Board have had under consideration almost from the commencement of their operations; but the work has been delayed from time to time mainly from the want of funds. On the passing of the Act for the improvement of the Holborn Valley, it became of the utmost importance that the removal of Middle-row should be effected, if possible, simultaneously with that improvement, and strong representations on the subject were addressed to the Board by the local authority,

authority, and the inhabitants of Holborn and adjacent localities; and the Board, after much consideration, decided that, having regard to the intended viaduct over the Fleet Valley, and to the very largely increased traffic which would be occasioned to the locality thereby, the removal of the row was imperatively called for, and they introduced into the Bill for the Commercial-road Improvement the necessary provisions for enabling them to effect the removal of the block of buildings.

The Bill received the Royal Assent on the 7th April last, and immediately on its passing the Board referred it to a committee, to take steps for effecting the improvement, the estimated net cost of which is 61,152*l*.

The finance committee are now engaged in negotiating a loan for the purchase of the various interests, and the Board have every hope that in their next Report they will be able to announce the completion of this long-needed and very desirable improvement.

PARKS.

FINSBURY PARK.

IN their last Annual Report the Board alluded to the fact that the site they had chosen for the formation of this park consisted of about 120 acres, situate on the north side of the Seven Sisters-road, and extending from the Great Northern Railway on the west to the Green Lanes on the east, and from the state of the negotiations for acquiring the land, they had reason to think that they would in a short time be in a position to take steps for laying out the land for the purposes of a park. Unexpected delays, however, occurred in completing the arrangements with the parties interested in a small portion of the land, and the Board were unable to complete the purchase until early in the present year. Almost immediately after a scheme was submitted to Parliament by the promoters of the Edgware, Highgate, and London Railway Company, for carrying their line, by a deep open cutting, through a portion of the land purchased by the Board. This work, if carried out, would have prejudicially affected the proposed park, and the Board, therefore, determined to petition against the Bill. The Board were successful in their opposition, and, ultimately, that portion of the scheme which related to the land was rejected by Parliament. The opposition, however, had to be maintained in both Houses of Parliament, and could not be withdrawn until the Bill had passed through its several stages.

The Board will now proceed to carry out the provisions of the Act, and make the arrangements necessary for the formation of the park, and for the dedication of the same to the public use.

SOUTHWARK PARK.

The Board have been endeavouring during the past year to arrange for the purchase of the land for this park, and the negotiations, which have been of a protracted nature, have only recently been concluded.

The land is situate between Paradise-row, Rotherhithe, and the Deptford Lower-road, and consists of about 62 acres. The price to be paid for it is 56,500 *l*., or about 911 *l*. per acre.

The Finance Committee are now engaged in arranging for a loan of the amount required, to be repaid by instalments extending over a series of years; and the Board have reason to believe that they will shortly obtain the necessary funds for completing the purchase of the land, and for the formation of the intended park.

OPEN SPACES.

Since the Board's last report, a question with regard to the inclosure of Epping Forest has been brought under their consideration by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by a communication in which their Lordships alluded to the subject of the maintenance of the Crown rights over the forest; and requested to be informed whether the Board were disposed to take any measures with a view to its inclosure as a place of recreation for the public, as, in that event, they would be prepared to consider any arrangements

for the cession of the rights of the Crown, which might be necessary for effecting the object. The Board obtained a considerable amount of information as to the various rights connected with the forest; and, after devoting much attention to the matter, they decided that, looking to the peculiar and limited nature of the forestal rights themselves, and to the fact that the means of exercising them would be costly and inconvenient, it would not be advisable for them to take steps for the purchase of those rights, and this view was communicated to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

The correspondence on this subject will be found in Appendix (E.) to this report.

The important subject of the preservation of commons and open spaces in and around the metropolis, for the use and recreation of its inhabitants, has also during the past year received much attention from the Board in connection with the proceedings before the Select Committee, which was appointed by the House of Commons, on the motion of one of the Members of the Board, Mr. F. Doulton, M. P., to inquire into the best means of preserving for the public use the forests, commons, and open spaces in and around the metropolis. The Board, after maturely considering the question, unanimously passed the following resolution:—

“That it is highly desirable to preserve the open commons and spaces near the metropolis for public recreation and enjoyment, such open spaces to remain uninclosed; and that the Board should compensate the lords of the manors and the commoners for any rights of which they may be deprived. That, towards meeting the expenditure to be incurred, power should be given to this Board to sell certain portions of such open spaces, for building or other purposes.”

This resolution was submitted to the Select Committee, who, after proceeding very fully in the inquiry, and taking a large amount of evidence, recommended to Parliament that the Statute of Merton should be repealed; that no inclosure should take place under the provisions of the Inclosure Act within the metropolitan area; that a Board should be appointed to act as trustees for the preservation of commons and open spaces within that area; that such Board should be instructed to make an accurate survey, and show on a map the present extent of all forests, commons, and open spaces within the area, and report thereon to Parliament, with the names of the lords of the manors or other persons claiming lord's rights in each case; that they should be authorised specially to inquire and report as to the rights and circumstances affecting any particular common or open space which, in their judgment, might require special legislation; that the proposed Board should be empowered to authorise drainage works, under certain circumstances, or to settle a scheme for supervision and preventing nuisances upon the open spaces, under the same conditions. It was also recommended that power should be given to such Board in matters of rating; to be heard on railway bills, &c., proposing to interfere with any open space in the metropolis; and to accept grants of the rights of the Crown, of lords of manors, and others interested in any forest, common, or open space in the metropolitan area, and to hold the same for the benefit of the public, and with a view to prevent inclosure; and to purchase such rights, or to accept leases of the same; and that the action of the police, so far as the public safety is concerned, should extend to all open spaces in the metropolitan area.

The Board entertain the hope that the recommendations of this committee will shortly result in some legislative enactment by which the various commons and open spaces in and adjacent to the metropolis, and which are now being rapidly absorbed, will be preserved for the use and enjoyment of the public.

BILLS IN PARLIAMENT.

During the past Session the duties of the Board, in relation to schemes affecting the metropolis, have been more than ordinarily onerous. The Board have themselves promoted two Bills, one directed to the object of relieving the traffic in Park-lane, and the other for effecting the removal of Middle-row, Holborn, and for forming a new line of street, to lead from the Commercial-road East, into High-street, Whitechapel.

Park Lane.

The subject of the large amount of traffic passing through Park-lane, which has of late considerably increased in consequence of the spread of buildings in the neighbourhood of Pimlico and Belgravia, and the establishment of the railway station, at Pimlico, and the great inconvenience and danger to the public, arising from the restricted width of that thoroughfare at the Piccadilly end, having been brought to the attention of the Board during the past year, they decided on seeking Parliamentary authority to enable them to provide additional means of traffic in that locality ; and, after devoting much consideration to the question, and to the plan best calculated for attaining the object, and communicating with the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests, and with the vestry of the parish on the subject, they, in the early part of the past Session, introduced into Parliament a Bill for authorizing them to open a line of communication from Piccadilly, through Hamilton-place, to Park-lane; an arrangement which they considered would, whilst it afforded the required relief to the traffic, be effected with the greatest facility, and at the least expense. The principal portion of the property through which it was proposed to carry the new line of thoroughfare belonged to the Crown. The Bill met with considerable opposition in the House of Commons, especially from the Crown tenants, and was referred to a Select Committee, who, after hearing a statement of the views of the Board and of those who opposed the scheme, decided not to approve the preamble, and the Bill was consequently lost.

Whitechapel and Middle Row.

The Bill for the improvement in Whitechapel, and the removal of Middle-row, Holborn, which received the Royal assent on the 7th April last, passed readily through Parliament. Under its provisions the Board are authorised to provide additional means of communication between the Commercial-road East, and High-street, Whitechapel, by the formation of a new line of street about 1,150 feet in length, and to widen and improve High Holborn, by removing the block of buildings known as Middle-row. Both these works are very desirable improvements, and they have on several occasions engaged the attention of the Board. A committee of the Board are now engaged in carrying out the Act.

Railway and other Bills.

The following are the titles of the Bills, 78 in number, with respect to which the Board have, during the past Session, taken action under the Standing Orders of the House of Commons, which authorise them to appear on petition before Parliamentary Committees, on Bills affecting the metropolis :—

Acton and Brentford Railway.	Great Eastern Railway (additional powers).
Acton and Twickenham Railway.	Great Western Railway (additional powers).
Balham and Brixton Junction Railway.	Great Eastern, London, and Blackwall Railway.
Barnet, Hendon, Hampstead, and London Railway.	Great Northern Railway—Hornsey and Hertford Branch.
Blackwall, Greenwich, and Woolwich Railway.	Hammersmith and City Railway (additional lands—alteration of levels).
Bromley Gas.	Hornsey and Kingsland Junction Railway.
Crystal Palace High Level Railways.	Hyde Park Gate Estate.
Crystal Palace New Railways.	India Office.
Courts of Justice Concentration.	Imperial Gas.
Courts of Justice Building.	King's Cross, Islington, and Limehouse Railway.
Cheltenham and Gloucestershire Water.	London, Blackwall, and Millwall Extension Railway.
East London and Thames Tunnel Railway.	London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway (additional powers).
Eastern Metropolitan Underground Railway.	
Edgware, Highgate, and London Railway (Junctions with Tottenham and Hampstead Junction Railway).	
Fulham Railways.	
Fire Brigade (Metropolis).	

London, Chatham, and Dover Railway (No. 1).	North Surrey Railways.
London, Chatham, and Dover Railway (No. 2).	New Cross Roads.
London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, and London and South Western Railway (additional lands).	North Kent Railway Extension.
London Field (purchase and appropriation).	Public Offices, Site, and Approaches, Westminster.
London and North Western Railway (new works and additional powers).	Private Bill Costs.
London and South Western Railway, Kensington and Richmond Railway.	Regent's Canal, Limehouse Basin, and Cut.
London and South Western Railway (additional powers).	Railways Construction Facilities Act, 1864, Amendment.
London and South Western Railway (new lines in Surrey).	Rivers Waters' Protection.
London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway.	Railway Clauses.
Locomotives on Roads.	St. Clement Danes Improvement.
Metropolis Sewage and Essex Reclamation.	South Eastern Railway (New Lines to Greenwich, Woolwich, and Cranbrook).
Metropolitan and St. John's-wood Railway (extension to Hampstead).	South Kensington New Road.
Metropolitan and South London (Thames Tunnel) Railway.	Southwark and Vauxhall Water.
Metropolitan District Railway.	South Metropolitan Gas.
Metropolitan Railway.	Southwark Bridge Transfer.
Midland Railway.	Sewage Utilization.
Metropolitan Hydraulic Power.	Tottenham and Hampstead Railway (deviation and new junction).
Metropolitan Toll Bridges.	Tottenham and Hampstead Junction Railway (new lines).
Metropolitan Main Drainage.	Tooting, Merton, and Wimbledon Extension Railway.
Metropolitan Houseless Poor.	Thames Valley and London and South Western Junction Railway.
Metropolitan Market.	Union Chargeability.
North London, Highgate, and Alexandra Park Railway.	Waterloo and Whitehall Railway.
North London Railway (additional powers).	West Kent Railway.
	West London Docks and Warehouses.
	Westminster Improvements.
	Wimbledon Common.
	Wood Green, Winchmore Hill, and Enfield Railway.

The plans relating to these several Bills were in all instances examined and reported upon by the engineer, and, by direction of the Board, such steps as appeared to be necessary for protecting the interests of the metropolis were taken with regard to the Bills. The Board have much gratification in stating that in the Bills for the formation of railways within the metropolitan area, they have in all cases succeeded in obtaining the insertion of clauses giving them control over the designs for the construction of bridges crossing roads, thus placing them in a position to require the formation of those structures more ornamental in design, and with a greater regard to the convenience of the public than has hitherto been the practice.

A few of the Bills included in the foregoing list required more than ordinary attention on the part of the Board, and appear, therefore, to deserve special notice. These Bills were, the Edgware, Highgate, and London Railway; London, Chatham, and Dover Railway (No. 1); Metropolis Sewage and Essex Reclamation; Wimbledon Common, and the Metropolis Main Drainage Loan Bill.

In addition to these there were the Fire Brigade (Metropolis), Locomotives on Roads, and Metropolitan Houseless Poor Bills, promoted by Her Majesty's Government, under the provisions of which Bills large and important additional duties devolve on the Board.

Edgware, Highgate, and London Railway Bill.

The Edgware, Highgate, and London Railway Bill proposed to cross by a deep cutting the northern portion of the land taken by the Board for the purposes of the Finsbury Park. This scheme, if it had received the sanction of the Legislature, would have injuriously affected the proposed park, and the Board, therefore determined to oppose it. The Board were successful in enforcing their views, and the provisions contained in the Bill, so far as they affected the park, were struck out.

London, Chatham, and Dover Railway (No. 1) Bill.

The London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company by their Bill proposed to stop up Holland-street, Blackfriars-road, an arrangement which the local authorities anticipated would prejudicially affect the means of locomotion in the locality, and in consequence of the strong representations made by those bodies and other parties, on the subject, the Board petitioned against the Bill and appeared by counsel; and, although they were not successful in preventing the stoppage of the street, the Select Committee of the House of Lords directed that a thoroughfare adjacent thereto should be widened to 50 feet, to accommodate the traffic.

Metropolis Sewage and Essex Reclamation Bill.

The Bill for utilizing the Northern Sewage of the Metropolis, and reclaiming certain lands on the coast of Essex, which intimately concerned the interests of the Board, has necessarily occupied much of their time and attention during the past Session. It was introduced into the House of Commons on the 20th of February, and received the Royal Assent on the 19th June last. A reference to its provisions will be found in the earlier part of this Report, under the head of Utilization of the Sewage.

Wimbledon Common Bill.

The Wimbledon Common Bill is another measure to which the Board have devoted a considerable amount of attention. It was proposed by the lord of the manor, to convert a great portion of the common into an inclosed park, to form roads through it, and to sell parts of the surplus land, with a view to paying the expenses of inclosure, &c. The Board, deeming this a very objectionable proposition, determined to petition against the Bill, and instructed their officers to watch its progress in Parliament. About the time fixed for the second reading, the Select Committee which had been appointed during the Session by the House of Commons, to inquire into the question of preserving commons, and open spaces, reported to the effect, that it was not expedient that Wimbledon Common should be interfered with, and the Bill was subsequently withdrawn by its promoters.

Main Drainage Loan Bill.

The Bill for extending, until the 31st December next, the time within which the Board are empowered to borrow, for the purposes of the Main Drainage works, the sums authorised by the Main Drainage Act of 1863 to be raised, was introduced by Her Majesty's Government, at the request of the Board. It passed through Parliament without opposition, and received the Royal Assent on the 2d June last.

Fire Brigade (Metropolis) Bill.

The Bill for the establishment of a Fire Brigade within the metropolis, under which the duty of extinguishing fires and protecting life and property in the metropolis devolves on the Board on and after the 1st of January next, required considerable watchfulness on their part, a large number of alterations affecting the interests of the ratepayers having been sought to be introduced into the measure by various parties during its progress through Parliament. It received the Royal Assent on the 5th instant. An epitome of the provisions of the Act will be found in this Report under the head of Fire Brigade.

Locomotives on Roads Bill.

The Bill for regulating the use of locomotives on turnpike and other roads, which received the Royal Assent on the 5th instant, casts upon the Board the duty of making orders as to the hours during which, and the speed at which locomotives are to pass through the metropolis (except the City of London), as defined by the Metropolis Management Act, 1855. The Act is to come into operation on the 1st September next, and to continue for two years from that date.

Houseless Poor (Metropolis) Bill.

A Bill for amending the Act for the relief of the houseless poor in the metropolis, was introduced into the House of Commons by the President of the Poor Law Board, and received the Royal Assent on the 2d June last. The Act passed in the previous Session was limited in its operation to one year, and, as stated by the Board in their last annual report, was directed to the object of effecting a more equitable distribution of the charges for the relief of destitute wayfarers, &c., between the hours of eight o'clock, p.m., and eight o'clock, a.m. It provides that guardians of parishes and unions within the metropolis shall keep accounts of the relief granted, and that the Board shall reimburse them out of the funds to be raised under the Metropolis Management Act, 1855. By the measure of last Session, the Act of 1864 is altered in certain particulars, and rendered permanent in its operation.

Standing Orders on Private Bills.

During the Session of 1864, the House of Commons, with the view of saving the time of Select Committees on Private Bills, passed a Standing Order with regard to the appointment of Referees on those Bills, and directed that they should inquire into the petitions against any Bill for the construction of works, with reference to the engineering details of the undertaking, the efficiency of the works, and the sufficiency of the estimates. These inquiries have added considerably to the labours of the Board and its officers, by creating a necessity of attending before the Referees, in addition to appearing before the Select Committees on the Bills.

FIRE BRIGADE.

The nature of the communications which had passed between the Board and Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, and the Committee of the Associated Fire Insurance Companies, with regard to the formation and future maintenance by the Board of a fire brigade for the metropolis, was stated in the last annual report of the proceedings of the Board, and the Board then intimated their expectation that a Bill on the subject would be laid before Parliament in the next Session. This expectation has been realised, Her Majesty's Government having, towards the middle of the last Session, and after further communication with the Board, and the fire insurance companies, introduced a Bill into Parliament for carrying out the objects contemplated. During its progress, it was attentively watched by the Board, and such modifications and amendments as they considered necessary for protecting the interests confided to them, were introduced therein. No substantial opposition was manifested with regard to the measure, and it received the Royal Assent on the 5th instant.

The Act provides that, on and after the 1st of January next, the duty of extinguishing fires, and protecting life and property within the metropolis shall be intrusted to the Board, and for that purpose they are to provide and maintain an efficient force of firemen, and furnish them with all necessary apparatus, and are empowered to acquire stations for engines, &c., and obtain telegraphic communication between the several stations and other parts of the metropolis. All stations, fire-engines, escapes, plant, and other property of the fire-engine establishment of the insurance companies are, on and after the same date, to vest in the Board, subject to liabilities, including the payment of pensions; and the Board are authorised to purchase stations, engines, and plant belonging to any parish, place, or body within their jurisdiction. The brigade force is to be under the command of a chief officer, who is, with the men, to be appointed and removed at the pleasure of the Board. The Board are to fix the salaries, and make regulations as to compensation in cases of accident or death, and as to gratuities.

The expenses of the brigade are to be met by a contribution from the insurance companies, after the rate of 35 *l.* in 1,000,000 *l.* on the gross amounts insured by them (the first quarterly payment to be made on the 1st of January next);

next); by a payment, as contribution, by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, of such sums as Parliament may, from time to time, grant, not exceeding in one year 10,000 £.; and the remainder of the expenses by a rate on the metropolis, for the raising of which the Board are empowered to issue precepts to overseers of the poor, but no contribution required from any parish or place is to exceed in the whole, in one year, one halfpenny in the pound on the fair annual value of property rateable to the relief of the poor, to be computed on the basis of the county rate. The Act also authorises the Board, with the consent of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to borrow any sum not exceeding 40,000 £., and apply it for the purposes of the Act.

A penalty, not exceeding twenty shillings, is fixed by the Act with respect to chimneys on fire, which penalty is to be paid to the Board.

The Board may permit their force to proceed beyond the limits of the metropolis for the purpose of extinguishing fires, on the owner of the property paying the expenses. All the powers of parishes, as to fire plugs, &c., are transferred to the Board. The metropolis is, for the purposes of the Act, defined to mean the City of London, and all other parishes and places for the time being within the jurisdiction of the Board. The Act contains a provision empowering the Board to make bye-laws for regulating the force; and it also provides for the payment of compensation by vestries to keepers of parish engines; the purchase and establishment of escapes; the services of volunteer brigades at fires, and for other matters of detail. By the 28th section of the Act the Board are authorised to delegate their powers to a committee; and, acting on that authority, they have recently referred it to one of their committees, to consider and report as to the course to be pursued for putting in force the provisions of the Act, on the 1st of January next.

LOANS EFFECTED BY VESTRIES AND DISTRICT BOARDS.

By the 183d section of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, the various vestries and district boards are empowered, with the previous sanction of the Board, to borrow such sums of money as they may require for defraying any expenses to be incurred by them in the execution of the Act. These borrowing powers were further extended by the Amending Act of 1862, the 72d section of which provides that moneys may be borrowed by vestries and district boards for liquidating the cost of improvements, such as the widening and alteration of streets and bridges over canals within their respective Districts. Under these enactments several applications have been made to the Board, and since the date of their last Report they have, after first investigating the estimates furnished, and inquiring as to the financial condition of the several parishes, given their sanction to the undermentioned loans, viz.:—

LOCAL BOARD.	AMOUNT.	WORKS.	PERIOD.
	£.		
Vestry of Lambeth - - - - -	5,000	sewerage - -	20 years,
Board of Works for the Wandsworth District - -	8,000	sewerage - -	20 "
Vestry of Rotherhithe - - - - -	800	sewerage - -	5 "
	15,000	sewerage - -	30 "
Board of Works for the Plumstead District - -	5,000	paving - -	10 "
	11,000	sewerage - -	20 "
Vestry of Camberwell - - - - -	13,000	sewerage - -	20 "
Board of Works for the Lewisham District - -	1,000	footpaths - -	10 "
Vestry of Shoreditch - - - - -	22,000	vestry hall -	30 "
Vestry of Newington - - - - -	2,000	completion of	20 "
		vestry hall.	
Vestry of St. Pancras - - - - -	50,000	paving - -	20 "
Vestry of Bethnal Green - - - - -	20,000	paving - -	20 "
	25,000	sewerage - -	20 "
Vestry of Lambeth - - - - -	7,000		
Vestry of Rotherhithe - - - - -	2,000	paving - -	10 "
Vestry of Bermondsey - - - - -	3,732	sewerage, street	20 "
		improvements,	
		and vestry offices.	
Board of Works for the Wandsworth District -	45,000	sewerage - -	30 "
	4,000		
Vestry of Hampstead - - - - -	6,500	sewerage - -	30 "

CONTRIBUTIONS TO IMPROVEMENTS BY LOCAL BODIES.

During the past year, the Board have received from various local authorities applications for contributions towards the cost of projected improvements within their respective districts. In some few instances the work did not appear, upon investigation, to be of that character which would justify the Board in complying with the application. They have, however, in nearly all the cases, contributed generally an amount equal to one-third, and in some cases a greater proportion, of the estimated cost of the improvement. The sums contributed by the Board since the date of their last Report, amount in the aggregate to 7,571 *l.* 2 *s.* 5 *d.*, in respect of the under-mentioned improvements:—

LOCALITY.						Cost.			Contribution.		
						£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane	-	-	-	-	-	2,790	-	-	930	-	-
St. Mary-at-Hill	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	333	6	8
Mill-street, Bermondsey	-	-	-	-	-	175	-	-	58	6	8
Barge House-street, Broadwall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
Upper-street, Islington	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	500	-	-
Newgate-street, Nos. 71 and 72	-	-	-	-	-	6,060	-	-	3,030	-	-
Leadenhall-street and St. Mary Axe	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	500	-	-
Queen's-road West, Chelsea	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	100	-	-
High-street, Wapping	-	-	-	-	-	1,233	-	-	616	10	-
Plough Bridge, Rotherhithe	-	-	-	-	-	1,046	17	3	348	19	1
						(In lieu of 233 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> previously agreed to be contributed.)					
Thomas-street Woolwich	-	-	-	-	-	868	-	-	434	-	-
Hartshorn-court, St. Luke's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-
City Garden-row	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	500	-	-

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

The following Statement shows the Receipts and Expenditure of the Board during the past financial year:—

HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.	Cash Balances, 25 March 1864.			Receipts during the Year.			Payments during the Year.			Cash Balances, 25 March 1865.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
General Accounts	25,082	1	9	413,213 75,998	- 6	8 3	406,280 18,379	6 3	4 8	32,014 57,619	16 2	1 7
Special Accounts:—												
Covent Garden Approach	1,457	14	5	2,018	7	-	148	9	1	3,327	12	4
Southwark and Westminster Communication	9,165	12	11	24,608	19	4	22,778	16	1	10,995	16	2
Victoria Park Approach	79	18	4	196	-	-	144	-	3	131	18	1
Finsbury Park	47,702	10	3	6,901	12	10	54,199	4	8	404	18	5
Metropolis Main Drainage	52,483	13	10	403,682	6	4	442,587	1	4	13,578	18	10
Main Drainage Rate Collection	2,828	-	3	12,786	18	11	13,261	15	5	2,353	3	9
Thames Embankment (North)	64,380	15	11	773,726	15	-	606,544	11	8	231,562	19	3
£.	203,180	7	8	1,713,132	6	4	1,564,323	8	6	351,989	5	6
	£. 1,916,312 14 -						£. 1,916,312 14 -					

The sums owing to the Board, on the 25th March last, in respect of assessments on vestries and district Boards, improvement rates, &c., amounted to 158,701 *l.* 18 *s.* 9 *d.*; and, at that date, the Board had invested, for the repayment of mortgage debts, the sum of 51,371 *l.* 10 *s.* 10 *d.*, in New Three per Cent. Annuities.

The Board have also received and expended during the year the following amounts, in connection with the public account at the Bank of England, known as the Main Drainage Rate Account, viz. :—

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand, 25th March 1864	44,718	8	6
Receipts from rates and assessments	182,660	19	9
Payments:—			
Interest on bonds (less Income Tax)	80,305	—	11
Redemption of bonds	80,000	—	—
Income Tax on interest	1,963	11	5
Expense of power of attorney	1	1	6
	162,269	13	10
Balance in hand, 25th March 1865	65,109	14	5

In connection with the Sinking Fund for the repayment of mortgage debts incurred by the Metropolitan and former Commissioners of Sewers, the Board have received and expended the following amounts, viz. :—

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand, 25th March 1864, invested in New Three per Cents.	52,807	4	2			
Dividends received and invested	812	10	7			
				53,619	14	9
Proceeds of sale of New Three per Cents.	51,104	3	11			
Difference between cost of investments and proceeds of sale thereof	2,515	10	10			
				53,619	14	9

The Sinking Fund for the repayment of mortgage debts incurred by the Board, under the provisions of the Metropolis Local Management Act, stands as follows :—

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand, 25th March 1864	37,536	10	7
Receipts, from assessments and dividends	9,335	5	11
Invested in New Three per Cent. Annuities	46,871	16	6

The mortgage debts and outstanding liabilities of the Board on the 25th March last, were as follows :—

	£.	s.	d.
On the General Account, including Mortgage Debts, &c., of the Metropolitan and former Commissioners of Sewers	267,257	1	9
Covent Garden Approach, and Southwark and Westminster Communication	401,467	13	10
Victoria Park Approach	34,603	2	8
Finsbury Park	55,756	7	10
Metropolis Main Drainage	350,366	10	8
Thames Embankment (North)	592,239	11	8
	1,434,433	6	8
TOTAL	1,701,690	8	5

HACKNEY CARRIAGE DUTIES.

During the past year, the Board have devoted considerable attention to the question of these duties, and the steps to be taken with a view to obtaining them as an additional source of revenue for the purposes of carrying out improvements in the metropolis. The urgent necessity which exists for enlarging and improving the main thoroughfares, and for carrying out other desirable improvements, and the fact that the Board are, with the exception of the coal and wine duties, entirely without the means of providing the necessary funds, except by direct taxation of the metropolis, have induced them to enter very fully into the question of these duties, and their applicability for the purposes of metropolitan improvements. The Board find that in places where a mode exists of levying the duties, different from that observed in the metropolis, and where municipal authorities, are enabled themselves to collect a tax on carriages, it is applied to purposes of municipal improvement, and that a sum estimated at 44,834 *l.* is levied, exceptionably, on the metropolis, from which the rest of the country is free. It appears from the returns made to Parliament, that the amount received annually for licenses, and for duties on carriages, is 105,136 *l.*, and that the attendant expenses are 13,400 *l.*, leaving a balance of 91,736 *l.* The Board having ascertained the number of licenses granted to metropolitan hackney carriage proprietors, and, assuming two horses per license, it appears that if the duty were charged in the metropolis, as in all other places, viz., by the post horse duty, the sum collected would be 46,902 *l.*, instead of 91,736 *l.* The difference between these two sums, namely, 44,834 *l.*, therefore represents the amount of the exceptional taxation on the metropolis, which now flows into the imperial exchequer, but which the Board consider is fairly applicable to the purposes of metropolitan improvements. The Board are supported in this view by the committee on metropolitan taxation, who, in the year 1861, expressed their opinion to the effect that, "in justice to the inhabitants, whatever amount may in fact be paid in excess of the duty, as it would be levied in other parts of the kingdom, ought to be remitted, or applied in aid of the rates levied for local purposes."

The facts connected with this question, and the views which the Board entertained thereon, were embodied in a communication addressed by the Chairman of the Board to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by whom it was submitted to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury. Their Lordships replied to this communication, and expressed their regret that they were not able to hold out any expectation of finding it consistent with their duty to surrender, for the use of the Board, with a view to the improvement of the metropolis, that portion of the duty above referred to, and which is computed to be in excess of the duty payable elsewhere; that they thought it open to some doubt, whether Parliament might not at a future period, think it expedient to remit, altogether, the duty on hackney carriages; and that they were therefore unwilling, by acceding to a new local appropriation of it, to place any bar, in the way of, at least, the free consideration of the question by Parliament, and further, that they must decline to afford any expectation that an increase of the funds for the improvement of London, could be afforded by the withdrawal of any revenue at present belonging to the Exchequer.

The Board cannot refrain from expressing their great regret at the views entertained by Her Majesty's Government with respect to this important public question.

The correspondence with the Government on the subject, is inserted in Appendix (F.) to this Report.

METROPOLITAN TOLL BRIDGES.

During the past Session, a Bill was introduced into Parliament by one of the Members for Greenwich, Mr. Alderman Salomons, for enabling the Board to unite with the Corporation of the City of London, in the purchase of Southwark Bridge and its Approaches, and to purchase any one or more of the following Bridges, viz.:—Waterloo, Vauxhall, Battersea, Chelsea Suspension, Hammersmith, Deptford Creek, Lambeth, and Putney, with a view to making them

them toll free. For the purpose of defraying the cost of the purchase, the Board were to levy a bridge rate, not exceeding one halfpenny in the pound, until the 1st January 1886, and in addition, a tax of one penny per ton was to be placed on all coals, culm, and cinders, within the metropolitan police district. All the bridges when purchased by the Board (with the exception of Southwark Bridge, which was to be maintained by the Corporation of the City of London) were to be maintained by them. The Bill was prepared without any steps having been taken for ascertaining the views of the Board upon the subject, and it appearing to them that the measure was in many points objectionable, and to some extent premature, they decided to take steps for obtaining the removal of their name therefrom, and they also petitioned against the Bill on general grounds. The Bill was ultimately referred to a Select Committee, but they did not present their report during the Session, and the Bill consequently dropped.

An Act was, however, passed on the 29th June last, to enable the Corporation of London to acquire the rights of the shareholders of Southwark Bridge, and to authorise the latter to sell and to distribute the purchase-money; the bridge being then free from toll. Nothing in the Act is to extend to impose any liability upon the Board, unless with their consent.

PETROLEUM ACT.

This Act was passed in order to provide for the safe keeping and storage of petroleum in the United Kingdom, and renders it illegal to keep more than 40 gallons of that material within 50 yards of a dwelling-house, or of a building in which goods are stored, except in pursuance of a license granted by the Board, where the place of deposit is within the metropolitan area, or by the Corporation of the City of London, where the place of deposit is within their jurisdiction; and a penalty is prescribed in the case of any petroleum kept in contravention of the Act.

A renewed license is the only one for which application has been made to the Board during the past year. The statistics of trade laid before Parliament, nevertheless, show that large quantities of petroleum and its products are continually in transit or storage, and regardless of those conditions and precautions which the Board have endeavoured, under the Act, to enforce. The law on the subject, which has been deemed by the legislature necessary for the protection of the public, is non-effective, inasmuch as the duty of enforcing its provisions is not confided to any special authority.

METROPOLIS GAS ACTS.

The number of meters tested during the past year was 31,186, and the amount received for fees thereon, 1,026 £. 13 s.

The Board, in their last Report, referred to the circumstance that their expenses, in connection with the execution of the Gas Acts, were greatly in excess of the amount received for fees, and that a large and increasing sum was thus annually imposed upon the ratepayers of the metropolis. This state of things chiefly arises from the fact that the provisions of the Acts are evaded by meter manufacturers, gas companies, and others, who, instead of bringing to the testing offices established by the Board those meters which are intended to be fixed or used within the limits of the Board's jurisdiction, convey them to testing houses beyond that area. The Board regret that, up to the present time, the representations which they have made to Her Majesty's Government, with respect to this matter, have not resulted in any amendment of the law.

The Board, in organising their staff for the testing of meters, proceeded upon the assumption that all the meters manufactured within the metropolitan area would be sent to their offices for the purpose of being tested, as provided by the statute; but the practice being at variance with that assumption, and the number of meters received being consequently less, the Board have, during the past year, effected such reductions in their staff, as appeared to them desirable, having regard to the existing state of things. The staff now maintained by the Board is quite equal to the present requirements of the meter trade of the metropolis.

GARDENS IN TOWNS PROTECTION ACT.

Under this Act, the Board have authority to take charge of the enclosed public gardens or ornamental grounds within the metropolis (exclusive of the City of London), set apart for the use of the public, where the trustees or other persons appointed to take care of the same have neglected to keep them in proper order, and also, under certain circumstances, to remove encroachments which may have been made thereon, and to secure their proper protection for the future.

From an inspection which the Board have caused to be made, since the passing of the Act, it has been ascertained that there are upwards of 180 public gardens or squares within the metropolitan area. Comparatively few of these however, are in a neglected state, and they are mostly regulated under the 239th section of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, or by private Acts.

The only public inclosed garden, in respect of which it has appeared to the Board desirable to put in force the provisions of the Act, is that in Leicester-square.

The interpretation of the Act is not by any means free from doubt, and the Board have given much consideration to the course they should adopt in exercising their authority under it. Guided by legal advice, they caused a notice of their intention to take charge of the Leicester-square garden to be affixed therein, and notice of the same to be given to the parties supposed to be interested in the garden, shortly after which an action for trespass was commenced against them by an alleged freeholder. This action will, it is expected, be tried in November next, and, pending the result thereof, the Board have thought it expedient to delay making their order, under the provisions of the Act, vesting the garden in the vestries of the parishes in which the same is situated.

METROPOLITAN HOUSELESS POOR ACTS, 1864 & 1865.

Under these Acts, which are intended to provide relief for destitute wayfarers, &c., between the hours of six p. m. and eight a. m. during the winter half-year, and from eight p. m. to eight a. m. during the summer half-year, the Board are to reimburse, out of the funds to be raised by them under the provisions of the Metropolis Management Act, the amounts paid by guardians of unions and parishes within the metropolis, in relieving persons of the class referred to. The Board, after ascertaining from the Poor Law Board the approximate amount which would be required under the Act for the year, have assessed upon the metropolis, by their ordinary precepts for the current year, the sum of 7,000 *l*.

Applications have been received from several unions for repayment of sums expended, which are now under the consideration of the Board.

ALTERATIONS IN THE NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF VESTRIES AND DISTRICT BOARDS.

The Metropolis Local Management Act, 1855, contains provisions for re-arranging or increasing the number of members of vestries and district Boards, in cases where, by reason of an increase in the number of inhabited houses, an alteration is deemed desirable; and the Board are, by the 5th and 33d sections of the Act, empowered, upon the application of the vestry or ratepayers of a parish, to alter the number of vestrymen assigned to the wards of a parish, or any of them, and to alter the number of the members of the Board of Works for a district. In proceeding to deal with an application from the ratepayers of one of the wards of the parish of Islington, a difficulty arose in procuring the information required by the Act. The matter received much consideration, and ultimately the Board made the required order. Several other applications have been received, and are now under consideration.

LINES OF BUILDING FRONTAGES.

The duties of the Board with regard to these matters arise under the 75th section of the Metropolis Management Amendment Act of 1862, and the 26th section of the Metropolitan Building Act. Under the first of these Acts, persons desirous of erecting any building beyond the general line in any street, place, or row of houses within 50 feet of the highway must, before commencing the erection, apply for and obtain the sanction of the Board thereto; and the 26th section of the Building Act renders the previous consent of the Board necessary in the case of the proposed construction of porticoes, verandahs, and balconies. The general line of frontage of buildings is, by the Metropolis Management Amendment Act, 1862, left to the decision of the superintending architect.

The Board have, during the past year, received 454 applications of the nature referred to, 327 of which they have granted, and refused the remainder.

FORMATION OF STREETS.

Under their bye-laws, and the 98th, 99th, and 112th sections of the Metropolis Management Amendment Act, 1862, the regulation of the width of roads, passages, and ways, so as to secure a width of 40 feet for streets, &c., laid out for carriage traffic, and 20 feet for footways, is placed in the hands of the Board. Since the date of the last annual report, 196 plans for new streets and footways have been submitted to the Board, 154 of which they have sanctioned, and refused their consent to 42.

During the past year the attention of the Board has been called to the circumstance that, in various parts of the metropolis, it is the practice to lay out roads without first properly forming them, and inasmuch as the provisions of the bye-law, and of the Act with regard to these subjects, have practically to be enforced by the local authorities, the Board have thought it judicious to communicate with each of the vestries and district Boards in the metropolis, and to call their attention to the large powers given to them by the bye-law, and the Act in relation to these matters.

NAMING OF STREETS AND NUMBERING OF HOUSES.

The Board are, by the 87th section of the Amending Act, 1862, empowered to alter existing names of streets, approve of new ones, and re-number houses; and the duty of carrying out their orders, by affixing the names of streets, and superintending the numbering of houses, is cast upon the vestries and district Boards. The Board have, during the past year, taken action with respect to 117 streets, in which 333 subsidiary names have been abolished, and 9,741 numbers of houses revised and adjusted.

From returns which the Board have recently had prepared, it appears that during the past nine years the condition of the naming and numbering of 397 streets in the metropolis has been considered by them, and that, in pursuance of their orders, 1,676 subsidiary names have been abolished, 627 streets have had new names assigned to them, and 36,630 houses have been re-numbered.

BUILDING ACTS OF 1855, 1860, AND 1861.

The Board, under the provisions of these Acts, are called upon to exercise extensive powers with regard to building operations within the area comprised in their jurisdiction. Observance of the rules of the Acts by which the strength and materials of buildings are regulated, subject to the decision of the magistrates in cases of irregular works, or to the approval of the Board in reference to buildings of special construction, is enforced by the district surveyors, who are qualified as architects, and are examined and certified by the Royal Institute of British Architects as competent for the office. The Board have the appointment and control of the district surveyors, of whom there are 54. During the past year one vacancy has occurred in the number of district surveyors, which the Board have filled up by the appointment of a new officer, without altering the limits of the district.

The following Table, compiled from the monthly returns furnished, as required by the Building Act, by each district surveyor, shows the results of their operations during the past year:—

WORKS.	BUILDING OPERATIONS.	FEES.		
New buildings in 1864, in respect of which fees have been received - - - - -	6,404	£.	s.	d.
		12,754	7	9
Additions, alterations, and other works, in respect of which fees have been received - - - - -	4,996	5,929	8	7
Arrears of former years received:—				
New buildings - - - - -	5,142	10,241	17	-
Additions, alterations, &c. - - - - -	2,442	2,877	11	10
TOTAL Works and Fees thereon during the year ending 31st December 1864 - - - - -	18,984	31,803	5	2

During the year fees to the amount of 1,104 *l.* were abated or lost through bankruptcy; and the office expenses paid by district surveyors amounted to 6,135 *l.* 11 *s.* 2 *d.*

Considerable variation exists in the gross amount of fees received by the district surveyors. The fees in 24 districts varied from 63 *l.* to 396 *l.*; four being under 200 *l.* each, 11 under 300 *l.* each, and nine under 400 *l.* each, and in 31 districts the incomes vary from 401 *l.* to 1,912 *l.*

In cases where district surveyors are professionally employed in their private capacity as architects in connection with building operations in their districts, the Board are required, by the 37th section of the Metropolitan Building Act, to appoint special surveyors to act as district surveyors, and the Board have, during the past year, exercised this power in 36 instances.

There are certain works of a special nature, connected with building operations, to which the rules of the Building Act, as to materials and construction, are inapplicable, and in such cases the Board have power, under the 56th section of the Act, to give their sanction to the works. The following are the particulars of applications of this description which have been made to the Board during the past year:—

For iron buildings, for temporary and other purposes, 67, of which 61 have been granted, and six refused.

For furnace chimney shafts for breweries, distilleries, and other manufacturing and trade purposes, 107 received, of which 106 have been granted, and one refused.

For open sheds, wooden buildings, and drying sheds requiring large openings, 61 received, of which 43 have been granted, and 18 refused.

Other matters of minor importance arise under the Building Act, which require the attention of the Board, such as the materials of overhanging eaves to dwelling-houses, and, in certain cases, other roof constructions; and the Board have given their consent to 44 applications.

The Board, under the 2d part of the Metropolitan Building Act, 1855, are empowered to appoint the fees to be received in respect of special services rendered in the surveying of dangerous structures, and other proceedings relating thereto, by the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police, and the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London. During the past year 270 accounts have been submitted to the Board by the Commissioners of Police, and 13 by the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London, and these accounts, after careful examination and adjustment to the scale laid down by the Board, have been allowed.

From

From the following statement it will be seen that the various matters arising under the Building Acts which require the attention of the Board and its officers have steadily increased during the past nine years:—

WORKS.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	TOTALS.	
										Ap- proved.	Refused.
Shed buildings and wooden buildings—											
Granted - - - -	53	77	87	82	76	156	96	37	43	707	—
Refused - - - -	18	10	18	15	15	17	39	15	18	—	165
Iron buildings—											
Granted - - - -	18	19	14	11	16	19	32	98	61	288	—
Refused - - - -	6	5	3	1	3	1	7	18	6	—	50
Furnace chimney shafts—											
Granted - - - -	87	68	97	83	79	86	94	121	106	821	—
Refused - - - -	10	5	—	4	4	3	1	3	1	—	31
Materials of caves—											
Granted - - - -	22	27	41	32	27	44	29	56	44	322	—
Refused - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Materials of enclosures—											
Granted - - - -	—	—	—	4	9	7	4	—	—	24	—
Refused - - - -	—	—	—	—	4	4	2	—	—	—	10
Appointment of fees for special services—											
Granted - - - -	14	27	24	26	21	26	3	6	13	160	—
Refused - - - -	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4
Appointment of special surveyors - - - -	46	49	31	28	23	25	27	37	36	302	—
Approval of formation of new streets—											
Granted - - - -	9	40	53	59	51	95	117	210	154	788	—
Refused - - - -	2	12	5	8	9	18	18	71	42	—	185
General lines of frontage buildings—											
Granted - - - -	178	134	154	106	133	136	200	348	232	1,621	—
Refused - - - -	99	62	45	73	72	75	97	146	118	—	787
Projections for porches, porticoes, balconies, verandahs, &c.—											
Granted - - - -	52	59	50	43	49	72	77	111	95	608	—
Refused - - - -	13	5	6	6	11	15	8	14	9	—	87
	629	599	628	581	602	799	854	1,291	978	5,641	1,320

Besides naming of streets and re-numbering houses, before stated.

The details of the business transacted in the Superintending Architect's Department are stated in Appendix (G). to this Report.

AMENDMENT OF THE BUILDING ACT.

The Board in their last Report alluded to the circumstance that the present state of the law had given rise to difficulties with regard to the construction of buildings for special purposes, and that some amendments in the rules of the Building Act, with a view to the greater security of buildings of large capacity, and fire-proof warehouses, were desirable. A committee of the Board have during the past year been engaged in considering the nature of these amendments, and others which have from time to time been found necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Building Act, and a Bill has been prepared embodying such as appeared desirable. This Bill, however, could not be completed in time for its presentation to Parliament during the last Session, but the Board entertain the hope that they will be able during the coming Session to obtain the necessary amendments in the law.

DANGEROUS BUSINESSES.

The Board have during the past year directed their attention to a question arising under the Building Act of 1844, certain sections of which, relating to dangerous and noxious businesses, were, by the Metropolitan Building Act of 1855, left unrepealed. By those sections the rights of persons who had trades of that nature, established within 50 feet from other buildings and 40 feet from public roads, or grounds belonging to other owners, were saved for 20 years, with regard to dangerous businesses, and for 30 years in reference to those of a noxious character. The period granted in respect to dangerous trades having expired on 9th August 1864, the protective rights ceased, and it then became unlawful for any person to carry on any dangerous trade within the prescribed distance. Several instances in contravention of the Act having been brought to the notice of the Board, they deemed it desirable that public attention should be directed to the requirements of the Statute of 1844; and a communication was accordingly addressed to the vestries, district Boards, district surveyors, and the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police. A question was thereupon raised by those Commissioners whether they or the local authorities were the proper parties to take proceedings for enforcing the law, and the matter being involved in some doubt, the Board have referred it to one of their committees for consideration, with authority to communicate with Her Majesty's Government thereon, should they deem it desirable.

The businesses referred to in the Act as "dangerous" are, the manufacture of gunpowder, detonating powder, matches ignitable by friction or otherwise, or other substance liable to sudden explosion, inflammation, or ignition, or of vitriol, turpentine, naphtha, varnish, fireworks, painted table covers, and any other manufacture, dangerous on account of the liability of the materials or substances employed therein to cause sudden fire or explosion. The Act of 1844 also prohibited persons from establishing or newly carrying on, after that date, any such trades within the prescribed distances. It has recently been shown that the manufacture of floor-cloth can be conducted so as not to come within the designation of dangerous businesses.

The Board have reason to believe that the proceedings taken by them have already been instrumental in causing some businesses to be discontinued, or brought within the limits of the Act.

APPEALS AGAINST ORDERS OF LOCAL BOARDS.

Appeals against orders of vestries and district boards, with respect to levels of buildings, or the construction, &c. of drains, sewers, and other works mentioned in the 211th section of the Metropolis Local Management Act, 1855, can, under that section, be made to the Board by parties who may consider themselves aggrieved by such orders. Under this section, the Board have, during the past year, dealt with 10 cases.

BOARD AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

Since the date of their last Report, the Board have met on 48 occasions. The Board, including the chairman, is composed of 46 members, and during the past year, the average attendance of members has been 34 at each meeting. In addition to the meetings of the Board, 174 meetings of committees have been held; the number of meetings of each committee being as follows:—

Main Drainage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Streets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
Thames Embankment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Appeal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Finance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
Works and Improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Building Act and General Purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Special Committees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17

The first four-mentioned committees consist of the whole Board, to which all the members are summoned, and the remaining committees, with the exception of the special committees, where the numbers differ according to circumstances, are composed of 15 members each.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT UNDER WHICH THE BOARD EXERCISE AUTHORITY.

The Acts for the various purposes of metropolitan management and improvement have now increased so largely, as to render it convenient to supply a classification of them under their several designations and references to their places in the list of General Statutes, as follows :—

Metropolitan Sewers Act:		
11 and 12 Vict. c. 112 (1848)	-	Improvement Rates, &c.
Metropolis Management Acts:		
18 & 19 Vict. c. 120 (1855).		
19 & 20 Vict. c. 112 (1856).		
25 & 26 Vict. c. 102 (1862).		
Main Drainage Acts (Purification of the Thames):		
21 & 22 Vict. c. 104 (1858).		
26 & 27 Vict. c. 68 (1863).		
28 & 29 Vict. c. 46 (1865)	- -	Extension of time for Loan.
Thames Embankment Acts:		
24 & 25 Vict. c. 42 (1861)	- -	Coal and Wine Duties.
26 & 27 Vict. c. 46 (1863)	- -	- ditto.
25 & 26 Vict. c. 93 L. (1862)	-	North side.
26 & 27 Vict. c. 75 L. (1863)	-	South side.
27 & 28 Vict. c. 135 L. (1864)	-	- ditto.
27 & 28 Vict. c. 61 (1864)	- -	Guarantee Loans.
Metropolis Improvement Acts:		
20 & 21 Vict. c. 115 L. (1857)	-	Garrick-street (late King-street) Covent-garden, and Southwark-street.
21 Vict. c. 38 L. (1858)	- -	Burdett-road.
26 & 27 Vict. c. 45 L. (1863)	-	New street from the Mansion-house, &c.
28 Vict. c. 3 L. (1865)	- -	Whitechapel (new street) and Middle Row, Holborn (removal).
Metropolitan Building Acts:		
7 & 8 Vict. c. 84 (1844)	- -	Dangerous and noxious businesses, and fires (unrepealed clauses).
18 & 19 Vict. c. 122 (1855)	- -	Supervision, &c.
23 & 24 Vict. c. 52 (1860)	- -	Manufactories.
24 & 25 Vict. c. 87 (1861)	- -	Exhibition buildings.
New Park Acts:		
20 Vict. c. 150 L. (1857)	- -	Finsbury.
27 & 28 Vict. c. 4 L. (1864)	- -	Southwark.
Supply of Gas Acts:		
10 Vict. c. 15 (1847)	- - -	General Clauses Act.
22 & 23 Vict. c. 66 (1859)	- -	Sale of gas.
23 & 24 Vict. c. 125 (1860)	- -	Supply of gas.
23 & 24 Vict. c. 146 (1860)	- -	Measures.
24 & 25 Vict. c. 79 (1861)	- -	Amendments.
Storage of Petroleum Act:		
25 & 26 Vict. c. 66 (1862)	- -	Licenses.
Public Gardens Protection Act:		
26 Vict. c. 13 (1863).		
Metropolis Turnpike Roads Act:		
26 & 27 Vict. c. 78 (1863).		
Houseless Poor Acts (Metropolis):		
27 & 28 Vict. c. 116 (1864)	- -	Raising funds.
28 & 29 Vict. c. 34 (1865)	- -	Amending and making perpetual.
Metropolitan District Railways:		
27 & 28 Vict. c. 322 (1864)	- -	Metropolitan District.
27 & 28 Vict. c. 121 (1863)	- -	Railways Construction Facilities.
Regulation of Use of Locomotives on Roads:		
28 & 29 Vict. c. 83 (1865).		
Fire Brigade Act:		
28 & 29 Vict. c. 90 (1865).		
Metropolis Sewage and Essex Reclamation Act:		
28 Vict. c. 121 (1865).		

John Pollard,
Clerk of the Board.

SUMMARY STATEMENT and REPORT of CONTRACTS entered into and completed by the

Date of Contract.	Former Names of the Drainage Areas which define the Districts benefited by the Works included within such Areas.	Districts included in the foregoing Areas.	LOCALITY.	Name of Contractor.	Quantity of Work agreed to be Executed.
1856: 20 July - -	Greenwich and Ravensbourne.	St. Paul, Deptford Greenwich. Camberwell. Eltham, Lee. Kidbrooke, Lewisham. Charlton.	Ravensbourne Outlet - - - -	David Croft - -	-- Supplying fuel, and working and maintaining steam engines and the pumps connected therewith.
1863: 31 March - -	Southwark and Westminster Communication.	- - - - -	- - - - -	Thomas Pearson -	-- The Formation and paving of an intended new street, about 1,700 feet in length, and 70 feet in width; also the construction of an arched subway, about 1,700 feet in length, 7 ft. 6 in. high, by 12 feet in width, under the said street for gas and water mains; 43 arched passages, 2 side entrances to ditto; about 1,940 feet of cellarage, and 970 feet of area wall, and 1,710 feet of brick sewer, and other works in connection therewith.
1864 and 1865 -	Ditto - - ditto -	- - - - -	- - Ditto - - - - -	Pearson and others -	-- Constructing two sanctuaries, one at each end of the new street.
As per Resolution of Board, 6 January 1865.	London Bridge Main Sewer.	- - - - -	-- City-road branch, commencing at Providence-row, along part of City-road, York-road, Macclesfield-street, to Pickard-street, &c.	William Dethick -	-- About 3,000 feet of brick sewer, 3 ft. 0 in. by 2 ft. 6 in., and other works in connection therewith.
As per Resolution of Board, 24 February 1865.	White Post Lane Sewer	- - - - -	-- In line of the old Hackney Brook Sewer at Hackney Wick.	- - ditto - -	-- About 1,050 feet of brick sewer, 5 feet diameter, and other works in connection therewith.

MAIN DRAINAGE METROPOLIS.									
1860 :									
21 February	-	Middle Level Sewer, North.	-	-	-	-	-	-- From a point between the Northern High Level Sewer, east of Sir G. Duckett's Canal, and the western arm of the Counter's Creek Main Sewer, near Kensal-green.	W. H. Rowe - - - 12 miles 1,260 ft. of brick sewers, of various sizes, 33,862 ft. of this length being in tunnel, and other works connected therewith.
8 March	-	Deptford Pumping Station.	-	-	-	-	-	- - - - -	Slaughter, Gruning, & Co. Making and erecting pumping engines - -
9 November	-	Northern Outfall Sewer	-	-	-	-	-	-- From a point of the River Lea, at Old Ford, crossing the Stratford-road, passing through West Ham, Plaistow, and East Ham, and terminating at Barking Creek.	George Furness - - - Formation of an embankment, and the construction of main brick sewers therein, 5 miles 1,400 feet in length, together with iron bridges, and other works in connection therewith.
1861 :									
20 February	-	Middle Level Sewer, North.	-	-	-	-	-	-- From a point between the Northern High Level Sewer, east of Sir G. Duckett's Canal, and the western arm of the Counter's Creek Main Sewer, near Kensal-green.	Brassey & Co. - - - Twelve miles 1,260 feet in length of brick sewers, of various sizes, 33,862 feet of this length being in tunnel, and other works in connection therewith.
2 May	-	Deptford Pumping Station.	-	-	-	-	-	- - - - -	Aird & Son - - - Two engine-houses, boiler-house, chimney, filth-holts, coal-sheds, dwelling-houses, wharf wall, sewers, and other works in connection therewith, on ground adjacent to Deptford Creek and Greenwich Railway.
1862 :									
9 July	-	Southern Outfall Works	-	-	-	-	-	Crossness, Kent - - - - -	William Webster - - - Construction and completion of engine and boiler-houses, chimney, filth-holts, coal-sheds, dwelling-houses, reservoirs, river wall, sewers, and other works.
9 October	-	Western Sewers, North	-	-	-	-	-	-- From a point near the River Thames and the West London Extension Railway to Chiswick Moll, and from the King's-road, near Sand's-out-lane, to Fulham Bridge, in the parishes of Fulham and Hammersmith.	Moxon & Co. - - - 2,000 feet circ. brick sewer, 4' 6" diameter - 2,100 " " " " 4' 0" by 2' 8" " 12,180 feet brick sewer, 4' 0" by 2' 8" " 140 feet - ditto - ditto. 2,650 " " 4' 6" by 3' 0" 3,350 " " 3' 0" by 2' 6" 22,510 feet = 4 miles 1,300 feet.

- TABLE, No. 1.

METROPOLITAN BOARD of WORKS, or in course of Completion, up to the 25th day of March 1865.

OF SPECIAL WORKS.

CONTRACT PRICE.			Total Quantity of Work Executed.	Amount of Extras and Additional Works beyond Sum provided in Contract.	Amount of Deductions and Omissions from Contract.	Actual Cost of Works.	Observations.
Contract Sum.	Amount provided for Extras.	TOTAL.					
£.	£.	£.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
200	- -	- - 200 L. per annum.	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	50 - -	- - Contract terminated Midsummer, 1864.
29,950	1,000	24,950	1,764 ft. run of subway. 1,620 ft. 2-ft. barrel sewer. 840 ft. of area wall. 136 ft. of 12" pipe. 1,200 ft. of 9" pipe. 1,650 ft. of 6" pipe. 400 ft. of 4" pipe. 1,600 ft. run rough framed fencing. 214 vaults. 2 side entrances. 48 side passages.	21 ventilating shafts - - - 23 gullies. 2 bell mouths. Paving— 14,400 ft. sup. 2½" York. 29,000 " 3" " 127 " 4" " 10,500 sq. yards granite pitching. 500 ditto - - ditto - relaid. 4,300 ft. run kerb.	4,892 1 10½ 20 - -	29,823 1 11	Completed.
- -	- -	589 10 8 544 18 - 61 6 6	Erection of two sanctuaries, one at each end of the new street, finished complete.	- - - - -	- - - - -	1,195 15 2	Completed.
Under schedule of prices	- -	- -	2,978 ft. 4' 0" by 2' 8" sewer 1,000 ft. 8" pipe. 6 bell mouths. 3 side entrances. 9 ventilating shafts. 120 old drain connections. 70 new junctions.	- - - - -	- - - - -	2,000 - -	In progress.
ditto	- -	- -	600 ft. of 5' barrel sewer 100 ft. of 9" pipe. 3 man-holes. 1 side entrance. 2 gullies. 20 old drains connected.	- - - - -	- - - - -	1,000 - - 34,067 17 1	In progress.

- MAIN DRAINAGE—METROPOLIS.

249,583	15,000	261,583	1,380 ft. sewer, 12' 0" by 9' 6" 1,513 ft. " 5' 3" by 3' 6" 1,417 ft. " 4' 6" by 3' 0"	- - - - -	- - - - -	12,451 - -	- - Mr. Rowe failed in carrying on these works, November 1860.
22,300	- -	22,300	One pair of engines completed, and second pair very near completion	- - - - -	- - - - -	25,000 - -	- - Works very nearly completed.
585,000	40,000	625,000	These works have been completed, viz., 5 miles 1,400 feet of outfall sewer, double and treble lines, 9 ft. by 9 ft. in the clear, and the formation of a concrete foundation and bank, with an embankment of earth over same; 10 cast and wrought iron bridges complete; the completion of the Stamford and other roads over the line of sewer; also of all the works to the River Thames near Barking Creek, forming the outlet.	- - - - -	- - - - -	641,760 - -	- - Completed, but accounts are under investigation.
314,800	15,000	329,800	68,907 ft. of brick and other sewers, varying from 4 ft. by 2 ft. 8 in. to 12 ft. by 9 ft. 6 in. The aqueduct has been completed, and the sewage let into and through it, from the west, over the railway, thus completing the connection between the western and eastern portions of this sewer.	- - - - -	- - - - -	337,402 - -	- - Completed, but accounts under investigation.
103,136	10,000	113,136	These works are completed according to contract	- - - - -	9,500 17 5½ 19,190 - -	109,455 17 6	Completed.
270,000	30,000	300,000	161,311 yards cube, excavation - 82,100 " concrete. 6,989 rods of brickwork. 42,901 ft. cube masonry in Bramley Fall, Portland, granite, and Derbyshire stone. 137,548 ft. sup. York stone paving, from 3" to 6" thick. 926 tons cast iron in girders, &c. 182 tons wrought iron in roof, &c. 60 tons lead on ditto. 25,863 ft. cube fir and oak timber fixed. 94 Penstocks fixed, dam, &c.	- - - - -	- - - - -	295,000 - -	In progress.
40,740	7,000	56,740	1,577 ft. circular brick sewer, 4' 6" diameter 2,344 ft. " " 4' 0" " 12,130 ft. brick sewer " 4' 0" by 2' 8" 2,658 ft. " " 4' 6" by 3' 0" 3,344 ft. " " 3' 9" by 2' 6" 34 ft. of iron pipe.	- - - - -	- - - - -	65,587 - -	- - Completed, but accounts under investigation.
Carried forward - - - £.						1,486,655 17 6	

TABLE. No. 1.—SUMMARY STATEMENT and Report of Contracts entered into and completed by the

MAIN DRAINAGE—METROPOLIS—continued.

Date of Contract.	Former Names of the Drainage Areas which define the Districts benefited by the Works included within such Areas.	Districts included in the foregoing Areas.	LOCALITY.	Name of Contractor.	Quantity of Work agreed to be Executed.
1862:					
10 October	Southern Outfall Engines.	- - - - -	- - - - -	-- Blake & Hamilton, trading under the style of James Watt & Co.	-- Four engines, 12 boilers, eight single-acting force pumps, each having four plungers, four vacuum vessels for the cold pumps, four air vessels for the feed pumps, two large wrought-iron delivery troughs and air vessels, the various wrought-iron lifting beams, duplicates, tools, and materials hereinafter described or referred to.
1863:					
20 February	Southern Low Level Sewer.	- - - - -	-- The sewers to commence in High street, Putney, at the intersection of Wandsworth-lane, to be continued in, under, along, through, or across Wandsworth-lane, Love-lane, High-street, Ram-lane, York-road, Battersea-road, Nine-elms, Wandsworth-road, New Bridge-street (Vauxhall), Harleyford-road, Kennington-oval, Harleyford-street, Camberwell New-road, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-park, Grosvenor-street, Albany-road, St. George's-row, Brunswick-road, Neate-street, Old Kent-road, and Douglass-street, and other intervening streets or roads, houses, gardens, market gardens, lands, tenements, premises and places situate in the route; and to terminate at the intersection of Douglass-street and High-street (Deptford): all situate in one or more of the several parishes of Putney, Wandsworth, Battersea, Lambeth, Newington, and Camberwell, in the county of Surrey, and the parish of St. Paul (Deptford), in the counties of Surrey and Kent - - - - -	William Webster	-- Nine miles 2,895 feet of brick sewers, of various sizes, and other works in connection therewith.
27 February	Northern Outfall Reservoir.	- - - - -	- - - - -	George Furness	-- Making and completing a reservoir, with penstocks and machinery; also shed buildings, dwelling-house, and other works in connection therewith.
23 October	Western Sewers Extension.	- - - - -	Extending the Western Sewers from a point near Sand's-end-lane to Cremorne, in the parishes of Fulham and St. Luke, Chelsea - - - - -	William Moxon	- - - - -
1864:					
7 June	Greenwich and Deptford Sewers.	- - - - -	-- To commence at the Deptford Pumping Station, from thence to and under the London and Greenwich Railway, along Norman-road, Ravensbourne-street, Norway-street, Thames-street, crossing Church-street to and along Clarence-street, and through the grounds of Greenwich Hospital to Park-row, thence through lands and private property to Marlborough-street, along Chester-street, and terminating at Pelton-road; also a branch sewer from Creek-street, passing under the London and Greenwich Railway, to and along Knott-street, and terminating at the Stowage; also from Evelyn-street along Albert-street and Victoria-road, and a short line in Grove-street-hill, all situate in the respective parishes of St. Alphage, Greenwich, St. Nicholas, and St. Paul, Deptford, in the county of Kent.	William Dethick	-- One mile 4,470 feet of brick sewer, or thereabouts, of various sizes, and other works in connection therewith.
15 July	Northern Low Level Sewer.	- - - - -	-- Commencing near site of proposed pumping station, Abbey-Mills, thence under Three Mills Wall River, and River Lea to Three Mills-lane, St. Leonard-street, under grounds of Stepney Union, London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway, Brickfield-lane, Devon's-lane, under North London Railway, Bow Common-lane, St. Paul's-road to Rhodeswell-road, under Regent's Canal, York-road, Commercial-road, Whitechapel-street, Brookstreet, Back-road, &c., to Little Tower-hill, Postern-row, terminating at Trinity-square, Great Tower-hill, and also branch from St. Leonard-street, to and along Old Ford-road, under Great Eastern Railway, and terminating at junction with Hackney-wick Sewer, at Old Ford. - - - - -	William Webster	-- Four miles 4,855 feet of brick sewers, of various sizes, and other works in connection therewith.
6 October	Abbey Mills Pumping Engines, &c.	- - - - -	- - - - -	Bothwell & Co	-- Making, erecting, and completing eight double-acting beam pumping-engines, with boilers, pumps, vacuum vessels, air vessels, and other apparatus thereto pertaining.
1865:					
27 October	Thames Embankment, Middlesex Side.	- - - - -	-- From Westminster Bridge to Waterloo Bridge.	George Furness	- - - - -
1866:					
16 January	Ditto - ditto	- - - - -	-- From Waterloo Bridge to eastern end of the Inner Temple.	Ritson & Co.	- - - - -

Metropolitan Board of Works, or in course of Completion, up to the 25th day of March 1865—*continued*.MAIN DRAINAGE—METROPOLIS—*continued*.

CONTRACT PRICE.			Total Quantity of Work Executed.	Amount of Extras and additional Works beyond Sum provided in Contract.	Amount of Deductions and Omissions from Contract.	Actual Cost of Works.	Observations.
Contract Sum.	Amount provided for Extras.	TOTAL.					
£.	£.	£.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
			Brought forward - - -	- - -	- - -	1,486,655 17 6	
		44,900	Engines, boilers, pumps, &c., nearly completed	- - -	- - -	48,000 - -	- - Works nearly completed; account not yet rendered.
214,000	20,000	234,000	7,025 feet run of 7' 3" barrel sewer - - - - - 10,136 feet " 7' 0" " 4,277 feet " 6' 3" " 224 feet " 6' 0" " 6,482 feet " 5' 9" " 4,070 feet " 5' 3" " 7,040 feet " 5' 0" " 4,754 feet " 4' 0" " 450 feet " 4' 0" " 150 feet " 4' 0" " 14 feet " 5' 0" by 3' 4" barrel. 1,034 feet " 4' 6" by 3' 0" " 419 feet " 4' 0" by 2' 8" " 18 feet " 3' 0" by 2' 6" " 50 side entrances, with ventilators and catch pits. 5 side entrances only, 5 penstocks. 53 ventilators and catch pits. 5 bell mouths, with ventilators. 3 bell mouths, without "	- - -	- - -	200,000 - -	In progress.
154,000	10,000	164,000	- - These works, including machinery, dwelling-houses, penstocks, &c., are completed, and in operation.	- - -	- - -	161,285 - -	- - Completed account under investigation.
On the basis of a schedule of prices.			1,198 feet of brick sewer, 5' 0" diameter. - - - - - 499 feet " 4' 6" " 510 feet " 4' 0" " The engine shaft; the sump for the pumps to work in; the excavation and concreting for the boilers and engine-work; the fixing in part of the engine apparatus and pumps.	- - -	- - -	15,240 - -	In progress.
20,940	2,000	22,940	5,100 feet run of sewer, 4' 6" by 3' 0" - - - - - 210 feet of invert. 124 feet run of sewer, 4' 0" by 2' 8". 80 feet of invert. 64 feet run of 18" } 514 feet " 15" } 300 feet " 12" } pipe. 1,078 feet " 8" } 1,304 feet " 6" } 8 side entrances. 6 ventilators, with cesspits. 31 gullies, 1 bell mouth. 2 skew mouths. 4 junctions with old sewers. 700 feet run of tunnel excavation.	- - -	- - -	14,300 - -	In progress.
214,000	15,000	229,000	955 feet run of 10' 3" barrel sewer - - - - - 912 feet " 10' 0" " 3,967 feet " 9' 9" " 224 feet " 9' 6" " 840 feet " 4' 0" " 3 ventilating shafts. 1 side entrance or descending shaft.	- - -	- - -	62,000 - -	In progress.
54,570	-	54,570	- - The construction of the machinery is being proceeded with, no part of which has yet been delivered on the works.	- - -	- - -	- - -	In progress.
						£. 1,900,480 17 6	
THAMES EMBANKMENT—MIDDLESEX SIDE.							
470,000	50,000	520,000	- - The works in connection with this contract comprise about 1,001 feet of iron caissons, sunk into the ground, for forming dams to exclude tidal waters; about 577 feet of double-piled coffer-dam for the like purpose. The excavation in greater part of the ground within the Westminster dam, for constructing special works in connection with Westminster Steamboat Pier, the concreting of the space so excavated, the brickwork foundations and granite facing for the superstructure, &c. The excavations and part concreting within the 100-feet caisson dam near Whitehall and Great Scotland-yard. The formation of about 1,604 feet brick sewer, 4' by 2' 8", for intercepting drains of houses on the bank of the Thames, which formerly discharged upon the fore-shore. 134,233 yards cube of ground ballast, &c., supplied for filling-in at the rear of the works.	- - -	- - -	116,041 - -	In progress.
204,000	25,000	229,000	8,863 yards cube, clay puddle. 7,877 yards cube, excavation. 3,522 yards cube, concrete. 174 rods of brickwork. 4,051 feet cube, granite.	212,612 feet cube, timber, driven. 150 tons, iron work. 189,960 yards cube, filling-in material.	- - -	91,500 - - 207,544 - -	In progress.
TOTAL - - -						£. 2,238,092 14 7	

(signed) J. W. Bazalgette, Engineer.

TABLE, No. 2.

WORKS executed under SPECIAL and GENERAL CONTRACTS, &c., to Lady-day, 1865.

WORKS.	Name of Contractor.	Under Special Contracts.	Under General Contracts.	TOTAL.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
SPECIAL CONTRACTS:				
Ravensbourne Outlet - - - -	Croft - - -	50 - -		
Southwark and Westminster Communi- cation - - - - -	Pearson - - -	29,822 1 11		
Ditto - - - ditto - - - -	Ditto - - -	1,195 15 2		
London Bridge Sewer, City-road Branch	Dethick - {	2,000 - -		
White Post-lane Sewer, Hackney Wick		1,000 - -		
			- -	34,067 17 1
SPECIAL CONTRACTS—MAIN DRAINAGE, METROPOLIS:				
Deptford Pumping Station - - -	Slaughter & Co. -	25,000 - -		
Ditto - - ditto - - - -	Aird & Son - -	109,455 17 6		
Southern Outfall Works, Crossness -	Webster - - -	295,000 - -		
Southern Outfall Engines - - -	Watt & Co. - -	48,000 - -		
Ditto - - Low Level Sewer -	Webster - - -	209,000 - -		
Northern Outfall Sewer - - -	Furness - - -	641,760 - -		
Ditto - ditto Reservoir - - -	Ditto - - -	161,285 - -		
Middle Level Sewer, North - - -	{ Rowe - - -	12,451 - -		
	{ Brassey & Co. -	337,402 - -		
Western Sewers, North - - -	Moxon & Co. -	65,587 - -		
Ditto - - Extension - - -	William Moxon -	15,240 - -		
Greenwich and Deptford Sewers - -	Dethick - - -	14,300 - -		
Northern Low Level Sewer - - -	Webster - - -	62,000 - -		
Abbey Mills Pumping Engine, &c. -	Rothwell & Co. -	- -		
			- -	1,996,480 17 6
THAMES EMBANKMENT, NORTH:				
Contract, No. 1 - - - - -	Furness - - -	116,044 - -		
Contract, No. 2 - - - - -	Ritson & Co. -	91,500 - -		
			- -	207,544 - -
		Carried forward - - £.		2,238,092 14 7

REPORT OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

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WORKS executed under Special and General Contracts, &c., to Lady-day, 1865—continued.

WORKS.	Name of Contractor.	Under Special Contracts.	Under General Contracts.	TOTAL.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
GENERAL CONTRACTS:		Brought forward - - - 2,238,092 14 7		
Midsummer, 1864 - - 3,058 6 8½	Thirst - - -	- - -	14,434 10 8½	
Michaelmas, 1864 - - 4,375 15 2¾				
Christmas, 1864 - - 4,142 10 10¾				
Lady-day, 1865 - - 2,857 17 11				
Midsummer, 1864 - - 1,793 8 4¾	Dethick - - -	- - -	8,380 5 6	
Michaelmas, 1864 - - 2,367 18 9¾				
Christmas, 1864 - - 2,333 2 2¾				
Lady-day, 1865 - - 1,885 16 -¾				
Midsummer, 1864 - - 1,752 13 8	Hill & Keddell - - -	- - -	10,551 12 3½	33,366 8 6
Michaelmas, 1864 - - 1,792 8 6½				
Christmas, 1864 - - 1,514 17 10¾				
Lady-day, 1865 - - 5,491 12 4				
Incidentals to Main Drainage - - -	- - -	- - -	3,634 19 4½	
Southwark and Westminster Communi- cation - - -	- - -	- - -	26 15 6	
Deodorising - - -	- - -	- - -	891 17 1½	
Thames Embankment, North - - -	- - -	- - -	119 10 8½	
TOTAL - - -			£.	2,276,132 5 10

Spring Gardens, }
July 1865. }

(signed) *J. W Bazalgette,*
Engineer.

TABLE, No. 3. - - - - -

RETURN OF SEWERS, &c., as sanctioned by the METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS on Applications of which have been Examined and Approved or Modified by the Metropolitan Board,

PARISHES, DISTRICTS, OR PARTS, &c.	ONE-BRICK SEWERS.									
	4 ft. 6 in. × 3 ft. 0 in.	Cir. 4 ft. 0 in. diam.	4 ft. 0 in. × 2 ft. 9 in.	4 ft. 0 in. × 2 ft. 8 in.	4 ft. 0 in. × 2 ft. 6 in.	3 ft. 9 in. × 2 ft. 6 in.	Cir. 3 ft. 6 in. diam.	3 ft. 6 in. × 2 ft. 3 in.	3 ft. 3 in. × 2 ft. 6 in.	3 ft. 0 in. × 2 ft. 0 in.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
St. Marylebone - - - -	-	-	-	-	1,910	-	-	-	-	-
St. Pancras - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	7,953	-	-	-	-
St. George, Hanover-square -	-	-	-	-	-	1,955	-	-	-	-
St. Mary, Islington - - -	-	-	-	-	-	13,059	-	-	-	-
St. Leonard, Shoreditch - -	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	400
Paddington - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-
St. Mary, Newington - - -	405	-	-	-	-	875	-	-	-	-
Camberwell - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	5,250	-	-	-	-
St. James, Westminster - -	-	-	-	-	140	356	-	-	-	-
Chelsea - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	564	-	-	-	-
Kensington - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	6,705	-	-	-	1,445
St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bermondsey - - - -	3,670	-	-	-	-	1,885	-	-	-	-
Hamlet of Mile-end Old Town -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rotherhithe - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. John, Hampstead - - -	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	420
Whitechapel - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Westminster - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	355	-	-	-	-
Greenwich - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wandsworth - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hackney - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1,740	1,052	-	-	1,340
St. Giles - - - -	-	-	-	-	300	130	-	321	-	-
Holborn - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	140	-	-	-	-
Fulham - - - -	-	-	14,105	-	-	2,106	-	-	-	4,090
Limehouse - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poplar - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plumstead - - - -	-	290	-	2,100	-	6,865	-	-	3,984	-
Lewisham - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4,075	290	14,105	2,100	2,350	53,058	1,052	321	3,984	7,695

Number of Drains, and Branch Sewers laid into Main Sewers, and the }
Works superintended by this Board - - - - - }

451.

TABLE, No. 3.

made by the Vestries and District Board of Works, between 25th March 1864 and 25th March 1865, the Plans with a view to future Requirements, and a Comprehensive System of Drainage.

HALF-BRICK SEWERS.									PIPE SEWERS.				
3 ft. 6 in. × 2 ft. 6 in.	3 ft. 3 in. × 2 ft. 0 in.	3 ft. 0 in. × 2 ft. 0 in.	Cir. 2 ft. 6 in. diam.	Cir. 2 ft. 0 in. diam.	2 ft. 6 in. × 1 ft. 8 in.	2 ft. 3 in. × 1 ft. 6 in.	2 ft. 0 in. × 1 ft. 6 in.	Cir. 1 ft. 6 in. diam.	18 in.	15 in.	12 in.	9 in.	6 in.
Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,312	260	68
-	-	460	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	-	-	-
-	655	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	460	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	5,320	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	520	704	-	-
-	-	-	-	670	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,360	-	-
-	-	10,420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,274	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	270	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	15,526	-	140	-	-	-	350	-	-	224	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,960	2,096	420	-
190	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	1,640	140	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	240	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	808	-	68	-
-	-	1,025	-	-	-	-	-	370	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	410	1,620	-	-
-	1,275	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	670	11,637	2,283	-
-	-	630	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,778	7,665	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	2,585	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,725	-	-
-	-	860	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,640	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	270	260	2,760	-	-
-	-	13,152	-	-	5,188	4,850	-	-	2,700	1,436	11,903	2,260	-
-	-	4,440	60	800	-	-	300	-	-	-	10,064	-	-
100	1,930	29,828	60	1,610	5,188	4,850	300	1,300	2,970	12,834	85,242	5,507	68

Length in Feet.									
One-Brick Sewers, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89,030
Half ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,256
Pipe - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,021

TOTAL - - - 250,907 = 47 miles, 2,747 feet.

(signed) J. W. Bazalgette, Engineer.

APPENDIX (A).

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

Gentlemen,

Spring Gardens, 3 July 1865.

IN compliance with the requirements of the 200th section of the Metropolis Local Management Act, I beg to submit this my Ninth Annual Report on the several works executed, and the general business transacted, in the Department under the direction of your engineer, during the year ending the 25th of March last.

The termination of that year having witnessed the virtual completion of the whole of the Main Drainage Works, with the exception of those in connection with the Northern Low Level line, and which are dependent on the construction of the Thames Embankment, I now submit a general description of those works, the first section of which was commenced on the 31st January 1859, and the whole system completed and formally opened by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in the presence of a numerous and distinguished company, on the 4th of April last.

NORTH SIDE OF THE THAMES.

The High Level Sewer

Was constructed under one contract. It commences by a junction with the Fleet Sewer, at the foot of Hampstead-hill, and passes along Gordon House-lane, and across the Highgate-road. It is carried through Tufnell Park-road, Holloway-road, under the Great Northern Railway, and the New River to High-street, Stoke Newington, at Abney Park Cemetery. It then passes under the Rectory and Amhurst roads to Church-street, Hackney; under the North London Railway, through Victoria-park, and under Sir George Duckett's Canal, to a junction with the Middle Level Sewer. Up to this point it is a drainage sewer, that is to say, it is a substitute for the open Fleet and Hackney Brook main sewers, which have since been filled in and abandoned; and it has been constructed of such dimensions, as to be capable of carrying off the largest and most sudden falls of rain. It is about 7 miles long, drains an area of about 10 square miles, and intercepts the sewage of Hampstead, part of Kentish Town, Highgate, Hackney, Clapton, Stoke Newington, and Holloway. A portion of the district adjoining the Hackney Marshes is so low that it was necessary to drain it through a branch passing into the Low Level Sewer. The form of the High Level Sewer is mostly circular, and it varies in size from 4 feet in diameter to 9 feet 6 inches by 12 feet: its fall is rapid, ranging at the upper end from 1 in 71 to 1 in 376, and from 4 to 5 feet per mile at the lower end.

It is constructed of stock brickwork, varying in thickness from 9 inches to 2 feet 3 inches, and the invert is lined with Staffordshire blue bricks, in order to withstand the scour arising from the rapid fall. One tunnel, from Maiden-lane towards Hampstead, is about half a mile long, and great care was necessary in tunnelling under the New River, its channel being on an embankment where it intersects the line of sewer; also under the Great Northern Railway, at a place where its embankment is 30 feet high, the sewer being 7 feet 6 inches in diameter, and the brickwork 14 inches in thickness.

Much house property was successfully tunnelled under at Hackney. One house, adjoining the railway station, was underpinned and placed upon iron girders, and the Sewer, being there 9 feet 3 inches in diameter, was carried through the cellar without further injury to the house. The sewer is carried close under the bottom of Sir George Duckett's Canal, the distance between the soffit of the arch of the sewer and the water in the canal being only 24 inches. The bottom of the canal and the top of the sewer are here formed of iron girders and plates, with a thin coating of puddle, and no leakage from the canal has taken place. This was the first portion of the Main Drainage works executed, and it was completed in the year 1854. The whole of the High Level Sewer, including the Penstock Chamber, was completed in May 1861, and has been in full operation since that date.

The Penstock Chamber,

Which is formed at the junction of the High and Middle Level Sewers at Old Ford, Bow, is provided with five large iron penstocks, worked by machinery, by which the sewage can be diverted at will either into the two lower channels, formed for the discharge of the storm-waters into the River Lea, or into the two upper channels constructed over that river, and forming the commencement of the Northern Outfall Sewer. As a rule, the lower channels will be closed, and the sewage will flow through the two upper channels to Barking Creek; but in times of heavy rain, as soon as the waters have risen to the top of the upper channels, the surplus will flow over five weirs, constructed in the chamber, into the lower channels, and be discharged by them into the Lea. In case of any sudden accident to the Intercepting Sewers, the whole of the sewage could, by raising the lower penstock, be diverted in a few minutes into that river.

The penstock and weir chamber is a novel arrangement, which has proved to be simple and satisfactory in its operation, and places three-fourths of the northern sewage completely under command. It is built in brickwork, is about 150 feet in length, 40 feet in breadth, and, in places, 30 feet in height.

The

The principal difficulties to be overcome in the construction of this line of sewer arose from the continued combinations and strikes amongst the workmen, which at that time prevailed in various parts of England.

A long continued wet season also prevented the manufacture of bricks, the demand for which was greatly increased by the formation of several Metropolitan Railways and other public works at the same period, and the prices of building materials and labour rose considerably. The combination of these untoward circumstances rendered this an unprofitable work for the contractor, Mr. W. Moxon.

The total cost of this contract, with the addition of £. 6,171 16s. 4d. for the construction of the Western foundation of the Aqueduct over the Lea, and about 60 feet of sewer in connection therewith, is £. 209,988 4s. 1d.

The Middle Level Sewer

Was formed under one contract, and is carried as near to the Thames as the contour of the ground will permit, with the object of intercepting as much sewage as possible by gravitation, and reducing to a minimum the low level area, which is dependent upon pumping. The area intercepted by this sewer is $17\frac{1}{2}$ square miles in extent, and is densely inhabited. The sewer commences near the Harrow-road at Kensal-green, passes under the Paddington Canal into the Uxbridge-road at Notting-hill, along Oxford-street, Hart-street, Liquorpond-street, and across Clerkenwell-green; thence by way of Old-street-road to High-street, Shoreditch, along Church-street, Bethnal Green-road, and Green-street, under the Regent's Canal and the North London Railway, to a junction with the High Level Sewer at the Penstock Chamber at Bow. In order to enlarge the area drained by gravitation, a branch, 4 feet by 2 feet 8 inches, with a fall of 4 feet per mile, is carried along Piccadilly, passes through Leicester-square and Lincoln's-inn-fields to the main line at King's-road, Gray's-inn-road. The length of the main line is about $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and of the Piccadilly Branch 2 miles, besides which, there are minor branches and feeders. The fall of the Main Sewer varies from $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet per mile, at the upper end, by a gradual reduction to 2 feet per mile at the lower end.

The sizes vary from 4 feet 6 inches by 3 feet, to 10 feet 6 inches in diameter, and lastly to 9 feet 6 inches by 12 feet at the Outlet. About 4 miles of the main line, and the whole of the Piccadilly Branch, were constructed by tunnelling under the streets, at depths varying from 20 to 60 feet. This sewer is formed mostly in the London clay; to the east of Shoreditch it is constructed through gravel, and during the execution of the works under the Regent's Canal the water burst into the sewer, fortunately giving sufficient warning to prevent any loss of life. The sewer was afterwards constructed under the Canal, by enclosing one half of the width of the tunnel at a time within a coffer-dam, and then by open cutting.

The Middle Level Sewer is carried over the Metropolitan Railway by a wrought-iron aqueduct of 150 feet span, weighing 240 tons; the depth of construction between the underside of the aqueduct and the inverts of the double line of sewers being only $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. As the traffic of the railway could not be stopped during the construction of the aqueduct, which is only a few inches above the engine chimneys, the structure was built upon a stage, at a height of 5 feet above its intended ultimate level, and was afterwards lowered into place by means of hydraulic rams. This stage was necessarily of great strength and was carefully constructed; the sewers being formed by wrought-iron plates rivetted together.

This sewer has been completed, and is in active operation for some months past. Its cost, so far as can be ascertained till the accounts are finally adjusted with the contractors, Messrs. Brassey & Company, is 318,334 l.

The Middle Level Sewer is provided with weirs, or storm overflows, at its various junctions with all the main valley lines. One of these, the Ranelagh Storm Overflow Sewer, traverses Hyde-park and Kensington-gardens, and is about 5,700 feet in length. It was constructed by Mr. W. Dethick, under a separate contract, and at a cost, including certain additional works not contemplated at the letting of the contract, of 31,580 l.

The Low Level Sewer,

Besides intercepting the sewage from the low level area, which contains 11 square miles, will also be the main outlet for a district of about $14\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, forming the western suburb of London, which is so low, that its sewage will have to be lifted at Chelsea a height of $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet, into the upper end of the Low Level Sewer. This sewer will commence at the Grosvenor Canal, Pimlico, and pass along Lupus-street and Bessborough-street, to and along the river side from Vauxhall Bridge. From Westminster Bridge to Blackfriars, it is being formed as part of the Thames Embankment, and thence it will pass under a portion of the new street to the Mansion House, and will probably take the line of the Inner Circle Railway to Tower Hill. From Tower Hill it is being formed, mostly by tunnelling, along Mint-street, Cable-street, Back-road, Commercial-road, and under the Limehouse Cut and Bow Common. It is now being tunnelled under the River Lea, on its route to the Abbey Mills Pumping Station, where its contents will be raised 36 feet by steam power. The total length of the Main Line, with its two branches, one from Homerton, and the other from the Isle of Dogs, will be about $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and the sizes will vary from 6 feet 9 inches to 10 feet 3 inches in diameter, with an inclination ranging from 2 to 3 feet per mile. The eastern portion only of the line, exclusive of that above

referred to, in connection with the Embankment, is at present being constructed. The contract for this portion was taken by Mr. W. Webster, for the sum of 229,000 *l.*, of which the value of the work done, up to the 25th of March last, is estimated at 66,565 *l.*, or to the present time, 105,284 *l.*, being 11,964 *l.* in excess of my last Monthly Report, and representing a total length of two miles of sewer completed.

The Western Division

Includes Fulham, Chelsea, Brompton, Kensington, Shepherd's Bush, Hammersmith, and part of Acton. It was originally intended to deodorise or utilise the sewage of this district in its own neighbourhood rather than to incur the heavy cost of carrying it to Barking, and lifting it twice on its route to that place. But strong objections to this having been raised, the latter and more costly plan has since been adopted, and it now forms part of the Low Level system of drainage.

The whole district has had a new system of main sewers laid down within it, which are conveyed into one channel, passing under the West London Extension Railway and the Kensington Canal, near to Cremorne Gardens, where a temporary Pumping Station has been erected, and the sewage is, and will continue to be, lifted into the river until the Low Level Sewer is completed.

The Chiswick Line commences at Chiswick Mall, and, passing near to the river and along the Fulham-road and Walham-green, again skirts the river to Cremorne Gardens, and will be extended eventually to the permanent Pumping Station near the Grosvenor Canal.

The Fulham branch commences at Fulham Bridge, and joins the Chiswick line at the King's-road.

The size of the main line varies from 4 feet, by 2 feet 8 inches, to 4 feet 6 inches diameter, with a fall of 4 feet per mile, the depth below the surface being from 14 to 30 feet. The branch varies in size from 3 feet 9 inches, by 2 feet 6 inches, to 4 feet 6 inches by 3 feet, its fall being 10½ feet per mile, and its depth about 17 feet.

The Acton branch is carried along the Uxbridge-road from the Stamford Brook, at Wormholt Scrubs, to the Counter's Creek Sewer at Royal-crescent, Notting-hill, into which it diverts the water from the higher ground, and which forms a Storm Outlet into the Thames, near Cremorne Gardens. The Uxbridge Road Sewer varies from 3 feet 9 inches, by 2 feet 6 inches, to 4 feet by 2 feet 8 inches; it has a fall of 4 feet per mile, and is about 14 feet deep.

The Chiswick Sewer is 3¼ miles long, the Fulham Sewer 1 mile 720 feet, and the Acton branch 1½ mile. Besides these there are various other minor branches and works. These for the present discharge into a large well or sump, at the temporary Pumping Station near Cremorne Gardens.

The works were executed mainly through gravel, charged with such large volumes of water, that it was necessary to lay stoneware pipes under the inverts of the sewers, to lower the water in the ground, and to convey it to numerous and powerful steam pumps in the line of the works, before the sewers could be constructed. The operation of passing under railways and canals, difficult in so treacherous a subsoil, was successfully accomplished in the execution of these works, and no serious accidents or failures occurred.

The Acton Branch was contracted for by Messrs. Walker & Neave, and its cost is 9,820 *l.* 11 *s.* 10 *d.*

The remaining sewers, comprehended in the Western system, were contracted for by Mr. W. Moxon, and have cost up to the 25th of March last, as far as can be ascertained, till the accounts are rendered, 79,740 *l.* or 96,740 *l.* to the present time, of which 800 *l.* is due to the progress made with the extension works in the past month.

The Northern Outfall Sewer

Is a work of peculiar construction, as, unlike ordinary sewers, it is raised above the level of the surrounding neighbourhood in an embankment, which has the appearance of a railway embankment, and it is carried by aqueducts over rivers, railways, streets, and roads. It commences by a junction with the High and Middle Level Sewers at the Penstock Chamber at Bow, and passes immediately under the rails of the North London Railway, which are carried over it on girders. It then passes under Wick-lane, which has been raised 18 feet, and then over the River Lea, by a wrought-iron aqueduct, 57 feet span. This aqueduct consists of two wrought-iron culverts of the same section as the brick sewers, and over these is formed a roadway with parapet walls, the whole being supported by three wrought-iron plate girders. Indeed, all the aqueducts on this line of sewer are so constructed as to carry a wide roadway upon plates and girders, on the top of them. Four other streams between the River Lea and the Stratford-road are crossed over by iron tubes of spans varying from 18 to 45 feet; and the sewers pass close under the rails of the Eastern Counties Railway, where it is in embankment, the work having been executed without any interference with the traffic on the railway. The Outfall Sewer, up to this point, consists of two culverts, each 9 feet by 9 feet, placed side by side, formed with upright sides and semi-circular crowns and segmental inverts. These are built upon a solid concrete embankment, carried through the peat soil down to the gravel, which, in many places, lies at a great depth below the surface. Concrete is also carried up with a slope of 1 to 1, so as to form an abutment to the sides of the sewers. The whole structure is then covered with an earthen embankment, with slopes of 1½ to 1, the foot of which is fenced in by a quick-set hedge and a ditch, forming an

an outward appearance of a simple railway embankment. It is executed of sufficient strength to carry a railway or a roadway on the top, and will, no doubt, at some future time, be used for some such public object. The outer earthen embankment not being carried below the surface, has from time to time subsided into the peat marshes, through which it is formed, and these settlements have been made good in the ordinary manner; but the sewer and its concrete embankment have shown no sign of settlement or fracture since their completion. At the Stratford-road, the top of the sewer was depressed and carried under the road by four culverts, each 6 feet high and 7 feet 3 inches wide, covered with cast iron plates. A large amount of property was purchased and the road raised 10 feet upon a viaduct to pass over the sewer at an inclination of 1 in 50. From the Stratford-road the double line of sewer is continued over Abbey Mill-lane, by two self-supporting wrought-iron tubes, to the Abbey Mills Pumping Station, where the contents of the Low Level Sewer will be raised 36 feet. From this point three parallel lines of sewer, of the same form and dimensions as those before described, are continued to the outlet at Barking-creek. Gates and overflow weirs are formed in the line of these culverts, which enable the sewage to be turned into either or all of them, at will, and prevent any one of them being at any time overcharged. Just beyond the Pumping Station the three lines pass over the Channelsea River and Abbey Creek, by cast-iron culverts, supported by four wrought-iron plate girders of two spans of 40 feet each. They are then carried over Marsh-lane, the North Woolwich and the Bow and Barking Railways, by aqueducts somewhat similar to those already described. These railways were lowered to enable the sewer to pass over them; for the sewer, being reduced to a minimum uniform fall of two feet per mile, could not be raised or depressed like a railway, to accommodate its levels to those of previously existing works. This, indeed, constituted one of the great difficulties experienced in laying out the line of the Outfall Sewer, for the district through which it passes was already closely intersected by public works. For the same cause also the thickness of the ironwork between the bottom of the sewer and the underside of the aqueduct was reduced to a minimum, and it does not, in most cases, exceed five inches.

For a distance of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles at the lower end of this sewer, so great was the depth of the peat in the marshes, that it would have been very costly to have excavated the whole of the ground down to the gravel and to have filled it in with solid concrete. The plan, therefore, adopted for the foundations of this length, was to excavate cross-trenches, 6 feet 6 inches wide, at distances of 21 feet from each other, down to the solid ground, and to fill these in with concrete piers upon which brick arches of four rings in thickness were turned, and the sewers were built upon these arches. The top of the bank is 40 feet wide and in some cases 25 feet above the level of the marshes.

From the crossing of the Bow and Barking Railway the triple sewer is constructed in brickwork to its outlet at Barking-creek; crossing in its route the five following roads, viz.: Balaam-street, Plaistow, Barking-road, Prince Regent-lane, Blind-lane, and East Ham Hall Manor-way, which were raised for the purpose 6, 8, 13, 20, and 16 feet respectively.

The invert of the sewer at the outlet is about 18 inches below high-water mark; but, before entering the river, the sewage falls over an apron a depth of 16 feet, and is discharged by nine culverts, each 6 feet high by 6 feet wide, laid at the level of low-water spring tides. The three upper sewers are, however, fitted with penstocks, before reaching the tumbling-bay, to afford the means of closing the river outlet and of diverting the sewage into the reservoir, in which it will be stored for about 11 hours per tide. The reservoir is so situated, that the sewers form one side of it, and a communication is made between them by 16 openings, through which, when the penstocks are closed, the sewage enters the reservoir, and is there stored until high water. The sluices at the lower part of the river are then opened, which allows the sewage in the reservoir to be discharged into the river through the nine 6-feet culverts, and the three penstocks, which closed the river outlet, being opened at the same time, the sewage is simultaneously discharged directly into the river from the Outfall Sewers, without being first passed through the reservoir. The upper openings from the Outfall Sewer into the reservoir are also fitted with sluices to enable communication between the sewer and the reservoir to be shut off in cases of necessity, and the whole of the waters to be discharged over the tumbling-bay. At the river-end of the nine culverts, a channel is cut in the bed of the river, the floor of which is formed of concrete, and the sides protected by campsheathing, so that the sewage is discharged into the bed of the river at the time of high water. The whole of this line is completed, and has been in operation since March 1864.

Mr. G. Furness was the contractor for this work, and its cost, exclusive of the land purchased by the Board, is, as nearly as can be ascertained till the referee has given his decision upon the items referred to him by the Board, 649,760 £.

The Barking Reservoir

Is $16\frac{3}{4}$ feet average depth, and is divided by partition-walls into four compartments, covering altogether an effective area of 412,384 superficial feet, or about $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The external and partition-walls are of brickwork, and the entire area is covered by brick arches supported upon brick piers, the floor being paved throughout with York stone. The reservoir, being almost entirely above the general surface of the ground, is covered by an embankment of earth, rising about two feet above the crown of the arches. The ground over which it is built being unfit to sustain the structure, the foundations of the piers and walls were carried down in concrete to a depth of nearly 20 feet.

The sewage is ordinarily prevented rising above a certain level in the reservoir, by

means of a weir or overflow in the partition-walls which are built hollow, the spaces communicating with the discharging culverts below the Outfall sewers. In cases of necessity, however, the reservoirs can be filled above the weir-level by closing penstocks fitted to the discharging culverts, at their entrance into the tumbling-bay before referred to. A culvert, communicating with the river, is built at the back of the reservoir, having openings into each compartment fitted with penstocks, and by these means any one of the compartments may be filled with tidal water at the top of the tide, and be flushed out by its discharge at the period of low water. This reservoir is completed, and has been in efficient operation since August 1864. It was constructed by Mr. G. Furness, and the cost of the contract is, pending the final adjustment of the account, 172,800 *l*.

The Abbey Mills Pumping Station

Will be the largest establishment of the kind on the Main Drainage Works, providing, as it will do, engine-power to the extent of 1,140 horses, for the purpose of lifting a maximum quantity of sewage and rainfall of 15,000 cubic feet per minute, a height of 36 feet.

The engine-power will be divided amongst eight engines, each being equivalent to 142 horse-power. Each engine will be furnished with two boilers, making 16 boilers in all. The engines are to be contained in one building, and arranged in pairs, the building being cruciform in plan, and containing two engines in each arm of the cross. These engines, as in all the other pumping establishments on these works, will be expansive, condensing, rotative beam engines, but somewhat more powerful than those used elsewhere, the cylinders being 4 feet 6 inches in diameter, with a length of stroke of 9 feet. The pumps will differ also in being double acting, a circumstance which admits of the air pump, &c. being worked from the main beam instead of from a distinct beam, as at the other stations. Each engine will work two pumps, having a diameter of 3 feet 10½ inches, and a length of stroke of 4½ feet. The boilers are to be each 8 feet in diameter, and 30 feet long, with double furnaces.

The engine-house will be divided in height into three compartments, the lower one being the pump-well, into which the sewage is to be conveyed from the Low Level Sewer, the intermediate one forming a reservoir for condensing water, and the upper being more correctly the engine-house, in which will be contained the eight engines. The lower part of this building will be laid about three feet above the bottom of a thick stratum of clay, overlying a considerable thickness of sand with water, through which the foundations are to be carried, by piling, on to a bed of firm gravel below. The boiler-houses, and other portions of the work, will be founded upon the clay stratum overlying the sand. As these deep foundations are situate in close proximity to the Northern Outfall Sewer, which is contained in an embankment above the general level of the ground, great caution will be requisite to prevent any settlement in that sewer. The boiler-house and coal stores are to be built between the Outfall Sewer and the engine-house, keeping the deep excavations as far distant from the sewer as practicable. The coal-stores will be built with their floors level with the stoke-holes in the boiler-house, and tramways will be laid from one to the other; one side of the coal-stores forming also the front side of the boiler-house. This floor will be only a trifle below the present surface of the ground, which is six feet below high water. Tramways will be laid from the top of the coal-stores to the Abbey Mill River, adjacent to the works, where a wharf-wall will be built for landing coals and other materials.

The sewage from the Low Level Sewer, before entering the pump-wells, will pass through open iron cages, the bars of which will intercept any substances likely to interfere with the proper action of the pump-valves; and the cages, when requisite, will be lifted above ground, by proper gearing, and the intercepted matter be discharged into trucks or otherwise removed. The sewage will then pass into the wells and be lifted by the pumps, through hanging-valves, into a circular culvert of cast iron and thence forced into any of the three culverts forming the Northern Outfall Sewers.

The estimated consumption of coal at this station will be about 9,700 tons per annum, but the cost of pumping is not entirely in excess of former expenditure upon the drainage; for the cost of removing deposit from the tide-locked and stagnant sewers in London formerly amounted to a sum of about 30,000 *l*. per annum; and the substitution of a constant flow through the sewers, by means of pumping, must necessarily largely reduce the deposit in the sewers, and consequently the annual cost of cleansing.

Messrs. Rothwell & Company obtained the contract for the requisite construction and erection of the engines and machinery at this station, for the sum of 54,570 *l*., and that firm are proceeding with the preparation thereof at their foundry at Bolton. The contract drawings and specification for the building are nearly completed and ready for submission for tender.

THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE THAMES.

The High Level Sewer, and its Southern Branch,

Correspond with the High and Middle Level Sewers on the north side of the Thames. The main line commences at Clapham, and the branch line at Dulwich, and they, together, drain an area of about 20 square miles, including Tooting, Streatham, Clapham, Brixton, Dulwich, Camberwell, Peckham, Norwood, Sydenham, and part of Greenwich. Both lines are constructed of sufficient capacity to carry off all the flood-waters, so that they may be entirely intercepted from the low and thickly inhabited district, which is tide-locked

locked and subjected to floods. The storm waters will be discharged into Deptford Creek; whilst the sewage and a limited quantity of rain will flow by four iron pipes, each 3 feet 6 inches in diameter laid under its bed, into the Outfall Sewer.

The two lines unite in the New Cross-road, near to the New Cross Station on the Brighton Railway, and they are constructed, side by side, along that road to Deptford; but at the New Cross Station, the branch line is 10 feet above the Main Line, and falling at a more rapid inclination, arrives at the same level as the Main Line at Deptford Broadway. The branch is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, of which 1,000 feet were executed in tunnel, at depths varying from 30 to 50 feet. Its size varies from 7 feet in diameter to a form 10 feet 6 inches by 10 feet 6 inches, with a circular crown and segmental sides and invert, and its fall from 30 feet per mile at the upper end, to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet per mile at the lower end. The soil through which it passes is mostly a mixture of sand and clay, containing cockle and other shells to a large extent. The old Effra Sewer, which fell into the river near Vauxhall Bridge, has been diverted through this sewer to a new outlet at Deptford, and the old line filled in and abandoned.

The Main Line is about five miles in length, and varies in size from 4 feet 6 inches by 3 feet at the upper end to 10 feet 6 inches by 10 feet 6 inches, of the same form as the branch by the side of which it is constructed. The double line of sewers occupies the whole width of Church-street, Deptford, and the inverts being below the foundations of the houses on each side of the street, the walls of the houses were underpinned, and the spaces between them and the sewers filled in with concrete. The subsoil here consisted of loamy sand and gravel, with large quantities of water, and to add to the difficulty of the work, the old Ravensbourne Sewer, which passed through the centre of the street, had to be taken up, and its waters diverted during the progress of these operations.

The outlets of the two sewers, 10 feet 6 inches by 10 feet 6 inches, are each fitted with two hinged-flaps, one above the other, the lower one being usually fixed close, so as to form a dam to drive the waters through the iron pipes into the Outfall Sewer, but the upper one hanging free, to serve as a tide flap, which allows of the exit of the sewage into the Creek when it rises in the sewer to a sufficient altitude. In cases of heavy floods, however, the lower flap can be opened, to admit of a free and full discharge from the sewers into the Creek. The entrances to the iron pipes are in troughs, or sumps, in the large sewers, a short distance within or behind the outlet flaps, and are fitted with penstocks, to shut off the sewage from the Outfall Sewer in case of need.

The falls of the Main Line are, at the upper end 53, 26, and 9 feet per mile, to the Effra Sewer at the Brixton-road, and thence to the outlet $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet per mile. The sewer is executed in brickwork, varying in thickness from 9 inches to $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches, one half, forming the invert, being in Portland cement, and the remainder in blue lias mortar.

The whole of this line has been completed by the contractors, Messrs. Lee & Bowles, and in successful operation since January 1863. Its total cost is 215,299 *l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*

Two subsidiary branches have been extended from this sewer at Dulwich—the one to Crown-hill, Norwood, and the other to the Crystal Palace, their total length being about 3 miles. These works were executed by Mr. T. Pearson, at a cost of 19,374 *l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*

The Low Level Sewer

Does not follow the course of the river, as on the north side, but, commencing at Putney, it takes a more direct line through low ground, once forming the bed of a second channel of the Thames, and drains Putney, Battersea, Nine Elms, Lambeth, Newington, Southwark, Bermondsey, Rotherhithe, and Deptford, comprising an area of 20 square miles. The surface of this area is mostly below the level of high water, and is, in many places, 5 or 6 feet below it, having at one time been completely covered by the Thames. The sewers throughout the district have but little fall, and except at the period of low water, were tide-locked and stagnant; consequently, after long-continued rain, they became overcharged, and were unable to empty themselves during the short period of low water. The waters, therefore, were constantly accumulating, and many days frequently elapsed, after the cessation of the rain, before the sewers could be entirely relieved, the sewage in the interim being forced into the basements and cellars of the houses, to the destruction of much valuable property. The want of flow also caused large accumulations of deposit in the sewers, the removal of which was difficult and costly. These defects, added to the malaria arising from the stagnant sewage, contributed to render the district unhealthy, and it was with reference to the condition of this district that the late Mr. R. Stephenson and Sir W. Cubitt so forcibly described the effect of artificial drainage by pumping, as equivalent to raising the surface a height of 20 feet.

The Low Level Sewer has, in fact, rendered this district as dry and as healthy as any portion of the Metropolis. Its length is about $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Its size varies from 4 feet in diameter, at the upper end, to 7 feet 3 inches, at the lower end, and its fall ranges from 4 to 2 feet per mile. The lift at the outlet of the sewer is 18 feet. This sewer was constructed through a stratum of sand and gravel overlying the clay, such as is frequently found in the beds of rivers, and copiously charged with water. Some very successful instances of tunnelling under canals, railways, and house property, occurred in the construction of this work, and a mode of pumping in a quicksand and rendering it dry and firm, without drawing off the sand, was successfully adopted.

Much difficulty was experienced in executing a portion of this work close to, and below, the foundations of the arches of the Greenwich Railway, and under Deptford Creek,

Creek, owing to the immense volume of water there met with. This was, however, at last surmounted, by sinking two iron cylinders, each 10 feet in diameter, through the sand to a depth of about 45 feet, the water being kept down by pumping at the rate of from 5,000 to 7,000 gallons per minute. The sewer was carried under Deptford Creek, and the navigation kept open by constructing a coffer-dam into the middle of the Creek, and executing one-half of the work at a time. All these works were completed by the contractor, Mr. W. Webster, with but few and unimportant casualties; and the cost of the sewer, up to the 25th of March last, is, as near as can be ascertained, till the accounts are rendered, 209,000 *l*.

The sewers of this district had been constructed generally, with a fall from west to east, and had been connected with each other in such a manner that, in case of one becoming first overcharged, it might be relieved by its neighbour, and the sewage be reduced to a uniform level all over the district. Taking advantage of this circumstance, an important branch was constructed from the Low Level Sewer, at High-street, Deptford, towards the river, to St. James's Church, Bermondsey. This branch, by intersecting the Earl, the Duffield, and the Battle Bridge Main Sewers, relieves a large and important district. Its length is about $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles, its size varies from a single sewer 5 feet in diameter, to a double line 7 feet by 7 feet, and its fall is $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet per mile. Its depth varies from 15 to 40 feet below the surface, and it has been in successful operation since January 1864. The contract for this work was carried out by Messrs. Aird & Son, and its total cost, pending the final settlement of the account, is 97,515 *l*.

The Deptford Pumping Station

Is situated by the side of Deptford Creek, and close to the Greenwich Railway Station. The sewage is here lifted from the Low Level Sewer, a height of 18 feet, into the Outfall Sewer. An iron wharf-wall and barge-bed, 500 feet long, has been constructed at the side of the Creek, and is provided with a crane and tramways, for landing coal, or other materials. Four expansive, condensing, rotative beam engines, each of 125 horse-power, and capable together of lifting 10,000 cubic feet of sewage per minute a height of 18 feet, are here constructed. These engines are worked by 10 Cornish single-flued boilers, each 30 feet long and 6 feet in diameter. The cylinders are 48 inches diameter, with a length of stroke of 9 feet, and the pumps, two of which are worked by one engine direct from the beam, are single-acting plunger pumps, the diameter of the plungers being seven feet, and the length of the stroke $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. One pump is placed on the beam, midway between the steam cylinder and the centre pillars, and the other midway between the centre pillars and the fly wheel. The air, feed, and cold water pumps are actuated by a separate beam, attached to the cylinder-end of the main beam. The pump valves are leather-faced hanging valves, and the sewage is discharged through them into a wrought-iron culvert, placed on the level of the Outfall Sewer, with which it is connected by a brick culvert, which receives also the sewage from the High Level Sewer, previously brought by gravitation under the Creek, through four cast-iron pipes, 3 feet 6 inches in diameter. Both streams enter the Outfall Sewer, and are together conveyed to Crossness, where they are again lifted. The chimney-shaft at this station is $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter at the base, and 6 feet at the top; its height is 150 feet, and the furnaces draw from the sewers and the engine well to assist in the ventilation of the works. The accommodation for coals is ample, the sheds covering an area of 18,000 superficial feet.

Provision is made, by gratings, for the interception of the larger substances brought down by the sewers, in the same manner as at Crossness. This station is completed, and the engines, constructed and erected by Messrs. Slaughter & Company, of Bristol, at a cost of about 28,000 *l*., have been in operation since May 1864. The erection of the building was contracted for by Messrs. Aird & Son, and its total cost is 109,455 *l*. 17 *s*. 5 *d*.

The Southern Outfall Sewer

Conveys the sewage which flows into it from the High Level Sewer by gravitation through the four iron culverts laid under Deptford Creek, and that which is pumped into it from the Low Level Sewer, from Deptford, through Greenwich and Woolwich, to Crossness Point, in the Erith Marshes. It is not, like the Outfall Sewer on the north side, constructed above the level of the ground, but it is entirely under ground, for its whole length of $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles. It is 11 feet 6 inches in diameter, formed in brickwork, generally 18 inches thick, and has a fall of 2 feet per mile. The bottom of the sewer is 9 feet below the level of low water at its outlet into the river, so that it can discharge into the river at and near to low water, by gravitation, in case of necessity; but ordinarily, the mode of discharge will be by pumping into the Crossness reservoir. It has been constructed at a depth of about 16 feet below the surface, except through Woolwich, where the depth ranges from 45 to 75 feet. The soil in which it is built is mostly gravel and sand, but the Woolwich tunnel, which is the principal feature of the work, was partly in the chalk. One mile of this tunnel was executed under the town of Woolwich, without any casualties or settlements.

This sewer was completed by the contractor, Mr. W. Webster, in June 1862, and has been in successful operation since that period. Its total cost, exclusive of the land purchased by the Board, is 310,648 *l*. 2 *s*. 6 *d*.

The level of the Outfall Sewer being necessarily too high for the effectual drainage of the eastern portion of Greenwich, it became requisite to construct a branch line of

Intercepting

Intercepting Sewer, running parallel with the Outfall Sewer, and between it and the Thames; but with a fall in the reverse direction, so as to connect it with the Deptford Pumping Station. The total length of this branch is about two miles, and it is now nearly completed by Mr. W. Dethick, the contractor, who, up to the 25th March last, had executed work to the value of 14,300 *l.*, or 19,957 *l.* to the present date, of which the sum of 1,357 *l.* is due to the progress made in the past month.

The Crossness Reservoir and Pumping Station.

The sewage on the south side of the Thames is discharged into the river at the time of high water only, but the sewer is at such a level that it can discharge its full volume by gravitation about the time of low water. Its outlet is ordinarily closed by a penstock placed across its mouth, and its contents are raised, by pumping, into the reservoir, which is built at the same level as that on the north side; and, like it, stores the sewage, except for the two hours of discharge after high water. The sewage is thus diverted from its direct course to the river into a side channel leading to the pump-well which forms part of the foundation for the engine house; from this well it is lifted by four beam-engines, each of 125 horse-power, and actuating direct from the beam, two compound pumps, each having four plungers. The engines are condensing, rotative beam-engines, the cylinders being 4 feet in diameter with a length of stroke of 9 feet; they are situate at the end of the main beam, which is 40 feet in length, the fly wheel connecting rod being attached to the further extremity, and the pump-rods situate on either side of the beam centre. The air, feed, and cold water pumps are actuated by a separate or counter beam fixed at one end to a rocking lever, and attached at the other to the main beam. The cylinders are supplied from 12 Cornish boilers, each 6 feet in diameter, and 30 feet long, having an internal furnace and flue 3 feet in diameter, and being set so as to have the second heat carried with a split draught along the sides, and the third heat under the bottom of the boiler into the main flue leading to the chimney.

The maximum quantity of sewage to be lifted by these engines will ordinarily be about 10,000 cubic feet per minute; but during the night that quantity will be considerably reduced, while on the other hand, it will be nearly doubled on occasions of heavy rainfall. The lift, also, will vary from 10 to 30 feet, according to the level of water in the sewer, and in the reservoir, into which it is lifted. These variable conditions of working led to some difficulty in the arrangement of the engines and pumps, which it has been endeavoured to meet, by the arrangement of pump-plungers before alluded to. The pumps, which are single acting, are placed equi-distant on each side of the beam centre, the pump cases being each 12 feet in diameter, fitted with four plungers, 4 feet 6 inches in diameter. These plungers are placed in pairs, each pair being worked from a cross-head on the main-beam, which is in two flitches, with this object, and arrangements are made for throwing either pair of plungers out of gear. By these means the capacity of the pumps may be varied in the proportion of 1, 2 or 3, as the inner pair, outer pair, or both pairs are thrown into gear. The sewage is discharged into a wrought-iron trough, through hanging leather-faced valves, which are suspended from wrought-iron shackles, and fitted with the wrought-iron back and front plates. Each valve is 12 inches by 18 inches. It should be mentioned, that substances which might prevent the proper action of the valves are intercepted, before reaching the pumps, by a wrought-iron grating placed in front of the openings to the pump well, the substances so intercepted being lifted from the face of the grating by an endless chain, with buckets or scrapers and combs attached, working vertically in front of, and in close contact with, the grating, the teeth of the comb passing between the bars. On the descent of the chain the buckets are overturned and discharge their contents into a trough, from which they will be removed by manual labour.

The sewage, after being delivered from the pumps into the wrought-iron trough, is discharged through brick culverts into the reservoir, or, in case of need, provision is made for its discharge through other culverts directly into the river. After being stored in the reservoir until the time of high water, the sewage is discharged by a lower set of culverts into the river. There are two tiers of eight openings in each compartment of the reservoir, the upper eight for the admission of the sewage from the pumps to the reservoir, and the lower eight for its discharge into the river, the apertures in all cases being opened and closed by penstocks.

The reservoir, which is $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres in extent, is covered by brick arches supported on brick piers, and is furnished with weirs for overflows, and with a flushing culvert. Its height, level, and general construction are similar to that at Barking Creek, already described. Over the reservoir are built 21 cottages for the engineers and other persons employed upon the works.

The ground upon which the whole of these works were constructed consists of peat, sand, or soft silty clay, and affords no sufficient foundation within 25 feet of the surface. To obviate this difficulty, and to reduce the expense of the foundations as much as possible, the culverts on the various levels were built, as far as practicable, in the same trenches, one above the other; the lowest, leading from the Outfall Sewer to the pump wells, support those discharging the sewage from the reservoir, which latter in turn support those leading from the pumps into the reservoir. The requirements of the pump wells necessitated that the walls of the engine-house should be carried down to the level of the gravel, independently of the nature of the ground; but such was not the case with the boiler house. The boilers and stoke-hole floor are supported on arches, which spring from walls brought up from the gravel, and the space below the boiler-house floor is made available as

a reservoir for condensing water. The water from the hot and cold wells of the engines is conveyed hither, and one compartment is set apart as a chamber for cooling the water from the hot well previously to its being used again for condensing water. With the same object of saving separate foundations, coal stores and workshops have been erected partly on the external walls of the reservoir and partly on the culverts in front of them: large coal stores being also provided in front of the boiler house and on a level with the stoke-holes, into which the coals will be brought on tramways. A tramway is also provided for the upper level coal-sheds on the level of the tops of the boilers, from whence the coals will be shot into the stoke-holes below. Tramways are also laid from the coal-sheds to the river, and jetties are carried out into the river to facilitate the landing of coals, and their transfer to the stores. A wharf wall has been constructed along the river frontage of the works for a distance of about 1,200 feet, by which a large portion of the "saltings" has been reclaimed. The wall is of brick, carried upon brick arches which rest upon piers formed of iron caissons filled with concrete, and which are carried down to the gravel.

The chimney into which the flues from the boilers are conveyed is square on plan, externally, being 8 feet 3 inches internal diameter throughout, and 200 feet in height; it is founded upon a wide bed of concrete, brought up from the gravel, which is here 26 feet below the surface.

The reservoir, as well as the several culverts and the pump wells, are all connected by flues with the furnaces of the boilers, for the purposes of ventilation, in a manner similar to that adopted at the Deptford and other Pumping Stations.

The outlet into the river from the Outfall Sewer, which was constructed in connection with these works, consists of 12 iron pipes, each 4 feet 4 inches in diameter, carried under the "saltings" into a paved channel formed in the bed of the river. These pipes are gathered into the single sewer by culverts in brickwork on the land side of the wharf wall, the number of the culverts being gradually reduced, and their dimensions increased, as they approach the junction with the large Outfall Sewer. The whole of these works have recently been completed.

The building was erected under contract by Mr. W. Webster, and its total cost, pending the adjustment of the account, is 295,000*l.* Messrs. Watt & Co., of Birmingham, were the contractors for the manufacture and erection of the engines and machinery in use at this station. The contract sum was 44,900*l.*, and up to the 25th of March last 33,450*l.* has been advanced to the firm on account thereof.

Cost of Works.

The total cost of the whole of the foregoing contracts, together with those in connection with the Northern Low Level, and already referred to as being dependent on the Thames Embankment, will be, when completed, about 4,100,000*l.*; and the total length of the Main Drainage Sewers executed under those contracts will be about 82 miles. The sewage which these lines are designed to intercept on the north side of the Thames at present amounts to 10,000,000 cubic feet per day, and on the south side to 4,000,000 cubic feet per day; but provision is made for an anticipated increase up to 11½ million on the north side and 5½ million on the south side, in addition to 28½ million cubic feet of rainfall per diem on the north side, and 17½ million cubic feet per diem on the south side, or a total of 63,000,000 cubic feet per diem, which is equal to a lake of 482 acres, 3 feet deep, or 15 times as large as the Serpentine in Hyde Park.

MAIN SEWER REPAIRS, &c.

The approaching completion of the Main Drainage system rendered it necessary that the Board should consider the general condition of all the main lines of sewers vested in them, with a view to the open ones being covered and deepened, and such of the covered ones as are defective, or shallow, being reconstructed, and all properly adapted to one system. To this end, the Board have already selected those of the sewers which are in the worst condition, 23 in number, to be first dealt with. Of these, the contract drawings and specifications for the several works requisite to be done to the Ranelagh, Stamford Brook, Falcon Brook, and parts of the Earl and London Bridge Sewers, are completed, and the works will be commenced forthwith. The drawings for dealing with the remaining portion of the Earl, the Heathwall, and Lord Spencer open Sewers are also in course of preparation for contract, and the remainder will be prepared for submission to the Board in due course.

THAMES EMBANKMENT, NORTH.

Contract No. 1. (Between Westminster and Waterloo Bridges). The works comprise the formation of a granite-faced river wall, about 3,740 feet in length, with a portion of the Low Level Sewer and Subway in connection therewith; the extension of several of the main outlets to discharge into that sewer; the construction of about 3,200 feet of 4' 0" × 2' 8" brick sewer for the interception of the smaller sewers and drains hitherto discharging on the foreshore, and the formation of new and commodious steam-boat piers and landing-places, in lieu of the existing ones interfered with by the Embankment. To the present time the works comprise the completion of about 1,400 feet in length of iron caisson-dams, and 660 feet of timber coffer-dams; the formation of about 140 feet of the river

river wall, near Whitehall, and of the lower parts of the steam-boat pier at Westminster Bridge. About 1,604 feet of the 4' 9" x 2' 8" brick sewer have also been completed, and about 263,000 cube yards of material have been supplied for filling-in purposes. The approximate value of the work done, together with the materials and plant upon the ground, is estimated at 157,161 *l.*, of which the sum of 13,447 *l.* is due to the work executed in the past month. Of the total amount, the proportionate sum of 54,263 *l.* is for works, 30,660 *l.* for materials, and 72,238 *l.* for plant.

Contract No. 2. (Between Waterloo Bridge and Eastern end of Inner Temple Garden). The works comprise the formation of about 1,970 feet of granite-faced river wall, with a portion of the Low Level Sewer and Subway in connection therewith, and in continuation of those respective works, described in Contract No. 1; the extension of the Main Essex-street and Norfolk-street sewer outlets to discharge into the Low Level; the construction of about 2,440 feet of 4' 0" x 2' 8" brick sewer for the interception of the smaller sewers and drains discharging on the foreshore; and the formation of a new steam-boat pier and landing stairs, in lieu of the existing Temple pier, interfered with by the Embankment. About three-fourths of the coffer-dam in front of Somerset House have been completed, and about one-half of its length has been puddled with clay and made water-tight for the purpose of commencing the excavations within it for the foundations of the permanent work. In the dam fronting the Temple pier and gardens, portions of the river wall, sewer, and subway are in progress, about 3,200 cube feet of granite having been bedded, and 70 rods of brickwork laid, and for the foundations of which about 10,500 cube yards of ground have been excavated, and 4,500 yards of Portland cement concrete filled in. The small intercepting sewer is also complete. Upon this contract, to the present date, about 350,000 cube feet of timber, and 315 tons of iron have been used, and about 200,000 cube yards of material supplied for filling-in purposes. The approximate value of the work executed, together with the materials and plant upon the ground, is 119,868 *l.*, or 9,926 *l.* for the work executed in the past month. Of the total amount, the sum of 67,064 *l.* is for work, 18,044 *l.* for materials, and 34,760 *l.* for plant.

THAMES EMBANKMENT, SOUTH.

Contract No. 1. (Between Westminster Bridge and Gun House-alley, Vauxhall). The drawings and specification for the intended Embankment and roadway between these two points are completed, and the Board propose to receive tenders for the execution of the work on the 14th July, instant. The works comprise the formation of a granite-faced river wall, about 4,300 feet in length, a landing-stairs at Westminster Bridge; a paved road and footways; with subways, or sunk road approaches, to the dock and other property severed by the works, and a short length of sewer for the drainage of a part of the roadway in question.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF WORK DONE.

Tables Nos. 1 and 2, appended to this Report, give in detail all the engineering works executed by the Board in the past year, and the condition of the several contracts entered into, completed, or in course of completion, by them at the end of that year. The total sum expended on those works includes the cost of cleansing, maintaining, and, where requisite, repairing the several lines of main sewers, with their various flaps, penstocks, outlets, and other appurtenances.

LOCAL DRAINAGE

Under the Sections of the Acts which provide for submitting to the Board, for their consideration, the plans of the various local sewers intended to be constructed by, or under the direction of the several vestries and district Boards, 28 of those bodies have, during the past year, so submitted plans for the construction of about 47½ miles of sewers, of sizes varying from four feet to six inches in diameter. All these plans received careful examination, and, where needed, revision, with a view to their falling in with an uniform system of drainage. Table No. 3, appended to this Report, gives in detail the various lengths and sizes of those sewers. During the year, 451 branch sewers and drains have been connected with the Board's main lines, and all those connections have been duly superintended by their officers.

PARLIAMENTARY BILLS.

The Bills submitted to Parliament for works affecting the metropolis were not so numerous this Session as in the last, nor where the projects contemplated so extensive or costly in their character. Nevertheless, about 50 plans and Bills for various railways, buildings, and other improvements, needed careful examination at the hands of the Board, who, by counsel, appeared before the several Parliamentary Committees with a view to securing the insertion of such clauses as were requisite for the protection of the public interests.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. W. Bazalgette, Engineer.

SUMMARY of WORKS executed up to 25th March 1865.

CONSTRUCTION.

		ft. in.		£. s. d.	
152,416 feet or 28 miles, 4,576 feet.	63,907 feet of brick sewers, varying in size -	from 4	0 by 2 ft. 8 in.		
		to 12	0 by 9 ft. 6 in.		
	1,389 ft. of brick sewers -	12	0 by 9 ft. 6 in.		
	955 ft. of circular brick sewer -	10	3 diam. -		
	912 - - ditto -	10	0 " -		
	396 - - ditto -	9	9 " -		
	224 - - ditto -	9	6 " -		
	7,025 - - ditto -	7	3 " -		
	10,136 - - ditto -	7	0 " -		
	4,277 - - ditto -	6	3 " -		
	224 - - ditto -	6	0 " -		
	6,482 - - ditto -	5	9 " -		
	4,070 - - ditto -	5	3 " -		
	8,838 - - ditto -	5	0 " -		
	6,830 - - ditto -	4	6 " -		
	4,200 - - ditto -	4	0 " -		
	1,620 - - ditto -	2	0 " -		
	1,513 feet of brick sewer -	5	3 by 3 ft. 6 in.		
	14 - - ditto -	5	0 by 3 ft. 4 in.		
	10,349 - - ditto -	4	6 by 3 ft. 0 in.		
	15,651 - - ditto -	4	0 by 2 ft. 8 in.		
12,998 feet, or 2 miles, 2,438 ft.	3,362 - - ditto -	3	9 by 2 ft. 6 in.		
	42 - - ditto -	3	0 by 2 ft. 0 in.		
	64 ft. run of pipe sewer -	18	in. diam. -		
	3,356 - ditto -	15	" -		
	2,702 - ditto -	12	" -		
	3,378 - ditto -	9	" -		
	3,044 - ditto -	6	" -		
	400 - ditto -	4	" -		
	54 ft. run of iron pipe -		-		

Southwark and Westminster Communication :

1,764 feet run of subway; 840 feet of area wall; 1,600 feet run rough frame fencing; 214 vaults; 2 side entrances; 48 side passages; 21 ventilating shafts; 23 gullies; 2 bell mouths.

Paving—14,400 feet sup. 2½" York; 29,000 ditto 3" ditto; 127 ditto 4" ditto; 10,500 square yards granite pitching; 500 ditto relaid; 4,300 ft. run kerb; and the erection of two sanctuaries, one at each end of the new street; assisting clerk of works, &c.

London Bridge Main Sewer, City-road Branch. 6 bell mouths; 3 side entrances; 9 ventilating shafts; 120 old drain connections; 70 new junctions.

White Post-lane Sewer at Hackney Wick. 3 manholes; 1 side entrance; 2 gullies; 20 old drains connected.

Deptford Pumping Station. These works are completed according to contract; one pair of engines also completed, and second pair very near completion.

Northern Outfall Sewer. These works have been completed in accordance with contract. Formation of a concrete foundation and bank, with an embankment of earth over same; 10 cast and wrought iron bridges complete; the completion of the Stratford and other roads over the line of Sewer; also all the works to the River Thames near Barking Creek, forming the outlet.

Middle Level Sewer, North. The aqueduct has been completed, and the sewage let into and through it from the west over the railway, thus completing the connection between the western and eastern portions of the Metropolis.

Southern Outfall Works, Crossness, Kent. 161,311 yards cube excavation, 82,169 concrete; 6,989 rods of brickwork; 42,901 feet cube masonry in Bramley Fall, Portland, Granite, and Derbyshire stone; 137,548 feet super of York stone paving from 3" to 6" thick; 926 tons cast-iron in girders, &c.; 182 tons of wrought-iron in roofs, &c.; 60 tons of lead on ditto; 25,863 feet cube fir and oak timber fixed; 94 penstocks fixed; dam, &c.

Southern Outfall Engines. Engines, boilers, pumps, &c., nearly completed.

Southern Low Level Sewer. Five side entrances; 50 ditto with ventilators and catch pits; 53 ventilators and catch pits; 5 bell mouths with ventilators; 3 ditto without ditto; 5 penstocks.

Northern Outfall Reservoir. These works, including machinery, penstocks, dwelling-house, &c. are completed

Western Sewers Extension. The engine shaft; the sump for the pump to work in; the excavation and concreting for the boilers and engine work; the fixing in part of the engine apparatus and pumps.

Greenwich and Deptford Sewers. Eight side entrances; 6 ventilators with cess pits; 31 gullies; 1 bell mouth; 2 skew mouths; 4 junctions with old sewers; 760 feet run of tunnel excavation.

Northern Low Level Sewer. Three ventilating shafts; 1 side entrance or descending shaft.

Abbey Mills Pumping Engines, &c. The construction of the machinery being proceeded with, no part of which has yet been delivered on the works.

Thames Embankment, North. Contract No. 1. The works in connection with this contract comprise about 1,061 feet of iron caissons sunk into the ground for forming dams to exclude tidal waters; 577 feet of double piled cofferdam for the like purpose; the excavation in greater part of the ground within the Westminster dam, for constructing special works in connection with Westminster Steam Boat Pier; the concreting of the space so excavated; the brickwork foundations and granite facings for the superstructure, &c.; the excavation and part concreting within the 100-feet caisson dam near Whitehall and Great Scotland-yard; the formation of about 1,604 feet brick sewer, 4 ft. $\times$ 2 ft. 8" for intercepting drains of houses on the bank of the Thames which formerly discharged upon the foreshore; 184,233 yards cube of ground ballast, &c., supplied for filling in at the rear of the works.

Thames Embankment, North. Contract No. 2. 8,863 yards cube clay puddle; 7,877 yards cube excavations; 3,533 yards cube concrete; 174 rods of brickwork; 4,651 feet cube granite; 212,612 feet cube of timber driven; 150 tons of iron-work; 189,960 yards cube of filling-in materials.

Removing irons from Middle Level Sewer to High Level Sewer.

Generally. Abbey Mills-lane, laying down 176 feet of 12" pipe sewer; borings, &c., near Abbey Mills; levelling pond by reservoir, and erecting sheds; working machinery at Abbey Mills, erecting fence at Wick-lane; removing fencing at Pudding Mills; repairing bank of river wall at Barking Outlet; putting up fences over Main Sewers at Balaam-street, Barking-road, East Ham Manor-way, and Abbey Mills-lane, and fixing notice boards along line of sewer.

Fixing weir in Middle Level Sewer and Low Level Sewer, sampling and gauging sewage.

Incidental works at Deptford Pumping Station.

Assisting Clerks of Works, testing cement, materials, &c.

Bricking up sewer, Mortimer-road, Kilburn.

Preparing and fixing Chevaux de Frise to Smith-street Outlet.

Tarring roof over King's Scholars' Pond Sewer; altering man-holes; fixing machinery to flaps; Ranelagh Outlet and Scotland-yard and Regent-street Sewers; enclosing penstock at Bishop's-moat, Fulham; covering in Fleet-Sewer, Cathcart-street, Kentish Town.

Re-constructing Sewer, High-street, Fulham, near Putney-bridge; raising wall of Ranelagh Sewer, King's-road, Chelsea; new grating at Stamford-brook, East Branch.

Constructing raft at Bow-common bridge, and man-hole in Towing-path; constructing gulley-shoot in Sebbon-street; fixing post and rail fence at Guerrier's-inlet.

Re-constructing part of London-bridge Sewer, in Portland-place, Islington.

Constructing sewer in White Post-lane.

Connecting gullies and drains.

Constructing pipe sewers in Old Kent-road, to Earl-road, Gloster-street, Earl-road, towards Grange-road, Charlotte-street, and Mawby-road, Marlboro'-road, Cooper's-road, St. James'-road, Camberwell-road, and Walworth-road.

Connections with Low Level Sewer in George-street, Albany-road, Brixton-road, and Clapham-road.

Covering over open Earl Sewer between Camberwell-road and Old Kent-road, and branches.

Constructing. 23 side entrances; 36 ventilating shafts; 3 man-holes; 14 bell-mouths; 2 skew mouths; 5 penstocks; 2 receivers; 75 new gullies; 38 side entrance flaps; 9 gullies, trapped; 3 new doors and frames; 2 ventilating grates - - - - -

Repairs to sewers, gullies, &c. - - - - -

Flushing, cleansing, cartage, &c. - - - - -

Incidentals to works - - - - -

Ditto to Main Drainage - - - - -

Thames Embankment (North), assisting Clerks of Works, Implements, &c. -

Deodorising - - - - -

£. s. d.

2,244,599	1	4½
13,001	1	6½
10,866	16	8½
2,998	13	1
3,655	5	3½
119	10	8½
891	17	1½
TOTAL - - - £.		
2,276,132	5	10

APPENDIX (B.)

p. 17.

LIST of the Members of the Royal Family, and of the Noblemen and Gentlemen who accepted the Invitation of the Board to be present at the Ceremony of the Opening of the Main Drainage Works, by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on the 4th April 1865.

H. R. H. Prince Alfred.
 Field Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, K. G.
 His Excellency The Prussian Ambassador.
 His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.
 The Lord High Chancellor.
 His Grace the Archbishop of York.
 His Grace the Duke of Montrose, K. T.
 His Grace the Duke of St. Albans.
 His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, K. G.
 The Most Noble The Marquis Townshend.
 The Most Noble the Marquis of Salisbury, K. G.
 The Most Noble the Marquis of Donegal, K. P.
 The Most Noble the Marquis Camden, K. G.
 The Most Noble the Marquis of Clanricarde, K. P.
 The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Derby, K. G.
 The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Essex.
 The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Shaftesbury, K. G.
 The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Caithness.
 The Rt. Hon. The Earl Stanhope, K. G.
 The Rt. Hon. The Earl De La Warr.
 The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Clarendon, K. G.
 The Rt. Hon. The Earl Cadogan.
 The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Meath.
 The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Orkney.
 The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Darnley.
 The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Longford, K. C. B.
 The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Roden.
 The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Lucan, K. C. B.
 The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Belmore.
 The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Harrowby, K. G.
 The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Effingham.
 The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Cottenham.
 The Rt. Hon. The Earl Russell, K. G.
 The Rt. Hon. The Viscount Sydney, G. C. B.
 The Rt. Hon. The Viscount Hill.
 The Rt. Hon. The Viscount Eversley.
 The Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. The Lord Bishop of London.
 The Rt. Rev. The Lord Bishop of Oxford.
 The Rt. Hon. The Lord Colville of Culross.
 The Rt. Hon. The Lord Kinnaird.
 The Rt. Hon. The Lord Monson.
 The Rt. Hon. The Lord Sondes.
 The Rt. Hon. The Lord Scarsdale.
 The Rt. Hon. The Lord Calthorpe.
 The Rt. Hon. The Lord Northwick.
 The Rt. Hon. The Lord Rokeby, K. C. B.
 The Rt. Hon. The Lord Dunsany.

The Rt. Hon. The Lord Gardner.
 The Rt. Hon. The Lord Harris.
 The Rt. Hon. The Lord Mostyn.
 The Rt. Hon. The Lord Abinger.
 The Rt. Hon. The Lord De L'Isle and Dudley.
 The Rt. Hon. The Lord Methuen.
 The Rt. Hon. The Lord Seaton.
 The Rt. Hon. The Lord Dufferin and Clanebov.
 The Rt. Hon. The Lord Cranworth.
 The Rt. Hon. The Lord Raglan.
 The Rt. Hon. The Lord Lyons, G. C. B.
 The Rt. Hon. The Lord Ebury.
 The Rt. Hon. The Lord Lyveden.
 The Rt. Hon. The Lord Llanover.
 The Rt. Hon. The Lord Houghton.
 The Rt. Hon. The Viscount Palmerton, K. G., M. P.
 The Rt. Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., M. P.
 The Rt. Hon. W. Ewart Gladstone, M. P.
 The Rt. Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, M. P.
 The Rt. Hon. Sir R. Peel, Bart., M. P.
 The Rt. Hon. The Viscount Castlerosse, M. P.
 The Rt. Hon. W. F. Cowper, M. P.
 The Rt. Hon. Lord Clarence Paget, M. P.
 The Rt. Hon. Sir John S. Pakington, M. P.
 The Rt. Hon. Sir John Trollope, Bart., M. P.
 The Rt. Hon. H. A. Bruce, M. P.
 The Rt. Hon. Lord John Manners, M. P.
 The Rt. Hon. T. E. Headlam, M. P.
 The Rt. Hon. J. R. Mowbray, M. P.
 The Rt. Hon. S. H. Walpole, M. P.
 The Rt. Hon. W. Monsell, M. P.
 The Rt. Hon. Chichester Fortescue, M. P.
 The Rt. Hon. Lord Claude Hamilton, M. P.
 The Rt. Hon. C. B. Adderley, M. P.
 The Rt. Hon. W. Beresford, M. P.
 The Rt. Hon. H. T. L. Corry, M. P.
 Major General The Rt. Hon. G. C. W. Forester, M. P.
 The Rt. Hon. More O'Ferrall, M. P.
 The Rt. Hon. Lord E. Bruce, M. P.
 The Rt. Hon. The Lord Mayor of London.
 The Rt. Hon. The Lord Mayor of Dublin.
 The Marquis of Hartington.
 Lord Burghley, M. P.
 Lord Fermoy, M. P.
 Lord Henniker, M. P.
 Lord Courtenay, M. P.
 Lord Alfred S. Churchill, M. P.
 Lord H. F. Thynne, M. P.
 The Viscount Enfield, M. P.
 The Viscount Holmesdale, M. P.
 Lord Alfred Hervey, M. P.

Lord

Lord George Gordon Lennox, M.P.
 Lord H. G. Lennox, M.P.
 Lord Robert Montagu, M.P.
 Lord J. T. Browne, M.P.
 Lieut. Col. The Hon. H. A. Cole, M.P.
 Lieut. Col. The Hon. Luke White, M.P.
 Lieut. Col. The Hon. R. T. Rowley, M.P.
 Lieut. Col. The Hon. Hugh Annesley, M.P.
 Capt. The Hon. Agar Ellis, M.P.
 Capt. The Hon. H. Wyndham, M.P.
 Capt. The Hon. C. S. B. H. K. Lennox, M.P.
 The Hon. G. W. Leslie, M.P.
 The Hon. A. H. Baring, M.P.
 The Hon. A. G. J. Ponsonby, M.P.
 The Hon. H. B. W. Brand, M.P.
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APPENDIX (C.)

p. 19.

Report of the Main Drainage Committee on the Application of Sewage at Rugby, Croydon, Carlisle, and Edinburgh.

IN obedience to your references of 1st December 1863, and 23d September, and 7th October 1864, your Committee having considered the question of the application of town sewage to land, and having, at the instance of your Honourable Board, visited in succession Rugby, Croydon, Carlisle, and Edinburgh, now submit the result of their inquiries in those several places; but finding that their visits have attracted some interest and attention beyond the limits of your Honourable Board, they feel it but right to state that, although much information has been collected, both by Royal Commissioners and Select Committees of the House of Commons on the subject, yet, seeing that such an undertaking as the application of the sewage of London to agricultural purposes could not be carried out without the employment of a large capital, they felt it most desirable to gather any additional facts they could, and, by personal inquiry on the spot, to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion in a matter which might so seriously affect the interests of the metropolitan community.

Your Committee first addressed themselves to the examination of the town of Rugby, where the sewage was applied to the land 11 years ago. Its population is 8,000, and the whole of the town drainage is conveyed by a culvert, 18 inches diameter, to a pumping station

station on the west side of the North Western Railway, where, after a coarse filtration through a wicker separator, it is raised from 20 to 30 feet for distribution over the land.

Considerable difference of opinion having been expressed as to the value of the operations carried on at Rugby, it is important to explain that the total area which has been subjected to the influence of the sewage is about 450 acres; of these, 400 are owned by Mr. Walker, and have been farmed by Mr. Campbell, and 15 of them have been the field of the experiments of Mr. Lawes, for the Sewage of Towns Commission.

Both the quality and level of the land vary a good deal; the surface is generally a heavy loam, occasionally passing into sand, with a clay subsoil. Portions of it are but slightly above the level of the brook which drains them, others are at least 30 feet higher; somewhat varying results might therefore naturally be expected. The whole is laid down in grass, or more accurately the sewage has been applied to old pasture, nor has any further special preparation been made for its reception than by cutting a series of channels and grips which receive it from the discharge pipe, and convey it by gravitation over the surface.

Formerly this was effected by hydrants with hose attached, but Mr. Walker has since abandoned these as being too costly, and unnecessarily limiting the flow of the sewage.

The distinction between the irrigated and the non-irrigated pasture was obvious, yet considerable difference was perceptible in the irrigated parts, *inter se*, from the apparently unequal distribution of the sewage, caused by the land having been laid out in ridge and furrow, and not specially prepared to receive it.

Mr. Walker has no means of accurately gauging the sewage applied to this land, but he estimates it at from 500 to 1,000 tons per acre, during the year, in about five or six dressings; for this he pays 50 *l.* per annum to the Local Board.

Your Committee were unable to obtain precisely from either the owner or his tenant the gross produce per acre, either as cut grass, hay, or in the shape of stock fed on the land, all three methods having been employed, but they were told that an acre of it, originally worth 1 *l.* 15 *s.*, might now be considered worth at least 3 *l.* 10 *s.* per annum, so that it would appear to have doubled in value. Moreover, the owner expressed his conviction that neither in the disposition of the land, mode of application of sewage, nor kinds of grass, had perfection yet been attained. It should be added that the first tenant appears to have given up his tenancy without reluctance, and the present expressed considerable doubt as to the benefits which he derived from the irrigation of his farm.

After Rugby, your Committee visited Croydon, where they found the application of the sewage carried out with far greater completeness. The land treated is immediately adjoining Beddington Park, and consists of 250 acres of loamy soil, running into sand and resting on the chalk; there is a gentle inclination of the surface of the whole towards the Wandle, very favourable to the operation to be performed. The sewage is coarsely filtered, and carried by gravitation through an open cut to the edge of the farm; from this cut it is distributed by small grips or drains, and made to overflow by extemporised sluices, inserted here and there by the labourers. The population whose excreta flows over this land is about 17,000 in number, from which 3,000 tons per acre per annum are said to be derived; one-tenth of the land is under irrigation at a time, and each acre is under treatment 36 days in the year. The sewage takes about five hours in flowing over the land from the time of leaving the inlet; that period is sufficient entirely to deodorise it, and to enable the herbage to abstract from it the fertilizing salts; after the process has been continued two or three days, it flows off nearly tasteless, colourless, or inodorous. The greater portion of the farm is sown with Italian rye grass which requires re-sowing every three years, and appears to produce the largest results, but some parts are still in natural pasture. It is rented by the Croydon Local Board at 4 *l.* per acre, and is sub-let to Mr. Marriage at 5 *l.* per acre, so that the Local Board obtain an improved rent of 250 *l.* per annum, which goes in reduction of their local rates. Your Committee could not ascertain the exact weight of grass produced. It is cut four times a year, and each cutting sells for about 8 *l.* per acre; it is used chiefly for stall feeding dairy cows. The expense of laying out the surface for irrigation was stated to be from 6 *l.* to 10 *l.* per acre, of which the Local Board paid 4 *l.*; the cost of the rough filtration is nearly defrayed by the sale of the deposit, which fetches about 1 *s.* 6 *d.* per load.

At Carlisle, your Committee found the sewage of a portion of the town only applied to the land. The total population is 30,000; the sewage from about 8,000 of these is not applied, but flows off by a separate sewer under one of the meadows in the occupation of Mr. M'Dougall, and is discharged into the Eden; that of the remaining 22,000 is carried by a culvert from the town to a five-horse power engine, by which it is raised 10 or 12 feet into an open cut, after being deodorised by the admixture of carbolic acid, or Mr. M'Dougall's disinfecting fluid, in the proportion of 12 gallons per diem to about 500,000 gallons of sewage, at a cost of 25 *l.* per annum. From the open cut which runs for some distance parallel to the River Caldew, it is diverted by iron moveable troughs over the land. Originally this operation was performed by means of grips cut in the surface, but these were effaced by the floods, to which the land is peculiarly subject, and trodden in by the cattle, so that the expense of maintaining them was found to be greater than that of the troughs. Mr. M'Dougall rents of the Duke of Devonshire 105 acres, but he only irrigates about 70, lying between the Rivers Caldew and Eden, and the Caledonian Railway.

The whole of the soil is sandy and very porous, allowing water freely to percolate, and is laid down in ordinary pasture; no artificial grasses appear to have been sown, and it is entirely grazed; none of it is cut and carried away; consequently, the net results are difficult

difficult to obtain, but your Committee learned that each portion was irrigated four times a-year. The quantity discharged does not appear to be correctly ascertained, but taking it at 2,000 tons per diem, there would be an annual discharge of between 8,000 and 9,000 tons per acre. The whole 105 acres, *i.e.*, 70 sewaged and 35 unsewaged, usually carry about 600 sheep and 90 to 120 beasts, for which the charge is 3 s. 6 d. to 4 s. per head per week for beasts, and 6 d. per head for sheep; but the best measure of value is, that Mr. McDougall has just let the whole 105 acres to a Mr. Hetherington, a butcher of the town, for one year, at a rent of 800 l., or a gross profit rental of 482 l.

Carlisle was the only place visited at which any attempt is made to prevent the decomposition of the sewage. At Rugby, Croydon, and Edinburgh, the effect of the application of the sewage to the soil is the diminution of offensive smell. In each case there was unmistakable evidence of the presence of sewage in abundance, although highly diluted, in the distributing channels; but there was no trace of it whatever at Croydon in the water running off. At Edinburgh, from the quantity applied being greater, the purification was not so complete.

At Carlisle the pasture to which the sewage was applied was fine and of good quality, perhaps better than at other places; its being grazed may be the cause of this, but it was alleged that the carbolic or phenic acid employed prevented decomposition, so that the nitrogen in the sewage did not combine with either the hydrogen or the carbonic acid to form caustic ammonia or carbonate of ammonia; both salts are said to stimulate the coarser grasses, which by their rapid development efface the finer and less vigorous kinds; but that the nitrogen was supplied to the roots of the plant in the organic combination in which it was locked up in sewage, and was only set free as it was needed, and absorbed by the vegetation. Your Committee were further told that the destruction of internal parasites was an additional advantage attendant on the use of carbolic acid, but they would carefully abstain from expressing an opinion on either point, simply desiring to record that which they heard and saw.

Edinburgh was the last place visited by your Committee. Its total population is 170,000, but of these only about 80,000 are included in the area whose drainage serves for irrigation. It must be remembered, too, that, while at Croydon and Carlisle nearly all the houses have closets draining into the sewers, by far the larger number in old Edinburgh are destitute of that accommodation, and the excreta are removed daily by carts; this state of things will, of course, affect the value of the sewage, which issues from the city in an open stream, on the east side, at a place called Sunny-bank, on the Berwick-road; here it has been used for irrigation for upwards of 100 years, and is still so applied, the stream contouring a piece of meadow land favourably situated for that purpose; it thence takes a northerly course to Lochend Farm, consisting of about 80 acres of loam or sand, with trap rock beneath, occupied by Mr. Scott, who has, during the last 10 years, taken considerable pains to apply it to the best advantage; part of his land he is enabled to irrigate by natural fall, for the rest he has constructed a four or five horse-power water-wheel, driving four pumps, which lift the sewage over about 12 acres, at an annual cost of 10 l. or 12 l. The major part of his land is laid down in Italian rye grass, which requires to be ploughed up and re-sown every three years. He cuts it three times a-year, and dresses it three times to each cutting; off 30 acres of his rye grass he has got five cuttings; the whole of the grass is cut and sold to cowkeepers; he has not kept an account of its weight, but he stated that the land, originally worth 6 l. 10 s. per Scotch acre, now produces 30 l. Mr. Scott has also a pond or reservoir where he allows the sewage to deposit, and from which he obtains a considerable quantity of black solid animalised matter, which he values as a fertiliser.

The Craigentenny Meadows are better known than the Lochend; they lie on the sea shore, and adjoining the road between Leith and Portobello, about two miles from Edinburgh, and are the property of Mr. Samuel Christy Miller. There are in all 250 acres of them, of which about 200 are irrigated by gravitation, and 50 by steam power. Their character varies a good deal; those immediately adjoining the sea, called Figgate Whinns, are absolutely pure sand, which is brought to the surface by merely thrusting a spade into the ground, but the soil west of the road is a good loam, passing into strong clay near the buildings.

The sewage is conveyed from the city by an open brook, and is then distributed by open grips over the land, which is naturally rather favourably situated, from its gentle slope towards the sea. The information obtained by your Committee on the spot, as to the amount of irrigation, was not conclusive; there being no mechanical contrivance for measuring the quantity, any estimate must be taken as only approximative. There can, however, be no doubt about the results—the cuttings of the grass are let annually by auction, and they fetch from 20 l. to 28 l. per acre per annum, in the lower part, while some small portion of the upper was let at as high a rate as 40 l. per acre per annum; the purchaser has the right of cutting as often as he likes from 1st April to 10th October, when the owner re-enters on the land, and for six weeks before the winter, pastures sheep upon it. There are parts of the land which are said to have been irrigated 200 years ago, but the greater area has been under treatment only about 35 years; it was then sown with a mixture of grass seeds, and has never since been re-sown. The land near the shore was originally not worth 5 s. an acre; it is now assessed at 22 l. per acre. It should be observed that neither Mr. Scott, at Lochend, nor Mr. Miller, at Craigentenny, pay anything to the city of Edinburgh for the sewage, which from time immemorial has drained into the burn from which they take their supply.

The Committee consider that the evidence they have collected, will prove of assistance

in arriving at a sound conclusion in reference to the sewage of London. At Croydon they saw that the operation was successful, though on a limited scale, and were informed that the results were remunerative. At Carlisle, where the only process was employed to prevent decomposition of the sewage, they learned the very curious statements of its collateral advantages, above mentioned. At Edinburgh they witnessed the beneficial result, of many years' experience, of the profitable application of sewage to sea sand.

Your Committee were not able to ascertain during their visits to these several places, the chemical composition of the sewage of any of them, or the precise quantity of sewage applied annually, or during a given time, still less did trustworthy experiments appear to have been made as to the quantity which could most advantageously be employed. The same uncertainty prevailed as to the amount of grass cut, or hay made, of cattle fed upon either the sewaged land or that adjoining, obviously a most necessary element of comparison. They have consequently given in each case a statement of money payments, very satisfactory as far as they go, but by no means sufficiently accurate for scientific purposes; money value depending on many other considerations besides power of production, such as nearness to markets, proportion of supply of a given quality of land to demand, fitness or unfitness for the particular purpose, by reason of comparative levels, and so forth. Some uncertainty appears to prevail as to the kind of grass best adapted to sewaged land, or whether any other crop may be grown upon it with profit. Your Committee of course would except from this statement the 15 acres of land which have been the subject of the experiments of the Royal Commission at Rugby; there every one of these particulars has been most carefully recorded by skilled observers, and many of them have been already published by the Commission in their Second Report.

Your Committee desire, in conclusion, to express their thanks to the several gentlemen who afforded them assistance and information, particularly to Mr. Palmer, the surveyor of Rugby, and Mr. Walker, the owner of the land to which the sewage is applied; to Mr. Cuthbert Johnson, Chairman of the Local Board at Croydon, Mr. Latham, their surveyor, and to Mr. Marriage, the farmer of their land; to the Mayor, and Mr. Gordon, the surveyor of Carlisle, and Mr. McDougall, who has carried out the operations of that city—as well as to Messrs. Lawson and Potter, the Members for the borough, who accompanied them in their inspection; to Mr. Macpherson, the surveyor of Edinburgh, Mr. Scott, the occupier of the Lochend Farm, and to Mr. Bryce, the steward of Mr. Miller, at Craigen-tinny. Your Committee were necessarily obliged to make great calls on the time and patience of these gentlemen in prosecuting their inquiries, and feel that their Report would be incomplete did they not record the courtesy and kindness they experienced at their hands.

(signed)

<i>J. Thwaites.</i>	<i>Ed. Collinson.</i>
<i>Robert Freeman.</i>	<i>B. Evans.</i>
<i>J. S. Phillips.</i>	<i>Cyrus Legg.</i>
<i>G. B. Richardson.</i>	<i>P. H. Le Breton.</i>
<i>Silas Taylor.</i>	<i>W. H. Dalton.</i>
<i>F. Healey.</i>	<i>Thos. Beven.</i>
<i>Jas. Brooker.</i>	<i>G. Hudson.</i>
<i>J. O. Hall.</i>	<i>Joseph Moreland.</i>
<i>Wm. Newton.</i>	<i>John Savage.</i>
<i>Charles Westerton.</i>	<i>James Pew.</i>
<i>Wm. H. Lammin.</i>	

APPENDIX (D.)

p. 19.

ARTICLES of AGREEMENT between the Board and Messrs. *Napier* and *Hope*, with reference to the Utilization of the Northern Sewage.

WHEREAS, by "The Metropolis Management Act, 1855," it was (section 135) enacted (among other things) that the Board should make such sewers and works as they might think necessary for preventing all or any part of the sewage within the metropolis from flowing or passing into the River Thames in or near the metropolis; and that all sewers and works made by the Board should vest in them, and that the Board should cause the sewers vested in them to be constructed, covered, and kept so as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health, and to be repaired, cleared, cleansed, and emptied; and for the purposes of clearing, cleansing, and emptying the same they might construct and place, either above or under ground, such reservoirs, sluices, engines, and other works as might be necessary, and might cause the sewage and refuse from such sewers to be sold or disposed of as they might see fit, but so as not to create a nuisance.

And whereas by "The Metropolis Management Amendment Act, 1858," after reciting that it was necessary with a view to the health of the metropolis, that works should be speedily undertaken and completed for the purification of the River Thames, and for the improvement of the drainage of the metropolis, and that for that purpose it was expedient that

"The

"The Metropolis Management Act, 1855," should be amended, it was enacted (among other things) to the effect following:—

1. That the Board should cause to be commenced, as soon as might be after the passing of that Act, and to be carried on and completed with all convenient speed, and according to such plan as to them might seem proper, the necessary sewers and works for the improvement of the Main Drainage of the metropolis, and for preventing, as far as might be practicable, the sewage of the metropolis from passing into the River Thames within the metropolis.

2. That the Board shall cause all works to be executed under that Act to be constructed and kept so as not to be a nuisance, and should, in disposing of any sewage or any refuse from sewers, act in such manner as not to create a nuisance.

3. That it should be lawful for one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, at his discretion, on representation or complaint made to him of any nuisance committed in the execution of any works, or in disposing of any sewage or refuse from sewers, or in any other manner under that Act, to cause inquiry to be made into the matter represented or complained of to him, and to direct such prosecution or prosecutions, or to take such other proceedings as he might think fit, in order to ensure the prevention or abatement of such nuisance as aforesaid.

And whereas, the Board have proceeded in the execution of sewers and works for the improvement of the Main Drainage of the Metropolis as directed by the said Acts:

And whereas, for the purposes of the Main Drainage of the northern area of the metropolis, the Board have constructed, among other works, Main Outfall Sewers for carrying the sewage of the northern area down to Barking Creek, in the River Thames:

And whereas, the Board, with a view to the better execution of the powers and duties conferred and imposed on them by the said Acts, advertised for tenders or proposals to be made to them by persons desirous of contracting for deodorizing or otherwise treating, the sewage conveyed by the Main Outfall Sewers of the metropolis, so as to render the same innocuous, or for removing or disposing of such sewage with a view to its application to agricultural or other purposes:

And whereas, in consequence of the advertisements aforesaid, Messrs. Napier and Hope made a tender or proposal to the Board for a contract to be entered into by them for treating the sewage conveyed by the Northern Main Outfall Sewers as follows; that is to say: for collecting and transmitting the same for fertilization of lands lying to the east of the metropolis, and for conveying the surplus thereof into the sea, near to the Foulness and Dengie Sands, in the county of Essex, a distance of upwards of 40 miles from the limits of the metropolis:

And whereas, it appeared to the Board that the objects of the works proposed by Messrs. Napier and Hope were:

1. To divert the sewage from the Thames.
2. To render it innocuous by its application to growing crops.
3. To realise the greatest money value of the manure contained in it.

And whereas, the prospective ordinary dry weather discharge from the Northern Main Outfall Sewers is estimated at a maximum of 12,000,000 cubic feet in 24 hours:

And whereas, it is estimated that a circular culvert 9 feet 6 inches in diameter, would be capable of taking the said ordinary dry weather discharge at the said maximum:

And whereas, the expenses of, and connected with the works comprised in the said tender or proposal are estimated at 2,100,000 £:

And whereas, Messrs. Napier and Hope have made application for an Act to be passed in the Session of Parliament of 1865, and have deposited a Bill for such Act, whereby it is proposed to be enacted (among other things) that a company be incorporated, with a share capital of 2,100,000 £, with a power of diminution and of increase (so that the capital never be increased so as to exceed, in the whole, 3,000,000 £), and that the company be empowered to embank, warp, and reclaim the waste lands in the Bill referred to, and that the lands reclaimed be vested absolutely in the company, subject to the provisions of the Act; and that the company be empowered to fertilize, irrigate, and cultivate the reclaimed lands in such manner as they think fit, and to drain and otherwise improve the same, and to carry on upon the same agricultural and other farming operations, and to let any of the reclaimed lands, or to mortgage, sell, exchange, or dispose of any parts thereof; and that the company be empowered to make and maintain a conduit from the Board's Northern Main Outfall Sewers of not less in area than a circular conduit of not less than 9 feet 6 inches in diameter, and to effect a communication between the sluices or reservoirs of the Board and that conduit, and to convey, apply, and use the sewage to and for the irrigation of the reclaimed lands, and of lands on each side of the conduit, and to construct, execute, and lay down all necessary works and apparatus for the irrigation of those lands:

And whereas, the Board are willing, subject to the sanction of Parliament, to dispose of the sewage of the northern area of the Metropolis, collected in their Northern Main Outfall Sewers, to Messrs. Napier and Hope, or a company to be incorporated, as is proposed by the said Bill, regarded as the assigns of Messrs. Napier and Hope:

Now, therefore, by this present agreement, the Board for themselves and their suc-

cessors, and Messrs. Napier and Hope for themselves jointly and severally, and their and each of their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, mutually agree as follows:—

Article 1. The Board hereby grant to Messrs. Napier and Hope, and their legal representatives, subject to such sanction as aforesaid, the absolute and exclusive right to and property in the sewage of the northern area of the metropolis, collected in the Board's Main Outfall Sewers, including the sewage deposit and residuum in the Board's reservoirs, to have and use the same for a period of fifty years, to be computed from the expiration of four years after the passing of the Act, hereinafter contemplated, on the terms hereafter in this agreement stipulated (to which grant for fifty years the expression "the Concession," when hereafter used in this agreement, refers; and the term "the Concessionaries," when hereafter used in this agreement, means the said Messrs. Napier and Hope and their legal representatives, or the company to be incorporated as aforesaid, as the case may require).

Art. 2. Messrs. Napier and Hope shall, in the Session of 1865, use their best endeavours to obtain an Act of Parliament, ratifying the concession, and incorporating a company to take an assignment thereof.

Art. 3. The rate of interest to be paid by the Concessionaries on any money borrowed by them shall not exceed the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, except with the consent in each instance of the Board.

Art. 4. Within six calendar months after the passing of an Act as aforesaid, the Concessionaries shall deposit the sum of 25,000 *l.* with the Board, as a guarantee for the due execution of the works to be executed, the interest accruing thereon to be the property of the depositors or their assigns.

Art. 5. The sewage shall be delivered at a point in the Northern Main Outfall Sewers near Abbey Mills, shown on the map appended to this agreement, or at such other point in those sewers as may be agreed on by the Board and the Concessionaries, at a level not lower than six feet above Trinity high-water mark, or at such other level as may be agreed upon.

Art. 6. The sewage shall be delivered in the state in which it is when collected in the Board's Northern Main Outfall Sewers.

Art. 7. Notwithstanding anything in this agreement, the Concessionaries shall not be liable, on account of their use of the sewage deposit and residuum contained in the Board's reservoirs, for any ordinary repairs to such reservoirs, or to indemnify the Board against any consequences resulting from the construction or maintenance of those reservoirs, except in so far as such consequences may be occasioned by the act or default of the Concessionaries in the use of the reservoirs as aforesaid.

Art. 8. The Concessionaries shall construct a circular brick culvert of not less than nine feet six inches in diameter, with a fall of not less than one foot per mile, to convey the sewage from the point at which it is delivered along the line shown in red on the map appended to this agreement, to Rawreth, in the county of Essex, and thence by a culvert to the Foulness Sands, and, at the option of the Concessionaries, by another culvert to the Dengie Sands, in the line or lines shown in red on such map, and the said Foulness Culvert (if alone constructed), or the said Foulness and Dengie Culverts together (if both are constructed), shall be of sufficient dimensions to carry away all sewage capable of passing through the first described culvert of nine feet six inches in diameter, with proper outfalls to the sea (to which culverts so constructed and of the dimensions aforesaid, the expression "the Main Culverts," when hereafter used in this agreement, refers.)

Art. 9. On the completion of the Main Culverts, the Board shall return to the depositors or their assigns the said sum of 25,000 *l.*

Art. 10. Every communication between the works of the Concessionaries and the Board's sewers, reservoirs, and other works shall be made and maintained by and at the expense of the Concessionaries, but the mode of effecting such communication shall be subject to the previous approval of the Board's engineer, and the works for that purpose shall be executed in all respects under the superintendence and to the satisfaction of the Board's engineer, and not without at least 14 days' notice to the Board of the intention to proceed to make the same.

Art. 11. Every communication so effected shall be, from time to time, altered by the Concessionaries, on a requisition in writing from the Board, under the superintendence and to the satisfaction of the Board's engineer; and in case the Concessionaries fail for one calendar month, after receipt by them of such requisition, to make such alteration to the satisfaction of the Board's engineer, the Board may make the same: and, for the purpose of making any such alteration, the Board may enter on the property and works of the Concessionaries, and do all such acts and things thereupon and therewith and in relation thereto, as they think necessary or proper in the exercise of the powers of the present Article, doing as little damage as may be, and the question whether or not the Board shall make any, and if any, what compensation to the Concessionaries for any such damage, shall be determined by arbitration, and, unless in any case it is otherwise determined by arbitration, the expense of any such alteration shall be borne by the Board; and, where

where the alteration is made by the Concessionaries, shall be paid to them by the Board, on demand.

Art. 12. In case of any difference between the Concessionaries and the Board, respecting the making or alteration of any such communication, the same shall be determined by an Engineer appointed by the Board of Trade, on the application of the Concessionaries, or of the Board.

Art. 13. The Concessionaries shall be bound to take, at all times and in all weathers, during the subsistence of the concession, so much of the sewage collected in the Board's Northern Main Outfall Sewers, as a culvert of the dimensions aforesaid is capable of allowing to pass, but so that they be not bound to take a quantity exceeding twelve million cubic feet in twenty-four hours.

Art. 14. In case the Concessionaries fail to complete the main culverts within four years from the passing of an Act authorising the making of the same, the said sum of 25,000 £. shall be absolutely forfeited to, and become the property of the Board.

[Art. 15.* If the main culverts are not completed within the period to be prescribed in that behalf by Act of Parliament, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department shall determine and certify whether or not the concession, with all its rights and privileges, ought (regard being had to such non-completion) to be forfeited, and if so, at what time and on what terms, with respect to the purchase or not by the Board of the works, property, and undertaking of the Concessionaries, such forfeiture should take effect, and the determination and certificate of the Secretary of State shall be final and binding on the Board and the Concessionaries.]

Art. 16. The Concessionaries shall have the right to use, and the property in, so much of the sewage collected in the Board's Northern Main Outfall Sewers as can be received and utilized by the Concessionaries during the four years immediately after the passing of an Act as aforesaid.

Art. 17. The Concessionaries may make in their main culvert such openings as will allow of the construction of lateral subsidiary channels, for the irrigation with the sewage, of lands on both or either of the sides of the main culverts.

Art. 18. In supplying sewage for the irrigation of lands, on both or either of the sides of the main culverts, the Concessionaries shall supply only such quantities of sewage as, according to the nature of the soil, and the crop to which it is to be applied, can be absorbed, so as to prevent any discharge of noxious matter into the wells, ponds, springs, rivers, and water courses of the district, lying on both or either of the sides of the main culverts.

Art. 19. The Concessionaries shall construct on the Foulness, otherwise Maplin Sands, an Embankment, as indicated in red on the map appended to this Agreement, calculated to reclaim 7,000 acres of the present foreshore, and will, if and as it may be found advantageous and practicable, from time to time make further reclamations, and shall from time to time construct in the embankment such valves and sluices communicating with the sea as may be necessary for the purpose of drainage, and shall, from time to time construct such agricultural works and buildings as may be requisite for the cultivation of the lands reclaimed by means of the operations aforesaid (to which lands the term "the reclaimed lands," when hereafter used in this Agreement, refers).

Art. 20. The Concessionaries may sell any part of the reclaimed lands, so that the proceeds of such sales be applied in reduction of share or borrowed capital, such sales being first submitted for the approval of the Board.

Art. 21. The Concessionaries shall, during the subsistence of the concession, in all respects well and sufficiently maintain the main culverts and embankment by this Agreement stipulated for, and all works of a permanent nature constructed by them in connection with the main culverts for distribution of sewage, and shall leave the same in good and serviceable order at the end of the concession, or at the sooner determination of their interest in the sewage.

Art. 22. On giving to the Concessionaries not less than five years' notice in writing under the hand of the clerk of the Board for the time being, the Board shall have the right to take over at the end of the concession, the whole of the works and land of the Concessionaries at a fair valuation by arbitration, the arbitrator to make his award on the principle that the Board have power at the end of the concession to withdraw the sewage, and to dispose of it to other parties for distribution over areas of land distinct and separate from that belonging to the Company, or to deal with it in such manner as they think fit, and as if the concession had never been made.

Art. 23. The

* This Article is annulled by section 116 of the Act; and, instead thereof, it is enacted that "if the main culverts are not completed in the manner defined in Article 8 of the said agreement, and within the time prescribed in that behalf by this Act (10 years), then, notwithstanding anything in the said Agreement, or in this Act, the concession made by the said Agreement shall, at the expiration of that time, absolutely cease and determine."

Art. 23. The Board shall have power at all times to visit and inspect, by themselves and their officers, the works of the undertaking, as well during their progress as after their completion.

Art. 24. After deduction of the annual charge for money borrowed and rent charges (if any) granted by the Concessionaries in accordance with this Agreement, and of their working and establishment expenses, the net profit of the Concessionaries shall be applied and divided as follows:—

The net profits, sufficient to pay interest not exceeding the rate of 5 per centum per annum on the share capital for the time being, shall belong to the Concessionaries.

The net profits, after payment of such interest at the rate of 5 per centum until they would be sufficient to pay, in addition to such interest, on the average of the year, a sum at the rate of 10 per centum on the share capital aforesaid, shall be divided equally between the Concessionaries and the Board.

The net profits, after payment of such interest at the rate of 5 per centum until they would be sufficient to pay, in addition to such interest, on the average of the year, a sum, at the rate of 20 per centum on the share capital aforesaid, shall, as to so much as exceeds 10 per centum, but does not exceed 20 per centum, be divided between the Concessionaries and the Board, in the proportion of one-fourth to the Concessionaries, and the residue to the Board.

Any further net profits shall be divided equally between the Concessionaries and the Board.

The present article shall have effect from and immediately after the expiration of four years from the passing of an Act as aforesaid.

Art. 25. The Concessionaries shall, at all times during the subsistence of the concession, keep proper accounts relative to the share and borrowed capital, and the expenditure thereof, and to all receipts and outgoings in respect of their property, works, and undertaking, and during the subsistence of the concession, and for two years after the expiration or sooner determination thereof, the Board shall have power, at all reasonable times, by themselves and their officers and clerks, and any accountants or other persons whom they may choose to employ for this purpose, to inspect and examine all the books of account of the Concessionaries, and to make such copies thereof, or extracts therefrom, as they think fit, without payment.*

Art. 26. The accounts of the Concessionaries shall be made up half-yearly to the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December in each year.

Art. 27. The proportion of net profits payable to the Board, under the stipulations of this agreement shall be payable by half-yearly payments, without any deduction, except in respect of Income Tax, and the amount of such proportion for each half-year shall be deemed a debt due to the Board, payable forthwith, without any demand.

Art. 28. On giving to the Concessionaries not less than two years' notice in writing, under the hand of the clerk of the Board for the time being, before the determination of the first 30 years of the full term of the concession, the Board shall have the right, on the termination of those 30 years, to require a revision by arbitration of the stipulations of this agreement, with respect to the apportionment of profits.

Art. 29. The money from time to time paid to or recovered by the Board in respect of net profits shall belong to the Board, for the benefit of the ratepayers of the metropolis, absolutely discharged from all claims and demands whatsoever of the Concessionaries, or of any of the creditors or purchasers from the Concessionaries, or any other persons claiming in any manner, through, under, or against the Concessionaries.

Art. 30. The Board, or any member thereof, shall not be liable as partners or a partner with the Concessionaries, by reason of any payment to or for the benefit of the Board out of the profits of the undertaking, or by reason of any other matter stipulated for in this agreement.

Art. 31. If at any time during the subsistence of the concession, the company to be incorporated as aforesaid, is wound up under the provisions of any Act then in force, the concession thereupon shall absolutely cease to operate (without prejudice, nevertheless, to any claim, demand, power, right, or remedy of the Board as against the Company), and the power of the Board to sell or dispose of the sewage as they think fit shall thereupon revive, and be and remain in full force.

Art. 32. Nothing in this agreement shall preclude the Concessionaries and the Board from agreeing, from time to time, on such terms as to them may seem fit, for any such further expenditure for the purposes of this agreement or any of them, or for any like purposes, as may appear to them likely to be profitable and to be beneficial to the metropolis.

Art. 33. The Concessionaries shall save harmless, and keep indemnified, the Board from

* This power of inspection is extended to vouchers by section 116 of the Act.

from and against all actions and suits at law or in equity, and all costs, damages, and pecuniary penalties, if any such be instituted, brought, taken, or claimed against the Board by reason or in respect of any of the works, acts, omissions, neglects, or defaults of the Concessionaries, or of any of their contractors, agents, servants, or workmen, or by reason, or in respect of, any of the consequences of any of the operations of the Concessionaries, or otherwise in relation to the undertaking.

Art. 34. Except as in this agreement otherwise specially provided, all matters by this agreement provided to be settled by arbitration, and all questions or disputes arising between the Concessionaries and the Board, touching the intent, construction, or effect of this agreement or, touching any of the incidents or consequences of, or the exercise of any power, or the granting of any consent, or the giving of any approval under this agreement, or touching any breach or alleged breach of any provision of this agreement, or touching any claim or demand in anywise arising out of this agreement, shall by virtue of this agreement, stand referred to arbitration under and according to the Railway Companies Arbitration Act, 1859, as if the Board and the Concessionaries were two Railway Companies, and this agreement shall be deemed a reference thereof, in accordance with that Act.

Art. 35. If, at any time during the subsistence of the concession, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, on the application of the Board or of the Concessionaries, is of opinion, and certifies that the operations of the Concessionaries have failed to accomplish the public objects and benefits contemplated by this agreement, then the Board or the Concessionaries shall be at liberty to make application to Parliament for the Revision of the Concession, and of the provisions of any Act as aforesaid.

In witness, &c.

APPENDIX (E).

p. 30.

CORRESPONDENCE with the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury with respect to the Inclosure of Epping Forest.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 14 June 1864.

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that my Lords have had under their consideration the subject of the maintenance of the Crown's rights over the Forest of Waltham, called Epping, in consequence of proceedings in Parliament during the Session of 1863.

By a resolution of the House of Commons, on the 3d March 1863, a Select Committee was ordered to be appointed "to inquire into the condition and management of the Royal Forests in Essex, and into any Inclosures which may have taken place therein since the report of the Commissioners of 1850; and to consider whether it may be expedient to take any steps for preserving the Open Spaces in the said Forest."

The Committee, appointed in pursuance of this resolution, after explaining the nature and extent of the Crown's rights over the Forest of Epping, reported that, in 1855, proceedings were taken for the sale of these Forestal Rights which had led to the disposal thereof, over 3,513 acres, and that a nearly similar quantity remained for disposal, a considerable portion of which was being treated for by the owners of the soil; but that in consequence of a recent resolution of the House of Commons, passed on 13th February 1863, these further sales remained in abeyance.

The Committee further reported that a considerable extent of ground had been inclosed without any consideration being paid for the Forestal Right of the Crown, and recommended that immediate steps be taken by the Crown to assert its right, and to abate such inclosures.

The recommendations of the Committee are comprised in the following paragraphs of their Report, viz. :—

"Two courses presented themselves to the Committee as applicable to the remaining portion of Waltham Forest; one is to discontinue the sale of the Forestal Rights of the Crown, vigilantly to maintain these rights, without regard to the question of cost, for the purpose of preventing all future inclosures, and to preserve the Forest in its present extent and wild uninclosed condition. The other course is to obtain the sanction of Parliament for the inclosure of the remaining portion of the Forest, to ascertain the rights of the several parties interested, and to make provision, partly by these means and partly by purchase, for securing an adequate portion of the Forest for those purposes of health and recreation, for which it has been proved to your Committee this Forest has, from time immemorial, been enjoyed by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, and the Metropolis.

"Your Committee are of opinion that, to employ the Forestal Rights of the Crown for

the purpose of obstructing that process of inclosure to which the Lords, Commons, and Copyholders of the Manors comprised within the Forest are entitled, in common with all other persons similarly situated, would not only be a course of doubtful justice, but might, in accordance with the experience of the past, fail in securing the desired object.

"They therefore recommend the adoption of the second alternative."

I am to observe, that these recommendations, coupled with the resolution of the House of Commons against the sale of the Forestal Rights of the Crown, place Her Majesty's Government in considerable difficulty regarding the exercise of future control over this Forest.

It will be observed from the Report, and the evidence taken by the Committee, that the Crown has no rights over the Forest, except to preserve it as an open space for the purpose of hunting deer and wild beasts; and as these rights are now of no value to the Crown, except for sale, the suggestion that the Crown should take measures for asserting its right, and for abating inclosures, would entail a heavy charge on the Land Revenues, which, under the Acts for their management, Her Majesty's Government would not be justified in incurring, as the expenditure would lead to no return for the profit of the State. Without entering, therefore, into the reasons which have led the Committee, on their final review of the question, to contradict the suggestion contained in a previous paragraph of their Report, my Lords hesitate to take any steps with a view to that object.

Their Lordships are even more unable to act upon the second alternative proposed by the Committee. Parliament, by the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42, which separated the Departments of Woods, Forests and Land Revenues, and of the Commissioners of Public Works, assigned certain Royal Parks in the neighbourhood of London to the management of the latter Department, in order that they might be maintained principally for the recreation of the inhabitants of the Metropolis; and left all other portions of the landed property of the Crown under the management of the Commissioners of Woods, &c. in order that, during Her Majesty's reign, the revenues should be administered for the benefit of the Exchequer. By this Act Parliament decided the extent to which the recreation of the inhabitants should be provided for from public funds, and, it may be added, that it has very liberally provided by annual votes for the maintenance and embellishment of the Metropolitan Parks and Gardens.

Not only, however, does the Act of 1851 define the extent to which public aid should be afforded for this, but the Act 19 & 20 Vict. c. 112, s. 10, clearly throws on the Metropolitan Board of Works the duty of providing any addition to the public Parks, which circumstances may require.

My Lords, therefore, before they decide upon any further proceedings on this subject, wish to ascertain whether the Metropolitan Board of Works is disposed to take any measures for obtaining Parliamentary powers for the inclosure of Epping Forest, as a place of recreation, under the authority of the enactment in question. If they should be disposed to do so, my Lords will be prepared to consider any arrangements for the cession of the rights of the Crown which may be necessary for effecting the object in view.

The Chairman of the
Metropolitan Board of Works.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. Peel.*

Sir,

Metropolitan Board of Works,
Spring Gardens, S.W., 22 June 1864.

HAVING laid your letter of 14th instant, suggesting the purchase by the Metropolitan Board of Works of the forestal rights of the Crown over Epping Forest, before my colleagues, they have referred the question to a committee for investigation, and they have requested me to obtain some further information, in order to enable them to arrive at a definite opinion upon their reference. You are doubtless aware that the forest in question lies wholly beyond the area of their jurisdiction; neither they nor their officers, therefore, possess any accurate knowledge as to the situation, extent, or limits of the forest with which they are invited to deal; they will therefore be glad to be favoured with a copy of any map or plan which will put them in possession of all the physical facts concerning the subject under their consideration.

Each of our members has been furnished with a copy of the Report of the Royal Commission of 1850, on the New and Waltham Forests, and of the Report of the Select Committee on Royal Forests (Essex), 1863, but from the perusal of these they gather that there must be opinions of the law officers of the Crown, and other documents, which afford a clearer view of the nature of the forestal rights, and the steps necessary for their maintenance; they conceive that they should be furnished with at least so much of these papers as may enable them clearly to apprehend the rights and powers which you propose to convey to them.

Their attention has been specially directed to that paragraph of your letter in which you say that "the suggestion that the Crown should take measures for asserting its right, and for abating inclosures, would entail a heavy charge on the land revenues," and they seek

seek to ascertain as correctly as possible what is the nature of this charge, and what would be its annual average amount.

Lastly, they wish me to ask you, in the event of their being disposed to take any measures for obtaining Parliamentary powers for the inclosure of Epping Forest as a place of recreation, what are the arrangements which will be necessary for the cession of the rights of the Crown, what expenses would be incurred by the Board, and what liabilities would they have to assume, other than those above enumerated.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Thwaites*,

Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

Right Hon. Frederick Peel, M.P.,
Treasury, Whitehall.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 8 July 1864.

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had before them your letter of the 22d ultimo, and their Lordships have directed me to point out to you that my Lords have not proposed the sale to the Metropolitan Board of Works of the forestal rights of the Crown over Epping Forest, or the imposition upon that Board of any other expense, except so far as might be necessary to carry out any plan for the maintenance of a place of public recreation in the forest.

My Lords would wish to leave the Metropolitan Board of Works unfettered in the consideration of such measures, whether by the inclosure of the forest, or otherwise, as they may deem it right to submit to Her Majesty's Government for this purpose; and, in order to facilitate such consideration of the question, their Lordships will instruct Mr. Howard, the Commissioner in charge of the Royal Forests, to enter into direct communication with the Metropolitan Board of Works, with a view to affording them all the information which may be necessary for their guidance.

The Chairman of the
Metropolitan Board of Works.

(signed) *F. Peel*.

Metropolitan Board of Works, Spring Gardens,
18 October 1864.

Sir,

HAVING laid your communication of 8th July last before my colleagues, they, in accordance with your suggestion, authorised me to confer with the Honourable J. K. Howard, the Commissioner of Royal Forests, who, together with Mr. Gardiner, the solicitor to that department, has been good enough to afford me the fullest information as to the nature and extent of the Crown's forestal rights over Epping Forest.

We find that the area over which the Crown at present retains any power whatever is subdivided into several detached sections, of varying extent, and stretching over a considerable length. Nasingwood Common and Epping Plain are 12 miles beyond the nearest point in the metropolitan boundary. That part of Epping Forest proper, which reaches from High Beach to Epping, is from 8 to 12 miles distant; Chingford Fair Mead is about six miles; that part of the forest which lies between Leytonstone and Woodford is from two to three miles; and Epping Lower Forest, or Wanstead Flats, is about the same distance beyond our jurisdiction. Obviously, the situation of some of these would exclude them from being considered as having any relation to metropolitan purposes—the proximity of others undoubtedly renders it most desirable that they should, if possible, be retained in the present condition, but we found on investigating the Crown's rights over them, that they were very peculiar and limited; they consist, as we are informed, of the deer, their herbage, vert, and browse, the power to enforce a fence month of 15 days before, and 15 days after Old Midsummer Day, the whole of the commoners' stock being removed; the right to all wild beasts in the forest, and power to compel all persons making inclosures to keep their fences of a height not exceeding four feet, that the deer may have free range. Subject to these limitations, the rights of lords, copyholders, and commoners exist over all the manors within the forest precisely as elsewhere, and the Crown's authority is both difficult and costly to preserve; the old courts appear to have fallen into desuetude, and the Crown's only remedy is now by the action of the Attorney General in Westminster Hall. We also were informed that the Inclosure Commissioners have no power within the forest, for, by ancient custom, the lords with two of the homage can effect a legal inclosure in any of the manors included in that jurisdiction without any intervention of the Commissioners whatsoever, and that this course has already been extensively pursued.

The Board, therefore, upon a review of the evidence they had obtained, considering the peculiar and limited nature of the forestal rights, and the costly and circuitous machinery by which alone they could be maintained, a machinery, moreover, which, they were advised, it was very doubtful whether they could put in motion; considering, further, that they were by exceptional customs debarred from the collateral aid of the common

legal and statutory provisions for the protection of commons and open spaces elsewhere available, and that the area to be dealt with was wholly beyond their jurisdiction, arrived at the conclusion that the case was not one with which their present powers enabled them to deal, or in which they could advantageously intervene. But they trust that Her Majesty's Government may be able, either by the exercise of the authority which they at present possess, or by such extension and amendment of it as they may be advised is necessary for the purpose, to find means to attain the very desirable object of preserving to Her Majesty's subjects the privileges in relation to the forest which they at present enjoy.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Thwaites*, Chairman,
Metropolitan Board of Works.

Right Honourable F. Peel, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

APPENDIX (F).

p. 38.

CORRESPONDENCE with reference to the Hackney Carriage Duties.

Sir,

Spring Gardens, S.W., 8 March 1865.

IN accordance with the wishes of my colleagues, I have to lay before you the grounds upon which they base their claim to a portion of the metropolitan hackney carriage duties for the purposes of metropolitan improvement.

It is not necessary that I should recount either the history or present mode of assessing the duty, but I may remind you that, when imposed by the 13 & 14 Charles 2, c. 2, the object was to raise a fund for paving, amending and enlarging the streets within the Bills of Mortality. I may also remind you, that where, from the different mode of levying the duty, the municipal authorities are enabled themselves to collect a tax on carriages, it is applied to purposes of municipal improvement, and that, notably at Dublin, a very analagous arrangement is carried out to that which we seek to obtain. My colleagues are the more anxious to press this subject on your consideration, not merely on account of the urgent applications for enlarging and increasing the main thoroughfares of the metropolis, but also because they observe that protests are repeatedly made in the House of Commons against any outlay from the National Exchequer for the improvement of the capital of the empire, which is again and again likened to any provincial town; protests, unaccompanied by the explanation, that neither the Government offices, the palaces of the Sovereign, nor any of the great public buildings for Imperial purposes, contribute to the expenses of this Board; and further, that a sum, which we estimate at 44,834 *l.*, is levied exceptionally on the metropolis, from which the rest of the country is free.

Our estimate is thus framed: we find that the amount collected in the metropolis is,—

For licenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 6,647
For duties on carriages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98,489
Making together	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 105,136
From this must be deducted, being the expenses of the police, for inspection, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,400
There remains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 91,736

We have ascertained the number of licenses granted to the metropolitan hackney carriage proprietors, and assuming two horses per license, we find that if the duty were charged in the metropolis, as in all other places, viz., by the post horse duty, that the sum collected would be 46,902 *l.*

Deducting this from the net sum at present collected, viz. - - £. 91,736
46,902

we have a remainder of - - - - - £. 44,834

being the amount of the exceptional taxation on the metropolis, and, as we hold, fairly attributable to the purposes of metropolitan improvement; a view in which we are confirmed by the Committee on Metropolitan Taxation, which sat in 1861, and reported that "Your Committee are of opinion that, in justice to the inhabitants, whatever amount may in fact be paid in excess of the duty, as it would be levied in other parts of the kingdom, ought to be remitted, or applied in aid of the rates levied for local purposes."

I believe there is no country in the world except our own which does not contribute to the adornment and improvement of its metropolis, and in general, the beauty and convenience of the capital is a subject of pride to those who dwell apart from it, as well as to its

its inhabitants. I am sure our own is the sole case in which the capital receives no contributions from the State, is itself exceptionally taxed for Imperial purposes, and in which the Imperial buildings are exempted from local taxation.

The pressure of war and the necessities of an impoverished exchequer might justify the diversion of the hackney carriage duties from their original purpose of local improvement, in the 5th of William and Mary, but no such necessity can at present be pleaded; and my colleagues are unable to discover any arguments for the perpetuation of so clear an anomaly at a time when the national resources are so flourishing as to admit of the successive abolition of imposts whose unfairness and inequality is much less striking.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Thwaites*,
Chairman, Metropolitan Board of Works.

The Right Honourable W. E. Gladstone, M.P.,
Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 5 May 1865.

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has laid before the Board your letter, dated 8th March last, and have to acquaint you, in reply, that their Lordships regret that they are not able to hold out any expectation of their finding it consistent with their duty to surrender, for the use of the Metropolitan Board of Works, with a view to the improvement of London, that portion of the duty leviable upon hackney carriages which is computed to be in excess of the duty payable elsewhere, and which may be regarded as a special contribution by the metropolis to the public revenue.

My Lords think it open to some doubt, whether Parliament may not, at a future period, think it expedient to remit altogether the duty on hackney carriages; and they are unwilling, by acceding to a new local appropriation of it, to place any bar in the way of, at least, the free consideration of that question by Parliament.

But you observe, that neither the palaces, the Government offices, nor the great public buildings contribute to the expenses of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and that that is the sole case in which a metropolis, besides being exceptionally taxed for the advantage of the Exchequer, receives from that source no contribution towards the expenditure.

In reference to these remarks my Lords have to observe as follows:—

First—That the existence of the palaces, Government Offices, and great public buildings in London, is itself to be looked upon as being of itself a large contribution towards the embellishment of the Metropolis, rather than as the importation of so much property liable to further contribution for that object.

Secondly—That until the very recent periods when the Metropolitan Board was established, and when the system of police was carried throughout the country, large sums were voted by Parliament for the Metropolitan Police, for Parks, and for other purposes in relief of the inhabitants of the Metropolis, and at the charge of the public at large.

Thirdly—That since the Metropolitan Board was established, the use of the public credit, by way of guarantee,—never granted to provincial towns, or to the rural districts—has been employed, with the effect of saving the Metropolis from a very large annual taxation—a taxation probably much exceeding the sum which forms the subject of your letter.

Fourthly—That the public parks, a property of enormous value—belonging, during Her Majesty's life, to the nation, and in reversion to Her Majesty's successors—instead of being made, like private property, to yield a revenue, are applied exclusively for the pleasure and advantage of the people of London.

Fifthly—That, independently of the use of the grounds, the sum voted in 1864–5 for parks and pleasure grounds, within the area of the Metropolis, was 67,144 *l.*, and for other parks, &c., in its neighbourhood, 34,817 *l.*—together more than twice as much as the amount exceptionally levied upon the hackney carriages of London.

In many other forms, which it is needless to enumerate, public expenditure is concentrated upon London as the capital of the country; and the special contribution, thus just in principle, which it makes to the revenue is more open, in the judgment of my Lords, to remark on account of its insignificance than from any other point of view.

It is not for my Lords to point out any source from which, if enlargement be really necessary, the funds available for the improvement of London might be enlarged; but they must decline to afford any expectation that the enlargement can be afforded by the withdrawal of any revenue at present belonging to the Exchequer.

I am, &c.

(signed) *F. Peel*.

The Chairman of the
Metropolitan Board of Works.

APPENDIX (G).

p. 43.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.

Thames Embankment, North, and Mansion House Street.

Superintending Architect's Department, Spring Gardens,

3 July 1865.

THE Acts for effecting these Improvements were obtained in 1862 and 1863. The purchases of properties and interests have been—

	Claimed.			Settled.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
For the Embankment—						
Freeholds - - - - -	141,850	12	10	118,306	-	-
Leaseholds and other interests - - - - -	110,713	18	3	58,016	15	-
	252,573	11	1	176,322	15	-
For the New Street—						
Freeholds - - - - -	306,372	14	5	271,866	10	-
Leaseholds and other Interests - - - - -	21,217	14	6	17,125	-	-
£.	327,590	8	11	288,991	10	-

There were 119 claims made in respect of these properties and interests.

	£.	s.	d.
Paid for property to 25th March, 1865 - - - - -	220,044	13	2
Compensations - - - - -	42,425	18	1
Professional Charges - - - - -	13,919	4	6
Wages - - - - -	2,132	3	10
Establishment Charges and other Expenses - - - - -	22,905	14	11
Incidentals - - - - -	5,005	19	10
Contractors for Works - - - - -	166,557	8	9
	472,991	3	1
Investments in 3 per Cents. - - - - -	10,000	-	-
	482,991	3	1

The Funds received were—

	£.	s.	d.
Exchequer Bills from Her Majesty's Treasury and Coal Duties - - - - -	670,747	6	5
Interest on Exchequer Bills and Stock } (389,391 l. 11 s. 11 d.) - - - - -	1,890	18	5
Sale of 3 per Cents. - - - - -	37,888	1	8
	710,526	6	6
Rents—			
Houses, &c., on Northern Embankment - - - - -	529	-	2
Ditto in new Street - - - - -	473	15	8
	1,002	15	10
Return of price of property by Court of Chancery -	525	-	-
Interest on money deposited with Bank of England -	2,500	-	-
	714,554	2	4
Balance, 25th March, 1865 - - - - -	£.	231,562	19 3

As the funds for the Embankments and new Street have not been separated, and are derived from the same sources, the above Abstract includes all.

	£.	s.	d.
For the Northern Embankment, the payments amount to - - - - -	334,991	3	1
For Mansion House Street, about - - - - -	130,000	-	-
For the Southern Embankment - - - - -	8,000	-	-
£.	472,991	3	1

By the Metropolitan District Railway Act of 1864, the Company under that Act became bound to pay to the Board a minimum sum of 200,000 l., in respect of the right given by that Act to carry the railway through and under the land acquired and made for the Thames Embankment and new Street, and also such further sums as may be settled by arbitration for land required for stations on the Embankment.

Southwark Street.

	£.	s.	d.
The properties and interests purchased for the formation of this Street, in 5½ years from 1858 to 1864, cost - - - - -	476,164	8	2
The attendant expenses were—	£.	s.	d.
Professional and law charges - - - - -	27,385	18	1
Works for subway, sewer, paving, &c. - - - - -	58,836	12	3
Sundry office expenses and wages - - - - -	2,355	2	-
Incidentals - - - - -	650	12	8
Interest paid on temporary loans - - - - -	341	19	2
Establishment charges - - - - -	12,966	5	9
Transfer to Covent Garden-street account - - - - -	3,500	-	-
	106,036	9	11
The funds received were—			
Proportion of loan from Bank of England - - - - -	310,000	-	-
Transfer from Covent Garden-street account - - - - -	60,000	-	-
Contributions provided by Statutes - - - - -	92,667	8	4
Old materials sold - - - - -	10,985	14	6
Rents and property sold - - - - -	53,337	8	-
Interest on balances, &c. - - - - -	17,096	9	9
Property re-sold to railway companies whose works cross the street - - - - -	45,304	14	8
Hoarding deposit, paving, relaying, &c. - - - - -	48	7	3
Land tax - - - - -	8	11	4
Lease expenses, recovered in 1861-62 - - - - -	23	5	-
Loan repaid from Covent Garden account, and interest - - - - -	3,729	15	5
	593,196	14	3
Balance, 25th March 1865 - - - - - £.	10,995	16	2

The surplus land adjoining the street was plotted into 206 building sites, of which 89 are let to 21 tenants at annual rents for 80 years, and five others under leases for various periods. The rental, including certain undemolished warehouses, amounts to 4,934 *l.* per annum; about one half, or the second portion of which begins to be payable in 1866.

Provision has been made in the rating accounts of the Board for the repayment of the money borrowed; and the first instalment is repayable on 1st September 1865.

Garrick (late King) Street, Covent Garden.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
The properties and interests purchased for the formation of this street in 5½ years, from 1858 to 1864, cost - - - - -	-	-	-	102,881	-	8
The attendant expenses were—						
Professional and law charges - - - - -	6,040	15	6			
Land tax redeemed - - - - -	322	14	2			
Works for subway, sewer, paving, &c. - - - - -	6,077	16	6			
Incidentals - - - - -	190	1	1			
Sundry office expenses - - - - -	5,554	10	11			
Transfers to Southwark-street account - - - - -	60,000	-	-			
Repayment of loan in 1861-62, and interest - - - - -	3,729	15	5			
				81,915	13	7
				184,796	14	3
The funds received were—						
Loans - - - - -	90,000	-	-			
Transfer from Southwark-street account, 1861 - - - - -	3,500	-	-			
Contribution by the Duke of Bedford - - - - -	15,000	-	-			
Her Majesty's Treasury on account of balance of cost of improvement - - - - -	63,352	6	2			
Old materials sold - - - - -	2,436	18	2			
Rents - - - - -	8,060	18	8			
Interest on cash balances - - - - -	5,734	11	7			
Refund of expenses of leases of purchased property - - - - -	33	12	-			
				188,124	6	7
Balance, 25th March 1865 - - - - - £.				3,327	12	4

By the Statute of 1857, the balance of the London Bridge Approaches Fund, arising from coal duties, is made chargeable for the expenses of this street. The Treasury have paid a sum on account, as the final balance will not be ascertained for a considerable time.

All the building sites but one are now let; 30 of them are let at annual rents for 80 years, amounting to 2,255 *l.*, and one for 50 years at 230 *l.* Some land was also sold to the Duke of Bedford for the improvement of Hart-street, at its junction with the new street, and which has been effected. Certain other properties purchased by the Board are not demolished.

Burdett Road.

The property and interests purchased for the formation of this approach to Victoria Park in four years, cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£.	s.	d.
								30,489	3	2
The attendant expenses were—								£.	s.	d.
Professional and law charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,978	19	10
Works for bridge, &c., over Limehouse Cut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,352	13	9
Cost of Paving works executed by vestry of Mile End Old Town	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,233	-	-
Sundry office expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	283	17	3
Incidentals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	5	10
Transfer to Sinking Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-
								17,928	16	8
								48,417	19	10
The funds received were—										
Loan from Clergy Mutual Assurance Society	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,000	-	-
Contribution by vestry of Mile End Old Town	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-
Old materials sold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,466	2	6
Rents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	16	10
Interest on balances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,732	18	7
Re-transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-
Temporary advance from general account	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
								48,549	17	11
Balance, 25th March 1865	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£.	131	18 1

Agreements for leases of 24 building sites, for a term of 80 years, have been accepted. The rents amount to 120 *l.* 12 *s.*, mostly commencing to be payable in 1866.

Whitechapel Improvement (New Street)—Middle Row, Holborn (Removal).

On the 7th of April 1865, the Board obtained an Act to effect these improvements, and which confers the usual powers.

A spacious and direct communication will thus be opened between High-street, Whitechapel, and its junction with Leman-street, and Commercial-road East, at its junction with Church-lane. Holborn also will be rendered available to the fullest extent for the increasing traffic, by the removal of Middle-row. Some years ago the Board endeavoured to effect the latter improvement under their general powers to widen and improve streets by consent or agreement, but legal obstacles prevented the completion of the proposed arrangements, without further legislative authority.

Widening of Park-lane, Piccadilly.

The end of Park-lane, towards Piccadilly, having been long considered to be insufficient for the increasing traffic between the localities lying to the south and north of Hyde-park, the Board deemed it expedient to direct a survey to be made in 1864, and a Bill to be prepared and brought before Parliament in the Session of 1865, for the purpose of making an opening from Hamilton-place into Park-lane, so as to give two approaches to the latter from Piccadilly. But on the matter being investigated by a Committee of the House of Commons, they did not find the evidence sufficient to sustain the proposed measure as one adequate to the public requirements, and they rejected the Bill, in order that the plans might be reconsidered.

New Street from Oxford-street to Charing Cross.

By the North Western and Charing Cross Railway Act of 1864, the Company, under the Act, were empowered to make certain new streets in conjunction with the railway from Oxford-street to Charing Cross, and of the width of 60 feet, so as to open up a thoroughfare in continuation of Tottenham Court-road. Such works to be subject to the approval of the Board.

New Parks.

Finsbury Park, containing 120 acres in the parish of Islington, is situated north of the Seven Sisters-road, at Holloway, and east of the Great Northern Railway, and bounded on the east by the Green-lanes.

By a Railway project brought before Parliament during the last Session, it was proposed to sever a considerable portion of the land bought for the park, but on the Bill being opposed, and the injury being explained to the Committee, the line was altered so as to avoid the park.

The expenses incurred under the Statute, and funds raised, have been as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Parliamentary expenses in 1857-8 - - - - -	975	3	1
Purchase of property - - - - -	53,152	-	-
Professional charges since - - - - -	1,981	8	5
Incidental expenses - - - - -	378	-	1
Interest on temporary loan - - - - -	10	2	10
Repayments to general account of Board - - - - -	1,500	-	-
	£.	57,996	14 5
The funds received were—			
Advances from general account - - - - -	1,500	-	-
Loan, from February 1864, at 4½ per cent., repay- able in 30 years - - - - -	50,000	-	-
General account, temporary advance - - - - -	5,000	-	-
Interest - - - - -	1,901	12	10
		58,401	12 10
Balance, 25th March 1865 - - - - -	£.	404	18 5

Another Statute has been obtained by the Board, on the 28th April 1864, for the formation of a public park for the southern districts of the metropolis, to be called Southwark Park. It contains the usual powers to lay out, plant and regulate the park, and sell surplus lands on building leases.

The land for the park is in the parish of Rotherhithe, and will contain 60 acres, including about 16 to be laid out for building purposes.

Railway and other Bills in Parliament.

The Railway and other Bills of a local nature, affecting the metropolis, brought before Parliament, during the Session of 1865, were referred to this Department by the Board for examination in regard to interference with the lines of frontage of buildings in streets, and also the widths and gradients of streets, both in streets proposed to be formed by Railway Companies and other bodies under Parliamentary authority, and also by constructions over or under the streets. After a careful examination of all the Bills and plans, a report on the matters requiring attention was submitted to the committee of the Board on the Bills; and, by petition and otherwise, the public interests were protected so far as was practicable.

In order more effectually to carry out these views, a Bill was proposed by Government as a General Railway Clauses Bill, which was some time before the House of Commons, but ultimately withdrawn, under the pressure of business towards the close of the Session. By this measure, promoters of undertakings applying to Parliament would be required to obtain the sanction of the Metropolitan Board of Works to those portions of their plans which might affect the thoroughfares of the metropolis, or prejudicially occupy or interfere with open spaces in crowded neighbourhoods.

Local Improvements.

The contributions by the Board in aid of Metropolitan Local Improvements during eight years, have amounted to 34,921 l. 14 s. or about one-third of the cost, exclusive of legal and other expenses. These grants are made mostly for the widening of thoroughfares of general traffic, by setting back the fronts of buildings on the occurrence of the rebuilding of premises. During the past year the following have been approved:—

Whole Cost.		Contribution.	
£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
2,790	- -	Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, City - - - - -	930 - -
1,000	- -	St. Mary-at-Hill, City - - - - -	333 6 8
175	- -	Mill-street, Bermondsey - - - - -	58 6 8
20	- -	Barge House-street, Broadway, St. Saviour's - - - - -	20 - -
1,000	- -	Old King's Head, Islington - - - - -	500 - -
6,060	- -	Newgate-street, Nos. 71 and 72, City - - - - -	3,030 - -
1,000	- -	Leadenhall-street and St. Mary-Axe, City - - - - -	500 - -
200	- -	No. 29, Queen's-road West, Chelsea - - - - -	100 - -
1,233	- -	High-street, Wapping, Nos. 98, 99, 100 - - - - -	618 10 -
1,046	17 3	Plough Bridge, Rotherhithe - - - - -	348 19 1
868	- -	Thomas-street, Woolwich - - - - -	434 - -
200	- -	Hartshorn-court, St. Luke - - - - -	200 - -
1,000	- -	City Garden Row - - - - -	500 - -
£. 16,592	17 3	£.	7,571 2 5

When the works are completed a survey is made; and, if found to be carried out according to the plan submitted, the Board's contribution is paid to the Local authorities, on the certificate of the architect of the Board.

Public Gardens in Towns Protection Act (1863).

This Statute was passed on 4th May 1863. In that year an inspection was made of all the inclosed public gardens in the metropolis, and a report was printed, showing that there were upwards of 180 public gardens and squares, and comparatively few in a neglected state. They are mostly regulated under the 239th section of the Metropolis Management Act of 1855, or by private Statutes. The only garden, inclosed and public, and neglected or not kept in proper order, according to the provisions of the Statute, and regarding which the law should be enforced, has been Leicester-square. On the 4th of January 1865, the Board ordered a notice to be affixed in the square, and the broken railings were temporarily repaired. Shortly afterwards, notice of trespass was served on the Board by a freeholder, and an action is now pending, which will not be heard until November. A vesting order, in pursuance of the statute, has been prepared, to be used at the end of six months from the date of the notice of taking charge by the Board, but it has been deemed expedient to postpone its completion for six months, as provided by the Statute.

The larger question, as to the protection of commons and open spaces in and near the Metropolis, was referred to a Select Committee of the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. Doulton, early in the last Session; and an elaborate report has been presented, recommending legislation on various points, in order to secure to the public the means of healthful recreation on the open spaces within 15 miles from the centre of the Metropolis.

Safe keeping of Petroleum Act (1862).

A renewed license is the only one applied for under this Statute during the year.

It is, nevertheless, apparent from the statistics of trade, that large quantities of petroleum and its products are continually in transit or storage, and regardless of those conditions and precautions which the Board have endeavoured to enforce. The legislature has deemed such a law to be necessary for the protection of the public, but the mode provided is not effective, as it can only be enforced by the informer, who has no inducement to act, where chemical evidence and tests may be required.

Lines of Frontage in Streets.

The consent of the Board, required by the 75th Section of the Metropolis Management Act of 1862, to be obtained by persons desirous of erecting buildings or structures beyond the general line of buildings in any street, place or row of houses within 50 feet of the highway, has been applied for in 350 cases, of which 232 were granted, and 118 refused.

The consent of the Board is also required under the Building Act, for the construction of porticoes, verandahs and balconies. There were 104 of these applied for; 95 being granted, and nine refused.

The usual mode of proceeding in these cases insures a fair consideration of the circumstances of each application and locality. A plan is deposited in duplicate, with a statement in writing of the grounds of the application. A copy is immediately sent to the vestry or district Board of the locality to which the case relates, and a notice is also sent to the member representing the locality. After fourteen days a report is made to the Board, stating all the facts as verified or ascertained by the surveyor who visits the site, and has, during the interval, communicated with the two nearest neighbours on each side of the premises referred to in the application. In each case, the report contains such recommendations as may seem to be required, either for the public or private protection, and is usually either adopted or modified, or referred to a committee for consideration, as the Board may determine. In all cases, where attempts are made to break a general line of frontage of buildings by the erection of some shop or other addition to premises occupying a central position in a block of houses, and where the objections of adjoining owners are well founded, or the appearance of the street would be prejudicially affected, the Board are careful to refuse such applications.

Formation of New Streets.

Under the bye-laws relative to the formation of new streets, and the 98th, 99th, and 112th sections of the Amending Act of 1862, the Board have to regulate the widths of roads, passages, and ways, so as to secure 40 feet of width for streets laid out for carriage traffic, and 20 feet for footways. During the year 196 applications were received, of which 154 were granted, and 42 refused.

Besides regulating the widths of streets, the bye-laws contain provisions affecting the formation of the roadway and footway, and which practically have to be enforced by the local authorities, when roads are to be made up for the use of the public.

On this subject a circular was addressed to vestries and district Boards, stating the respective powers of the Board and of the local authorities, and requesting their co-operation in enforcing the provisions of the Statute. It was also considered a convenient rule that whenever houses were finished in any street, and were ready to be occupied

occupied by inhabitants, it would be proper for their protection as well as that of the general public that the street should at once be rendered available for its purpose, and not be left, as is often the case, in a condition injurious to the people residing in the houses and neighbourhood.

It may be noticed that the streets of the Metropolis already cost upwards of half a million for repairs, and this sum is nearly half of the whole direct local taxation of the Metropolis.

Fire Brigade Act.

As this important Statute has now become law, and by it the power to provide an efficient establishment for the protection of life and property in the Metropolis is vested in the Board, it may be useful to state that the daily reports have been received and filed in the Building Act Department upwards of 20 years, and so far as the structures of buildings were affected by fires, communications thereon were made to the District Surveyors under the Building Act.

In January last, an Abstract of the Annual Report of the Superintendent of the London Fire Engine Establishment was presented by me to the Board to the following effect:—

“During the year 1864 the actual fires in the Metropolis were 1,487, or 83 more than in 1863. Only slight damage resulted from 1,085, and in 402 cases the destruction was total or serious. No record is kept for trifling damages by fires, nor ordinary calls for chimneys, which, together, amount to about 10,000.

“Communication by telegraph is now made with the principal docks and warehouse establishments, and is extending, with great advantages, to the general security. The compass is also rendered available on the observatories at stations, to ascertain, by means of cross bearings on a map, the exact situation of a fire. The police also greatly aid the transmission of correct information.

“The land steam fire engines are now so perfect and efficient, as to supersede, to a large extent, the old hand engines for long distances, the latter being usually kept available for near fires. All the engines and apparatus belonging to the establishment are in thoroughly good working order, and the conduct of the Brigade has given great satisfaction to the public during a period of many years, and of unprecedented severe and trying labour, the average of calls for duty having been about once in every five hours.

“Some valuable remarks are appended to the last report, relative to the Building Act and the construction of buildings, which I suggest might be referred to that Committee.

“Among the causes of fires, the following relate to building matters, and to many of these the attention of District Surveyors has been requested.

Copper flues and defects in flues, or stopped up and foul	
flues, &c.	97
Flues adjoining, and defective and foul	18
Furnace flues	17
Hearth defects	11
Pipe defects, and pipe stoves	11
Stoves	44

“The daily and hourly summary of fires indicates a rapid increase, from an average of 36 for the year, during the 13 hours from 5 a.m. to 5 p.m., inclusive, to 81 for the year during the sixth hour, p.m., which gradually increases to 123 for the year in the 11th hour, p.m.; after that, there is a decrease to 61 for the year, in the fourth hour, a.m., the average from 6 p.m. to 4 a.m., or eleven hours, being 92 for the year.

“The least number of fires occurs in February (98), and the most (142) are in August, the average being 124. The relative numbers for the quarters of the year, are 331, 372, 413, and 371; the highest, including July, August, and September, when household fires are the least in use.”

Naming Streets and Re-numbering Houses.

The alteration of the names of streets where inconvenience arises from subsidiary names being too numerous in thoroughfares, or similar names repeated, and also the giving of names to new streets, and the regulation of the numbering of houses in streets, continue to make a steady progress under the direction of the Board, as provided by the 87th section of the Metropolis Management Act of 1862. Orders for these purposes have been transmitted to Vestries and District Boards in terms of the Statute as to 117 streets during the year; 333 subsidiary names are thereby abolished, and 9,741 numbers of houses regulated.

By returns recently made to the Board and published, it is shown that in nine years—

397 streets have been considered, as to names and numbers.
1,676 subsidiary names abolished.
627 new streets named.
36,630 houses re-numbered.

Thus the convenience of the public is largely promoted for commercial, social, sanitary, medical, and other purposes, where time and precision of reference are of importance.

The steps requisite in effecting such improvements, necessarily occupy much time. A preliminary inspection is first made, to ascertain to what extent the names of streets and numbering of houses requires adjustment. If the complaint or application is well founded, the matter is referred to a Committee, and, in the meantime, a sketch plan is prepared for future reference, and on which to adjust the numbers of houses and names of streets. The Committee report thereon, and an order is made by the Board. On receipt of a sealed copy, the local authority proceeds to serve notices according to the Statute on the occupiers of houses to comply with the order within seven days. A return of the names of persons so served with notice completes the process, and forms the materials of a record.

The speedy abolition of subsidiary names in the leading thoroughfares of the metropolis is now a matter of more than ordinary importance, as the revision of the skeleton maps of the metropolis, published in 1850, is in progress, and many have been filled in. The survey of the county of Middlesex, outside the limits included in the published skeleton Plans, is now finished, and many of the Plans on the 25-inch scale published. The surveys of Surrey and Kent are also proceeding. As soon as the decisions of the Board, abolishing subsidiary names, can be communicated to the officers of the topographical survey, such names will be omitted from the engraved plates.

Building Acts of 1855, 1860, and 1861.

Only one vacancy has occurred during the year among the 55 district surveyors, who supervise building operations under the control of the Board within the metropolis. The Board appointed a new officer for the district without alteration of the limits of the district.

The business of district surveyors is shown by an abstract of the Monthly Returns, made under the statute by each surveyor. This account is published yearly for the information of the Board, and gives details of fees received in each district, under the following heads:—

WORKS.	Building Operations.	Fees.		
		£.	s.	d.
New Buildings in 1864, in respect of which fees have been received - - - - -	6,404	12,754	7	9
Additions, alterations, and other works, in respect of which fees have been received - - - - -	4,996	5,929	8	7
Arrears of former years received:				
New Buildings - - - - -	5,142	10,241	17	-
Additions, alterations, &c. - - - - -	2,442	2,877	11	10
TOTAL Works and Fees thereon during the year ending 31st December 1864 - - - - -	18,984	31,803	5	2

During the year the sum of 1,104*l.* was abated or lost through bankruptcy, and the office expenses paid by district surveyors amounted to 6,135*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*

In 24 districts the gross fees varied from 63*l.* to 396*l.*; four being under 200*l.* each, 11 under 300*l.* each, and nine under 400*l.* each. In 31 districts the incomes vary from 401*l.* to 1,912*l.*

Certain sections of the Building Act, 1844, were left unrepealed by the Act of 1855, relative to dangerous and noxious businesses carried on within 50 feet from other buildings, and 40 feet from public roads or grounds belonging to other owners. By those provisions the rights of persons who had businesses established within the prohibited distances, were saved for 20 years in regard to dangerous businesses, and for 30 years in regard to noxious businesses. On the 9th of August 1864, the first period expired, and those rights ceased. It then became unlawful for any person to carry on any dangerous business within the prescribed distances; and the Board deemed it useful, by circular, to draw the attention of district surveyors and other local officers to the subject. The businesses enumerated in the statute are:—"The manufacture of gunpowder, or of detonating powder, or of matches, ignitable by friction or otherwise, or other substances liable to sudden explosion, inflammation or ignition, or of vitriol, or of turpentine, or of naphtha, or of varnish, or of fireworks, or of painted table covers, and any other manufacture dangerous on account of the liability of the materials or substances employed therein to cause sudden fire or explosion." The statute also prohibits persons from establishing or newly carrying on, after 1844, any such business within the prohibited distances.

In consequence of these proceedings some businesses have been discontinued, or brought within the limits. Floor cloth manufacture has also been shown to be conducted so as not to come within the designation of dangerous businesses.

It appears from the reports of the Inspectors of Factories that the manufacture of lucifer matches is chiefly carried on in the metropolis; and Mr. Redgrave, in his report, states that

that in the principal factories the shops are large and fairly ventilated, and other expedients for health and safety willingly adopted. In the smaller establishments he cannot hope for improvement, and removal to other premises is all that can be done, even in the interests of the people employed themselves. Quoting, with approval, the enactment above referred to, he remarks that "it will be the means of improving the condition of the lucifer match makers, for the worst class of premises will be closed, and new ones can only be established in localities in which there will be space for the erection of roomy premises, and for a more free circulation of air."

District surveyors, when employed to superintend works on their own private account in their districts, must obtain from the Board the appointment of a special surveyor under section 37 of the Building Act, to supervise the works. During the year 36 such surveyors were appointed.

Certain works of a special nature, which builders and others may be desirous of erecting, and to which the rules of the Act may be considered inapplicable in regard to materials and construction, require the sanction of the Board under section 56 of the Building Act. Of such applications the following were received:—

For iron buildings, for temporary and other purposes, 67; of which 61 granted and six refused.

For furnace chimney shafts for breweries, distilleries, and other manufacturing and trade purposes, 107 received; of which 106 granted and one refused.

For open sheds, wooden buildings, and drying sheds requiring large openings, 61 received; of which 43 granted and 18 refused.

The approval of the materials of overhanging eaves to dwelling houses, and other roof constructions, was granted in 44 cases.

The increasing progress of the requirements of the public in regard to these matters may be seen from the following abstract of cases for the past nine years; and on all these matters reports are presented to and considered by the Board, embodying the facts and the views of owners as well as the interests of the public:—

WORKS.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	TOTALS.	
										Ap- proved.	Refused.
Shed buildings and wooden buildings:											
Granted - - - -	53	77	87	82	76	156	96	37	43	707	-
Refused - - - -	18	10	18	15	15	17	39	15	18	-	165
Iron buildings:											
Granted - - - -	18	19	14	11	16	19	32	98	61	288	-
Refused - - - -	6	5	3	1	3	1	7	18	6	-	50
Furnace chimney shafts:											
Granted - - - -	87	68	97	83	79	86	94	121	106	821	-
Refused - - - -	10	5	-	4	4	3	1	3	1	-	31
Materials of eaves:											
Granted - - - -	22	27	41	32	27	44	29	56	44	322	-
Refused - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Materials of inclosures:											
Granted - - - -	-	-	-	4	9	7	4	-	-	24	-
Refused - - - -	-	-	-	-	4	4	2	-	-	-	10
Appointment of fees for special services:											
Granted - - - -	14	27	24	26	21	26	3	6	13	160	-
Refused - - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4
Appointment of special surveyors - - - -	46	49	31	28	23	25	27	37	36	302	-
Approval of formation of new streets:											
Granted - - - -	9	40	53	59	51	95	117	210	154	788	-
Refused - - - -	2	12	5	8	9	18	18	71	42	-	185
General lines of frontage buildings:											
Granted - - - -	178	134	154	106	133	136	200	348	232	1,621	-
Refused - - - -	99	62	45	73	72	75	97	146	118	-	787
Projections for porches, porticoes, balconies, verandahs, &c.:											
Granted - - - -	52	50	50	43	49	72	77	111	95	608	-
Refused - - - -	13	5	6	6	11	15	8	14	9	-	87
TOTALS - -	629	599	628	581	602	799	854	1,291	978	5,641	1,520

Besides naming of streets and re-numbering houses before stated.

Under the 2d part of the Building Act the Board have appointed fees for special services in surveying dangerous structures, and other proceedings in relation to such buildings, on 270 accounts forwarded by the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police, and on 13 accounts by the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London.

(signed) *George Vulliamy,*
Superintending Architect.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

R E P O R T
OF THE
METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS
FOR THE
YEAR 1864-5.

(Presented pursuant to Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 120, s. 200.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
12 February 1866.*

[*Price 10d.*]

18.

Under 12 oz.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

ACCOUNT in ABSTRACT, showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE, under the several Distinct Heads, from the 26th March 1864 to the 25th March 1865, with the Statement of the Allowance of the Auditor; also, a SUMMARY STATEMENT of all CONTRACTS entered into during such Period, and of the Moneys owing to, and Debts and Liabilities owing by, the Board, on the 25th March 1865.

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(Presented pursuant to Acts 18 & 19 Vict. c. 120; 20 & 21 Vict. c. 115 and 150; 21 & 22 Vict. c. 38 and 104; and 25 & 26 Vict. c. 93.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
12 February 1866.

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Given under my hand this 31st day of May, in the year of our Lord 1865.

(signed) *William Andoe.*

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE ACCOUNTS, FROM 26th MARCH 1864
TO 25th MARCH 1865.

Dr.

Cr.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.			
To BALANCE in hand on 26th March 1864	-	-	-	25,082	1	9										
TO RECEIPTS:							BY PAYMENTS:									
Sewerage and Drainage	247,647	7	9				Sewerage and Drainage	249,363	13	10						
Metropolis Improvements	41,224	18	6				Metropolis Improvements	33,811	2	5						
General Purposes	-	121,824	3	5			General Purposes	-	120,320	9	2					
Fees under Gas Acts	-	2,516	11	-			Expenses under Gas Acts	2,785	-	11						
				413,213	-	8					400,280	6	4			
							By BALANCE in hand on 25th March 1865							32,014	16	1
	£.			438,295	2	5		£.			438,295	2	5			

Audited this 31st day of May 1865.

(signed) *Wm. Andoe, Auditor.*

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

ACCOUNT IN ABSTRACT OF THE RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE, FROM 26TH MARCH 1864 TO 25TH MARCH 1865.

No.	PARISHES, DISTRICTS, AND PARTS.	CASH BALANCES, 26th March 1864.		RECEIPTS.					PAYMENTS.					CASH BALANCES, 25th March 1865.	
		IN DEBT.	IN CREDIT.	SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.	METROPOLIS IMPROVEMENTS.	GENERAL PURPOSES.	UNDER SALE OF GAS ACTS.	TOTAL.	SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.	METROPOLIS IMPROVEMENTS.	GENERAL PURPOSES.	UNDER SALE OF GAS ACTS.	TOTAL.	IN DEBT.	IN CREDIT.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	City of London - - -	386 19 8	-	3,794 5 9	5,349 11 7	10,101 19 7	-	19,245 16 11	3,670 4 10	2,747 5 9	11,572 18 9	-	17,990 9 4	-	808 7 11
2	St. Marylebone - - -	-	753 10 6	5,854 6 1	3,917 9 8	8,450 8 11	258 5 11	18,480 10 7	4,375 - 5	2,011 16 8	9,820 10 1	242 18 9	16,450 5 11	-	2,783 15 2
3	St. Pancras - - -	-	863 8 1	5,292 6 4	3,210 18 7	6,807 10 9	211 14 3	15,522 9 11	4,644 12 3	1,648 19 6	7,684 6 8	190 2 5	14,187 - 10	-	2,198 17 2
4	Lambeth - - -	-	567 12 10	30,051 6 8	2,554 13 2	5,340 11 9	168 8 10	38,115 - 5	9,170 18 2	1,311 18 11	6,045 14 8	158 8 5	36,687 - 2	-	1,995 13 1
5	St. George, Hanover-square - - -	-	2,515 16 7	2,953 5 2	-	4,800 15 3	63 6 -	17,817 6 5	3,572 9 11	1,943 12 3	9,539 9 11	234 14 -	15,290 6 1	-	5,042 16 11
6	Islington, St. Mary - - -	-	463 6 4	1,598 17 8	2,200 - 5	4,614 15 11	145 1 2	8,558 15 2	1,538 5 4	1,129 16 5	5,222 2 10	136 8 7	8,026 13 2	-	995 8 4
7	Shoreditch, St. Leonard - - -	-	169 11 4	778 2 8	1,065 17 4	2,277 14 8	70 5 7	4,192 - 3	747 17 7	547 7 7	2,572 4 -	66 11 5	3,933 11 1	-	428 - 6
8	Paddington - - -	-	3,289 18 7	6,691 1 10	-	8,149 14 -	35 6 3	14,876 2 1	8,913 5 10	1,084 4 -	5,022 10 9	130 18 5	15,150 19 -	-	3,015 1 8
9	St. Matthew, Bethnal Green - - -	-	315 6 4	3,418 1 11	522 12 9	1,096 18 8	34 9 2	5,072 2 6	2,829 16 9	268 8 -	1,241 4 5	32 8 3	4,371 17 5	-	1,015 11 5
10	St. Mary, Newington (Surrey) - - -	-	853 4 1	11,640 5 3	962 10 1	2,017 14 6	63 9 3	14,683 19 1	1,286 7 5	494 5 11	2,283 8 6	59 13 9	14,123 15 7	-	1,413 7 7
11	Camberwell - - -	-	177 11 7	10,087 14 8	1,002 12 3	2,114 10 6	66 2 2	13,270 19 7	5,229 7 4	514 17 11	2,391 7 3	62 3 6	18,197 16 -	4,749 4 10	-
12	St. James, Westminster - - -	-	462 13 1	1,598 5 5	1,720 10 2	3,701 4 3	114 2 -	6,944 - 1 10	1,331 4 2	888 14 1	4,179 6 4	107 6 4	6,506 10 11	-	900 4 -
13	St. James and St. John, Clerkenwell - - -	-	-	648 13 -	887 16 1	1,903 3 3	58 10 9	3,498 3 1	623 6 4	455 18 7	2,148 0 3	55 1 1	3,282 15 3	-	367 8 -
14	Chelsea - - -	-	1,833 1 8	3,095 8 5	-	3,653 3 9	15 14 3	6,764 6 5	4,170 8 11	482 9 1	2,261 15 8	58 5 2	6,972 18 10	-	1,624 9 3
15	Kensington, St. Mary Abbots - - -	-	2,049 - -	4,419 4 9	1,283 - 9	2,678 1 7	84 11 11	8,464 19 -	3,736 16 8	658 18 2	3,032 4 1	79 11 4	7,507 10 3	-	3,006 8 9
16	St. Luke, Middlesex - - -	-	120 9 3	502 8 -	688 - 11	1,471 6 5	45 7 4	2,707 2 8	482 16 10	353 6 11	1,661 8 7	42 13 4	2,540 5 8	-	287 6 3
17	St. George - the - Martyr, Southwark - - -	-	620 10 5	7,603 13 2	585 10 6	1,237 - 2	38 12 1	9,464 15 11	7,373 10 2	300 13 11	1,398 13 11	36 6 2	9,109 4 2	-	976 2 2
18	Bermondsey - - -	-	729 5 1	8,011 4 10	601 11 4	1,274 13 7	39 13 4	9,927 3 1	7,776 - 2	308 18 8	1,440 16 3	37 6 1	9,563 1 2	-	1,093 7 -
19	St. George-in-the-East - - -	-	932 6 2	3,915 - 8	683 13 10	1,465 18 11	45 1 7	6,139 15 -	3,274 14 -	351 2 3	1,654 17 1	42 8 -	5,323 1 4	-	1,748 19 10
20	St. Martin-in-the-Fields - - -	-	777 5 -	743 8 -	1,037 10 8	2,222 12 -	68 8 2	4,071 18 10	717 18 3	532 16 7	2,509 5 5	64 6 10	3,824 7 1	-	1,024 16 9
21	Hamlet of Mile-End Old Town - - -	-	411 2 7	4,846 4 3	651 4 11	1,388 3 8	42 18 9	6,928 11 7	4,005 - 8	334 9 -	1,568 1 5	40 7 9	5,947 18 10	-	1,391 15 4
22	Woolwich - - -	313 18 10	-	236 1 9	332 17 4	628 11 7	21 18 11	1,219 9 7	228 7 6	170 18 11	720 1 11	20 12 10	1,140 1 2	234 10 5	-
23	Rotherhithe - - -	-	99 11 1	3,934 5 7	334 17 5	699 15 7	22 1 7	4,991 - 2	3,809 1 -	171 10 6	792 4 4	20 15 4	4,794 - 2	-	296 11 1
24	St. John, Hampstead - - -	-	242 8 3	508 13 -	417 14 3	869 18 9	27 10 10	1,823 16 10	466 10 7	214 10 4	985 4 3	25 18 1	1,692 3 3	-	374 1 10
25	Whitechapel District - - -	-	421 13 8	6,521 9 11	1,016 5 9	2,171 13 -	67 - 3	9,776 8 11	5,406 4 3	521 18 5	2,452 7 11	63 - 6	8,443 11 1	-	1,754 11 6
26	Westminster District - - -	-	633 - 3	3,493 5 11	-	4,282 1 2	18 8 3	7,793 15 4	4,478 3 7	565 7 1	2,651 11 6	68 5 4	7,763 7 6	-	663 8 1
27	Greenwich District - - -	-	225 17 3	21,063 7 3	1,043 18 4	2,223 5 3	68 16 7	24,399 7 5	18,819 19 6	536 2 2	2,511 12 4	64 14 9	21,932 8 9	-	2,692 15 11
28	Wandsworth District - - -	-	567 12 9	12,531 9 8	1,449 7 5	3,051 19 -	95 11 2	17,128 7 3	12,377 15 5	744 6 7	3,452 14 11	89 17 7	16,664 14 6	-	1,031 5 6
29	Hackney District - - -	-	1,482 11 8	6,539 11 9	1,180 16 9	2,502 7 6	77 17 2	10,300 13 2	5,449 8 10	606 8 5	2,828 9 11	73 4 7	8,957 11 9	-	2,825 13 1
30	St. Giles District - - -	-	542 15 2	1,526 7 8	1,049 10 5	2,258 3 3	69 4 -	4,903 5 4	1,353 4 8	538 19 8	2,548 4 -	65 1 8	4,505 10 -	-	940 10 6
31	Holborn District - - -	-	160 14 9	1,332 18 4	688 7 4	1,490 16 7	45 7 9	3,557 10 -	1,156 11 2	353 10 3	1,681 2 3	42 13 9	3,233 17 5	-	484 7 4
32	Strand District - - -	-	961 19 -	850 13 9	1,076 3 11	2,304 11 11	70 19 3	4,302 8 10	808 17 7	552 13 8	2,601 18 5	66 14 9	4,030 4 5	-	1,234 3 5
33	Fulham District - - -	263 18 7	-	17,489 1 5	-	2,587 - 11	8 19 3	20,085 1 7	5,363 - 4	275 8 2	1,445 10 2	33 5 2	17,117 3 10	-	2,703 19 2
34	Limchouse District - - -	-	648 6 9	4,152 12 4	712 10 1	1,519 16 8	46 19 7	6,431 18 8	3,446 3 5	365 18 2	1,716 12 11	44 3 8	5,572 18 2	-	1,507 7 3
35	Poplar District - - -	-	197 9 7	1,264 18 -	1,092 17 5	2,293 13 1	72 1 2	4,723 9 8	1,146 18 6	561 4 10	2,595 7 -	67 15 5	4,371 5 9	-	549 13 6
36	St. Saviour's District - - -	-	846 7 11	9,761 9 4	657 14 3	1,411 12 5	43 7 4	11,874 3 4	9,455 8 2	337 15 5	1,593 6 11	40 15 9	11,427 6 3	-	1,293 5 -
37	Plumstead District - - -	-	1,066 9 11	5,219 14 9	570 8 2	1,187 13 5	37 12 3	7,015 8 7	4,289 12 8	292 18 8	1,345 1 10	35 7 6	5,963 - 8	-	2,118 17 10
38	Lewisham District - - -	-	3,100 9 9	18,889 6 4	175 13 1	2,523 9 10	20 19 11	21,614 9 2	10,562 5 6	379 3 4	1,756 5 1	45 15 9	18,743 9 8	-	5,971 9 3
39	St. Olave District - - -	-	532 5 8	5,885 8 4	431 18 7	917 11 2	28 9 8	7,263 7 9	5,706 19 9	221 16 4	1,036 16 11	26 15 8	6,992 8 8	-	803 4 9
40	The Charter House - - -	-	15 9 -	5 14 4	7 16 4	16 16 -	- 10 4	30 17 -	5 9 8	4 - 3	18 19 2	- 9 8	28 18 9	-	17 7 3
41	Gray's Inn - - -	-	140 17 8	106 7 10	50 16 8	110 4 3	3 7 -	270 15 9	91 16 6	26 2 1	124 6 3	3 3 1	245 7 11	-	166 5 6
42	The Close of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
43	Inner Temple - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	Middle Temple - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	Lincoln's Inn - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	Staple Inn - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47	Furnival's Inn - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PARISHES OR PARTS without the Limits of the Metropolis, as defined by the Act:-															
48	Willesden - - -	-	201 14 5	296 9 9	-	-	-	296 9 9	403 8 5	-	-	-	403 8 5	-	94 15 9
49	Acton - - -	598 7 11	-	1,847 18 10	-	-	-	1,847 18 10	2,258 10 3	-	53 7 10	-	2,311 18 1	1,062 7 2	-
50	Ealing - - -	-	17 5 11	661 12 4	-	-	-	661 12 4	626 1 7	-	-	-	626 1 7	-	52 16 8
51	Extra Parochial - - -	-	15 3 10	165 2 7	-	-	-	165 2 7	235 14 5	-	-	-	235 14 5	55 8 -	-
52	Hornsey - - -	-	79 11 8	-	-	-	-	-	95 5 6	-	-	-	95 5 6	15 13 10	-
53	Chiswick - - -	999 14 8	-	3,035 6 9	-	-	-	3,035 6 9	3,848 12 4	-	48 7 6	-	3,896 19 10	1,861 7 9	-
54	Wimbledon - - -	-	- 16 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 16 7
55	Mitcham - - -	-	12 6 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 6 5
56	Merton - - -	-	- 7 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 7 -
57	Wallington - - -	-	- 3 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 3 -
58	Croydon - - -	5 8 9	-	392 4 1	-	-	-	392 4 1	379 16 -	-	-	-	379 16 -	-	6 19 4
59	Morden - - -	- 3 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,938 9 1	-	-	-	1,938 9 1	-	435 7 10
60	Richmond - - -	8 11 11	-	2,382 8 10	-	-	-	2,382 8 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Improvement Rates, &c. - - -		2,611 2 10	-	180 2 10	-	-	-	180 2 10	9,085 15 8	8,000 - -	-	-	17,685 15 8	2,431 - -	-
Mortgage Debt Sinking Fund - - -		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100 - -	-	100 - -	17,685 15 8	-
Temporary Loan Account - - -		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100 - -	-
		£. 5,188 6 10	30,270 8 7	247,647 7 9	41,224 18 6	121,824 3 5	2,516 11 -	413,213 - 8	9,363 13 10	33,811 2 5	120,320 9 2	2,785 - 11	406,280 6 4	28,195 11 4	60,210 7 5
Deduct in Debt - - -		-	5,188 6 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,195 11 4
GENERAL CASH BALANCE 26 March 1864. } - - £.		-	25,082 1 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,014 16 1

Deduct in Debt - - - £. 28,195 11 4

GENERAL CASH BALANCE, 25th March 1865 - - - £. 32,014 16 1

(GENERAL ACCOUNT.)

ACCOUNT IN ABSTRACT (IN FURTHER DETAIL), SHOWING THE RECEIPT

PARISHES, DISTRICTS, AND PARTS.	BALANCES, 26th March 1864.		RECEIPTS.										Fees under Gas Acts.	TOTAL RECEIPTS.
	In Debt.	In Credit.	SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.			METROPOLIS IMPROVEMENTS.		GENERAL PURPOSES.						
			Assessments, &c.	Contributions, &c.	Loans, &c.	Assessments, &c.	Loans, &c.	Assessments, &c.	Loans, &c.	Miscellaneous.				
CITY OF LONDON	£. s. d. 386 19 8	£. s. d. -	£. s. d. 3,788 2 9	£. s. d. 6 3 -	£. s. d. -	£. s. d. 5,349 11 7	£. s. d. -	£. s. d. 5,131 1 -	£. s. d. 306 2 9	£. s. d. 4,664 15 10	£. s. d. -	£. s. d. -	£. s. d. 19,245 16 11	
ST. MARYLEBONE:														
Whole Parish	-	811 16 1	2,774 - 10	4 10 1	-	3,917 9 8	-	4,810 4 11	224 3 8	3,416 - 4	258 5 11	-	15,404 15 5	
Ranelagh	-	165 7 8	280 16 9	-	141 - 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	421 16 11	
Bayswater Sewer	-	14 6 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Western Division, Westminster Sewers	326 7 5	-	2,252 9 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,252 9 8	
Regent-street, &c.	134 17 2	-	84 14 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84 14 10	
Eastern Division, Westminster Sewers	-	223 - 6	312 13 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	312 13 6	
Holborn	-	- 4 2	1 8 11	-	2 11 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 - 3	
ST. PANCRAS:														
Whole Parish	-	719 1 10	2,273 14 3	3 13 10	-	3,210 18 7	-	3,823 17 8	183 15 -	2,799 18 1	211 14 3	-	12,507 11 8	
Regent-street, &c.	99 7 5	-	- 19 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Eastern Division, Westminster Sewers	-	225 1 2	- 19 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Holborn	-	18 12 6	278 15 -	-	2,735 3 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,013 18 5	
LAMBETH	-	567 12 10	5,017 7 -	78 15 9	24,955 3 11	2,554 13 2	-	2,966 15 -	146 3 11	2,227 12 10	168 8 10	-	38,115 - 5	
ST. GEORGE, HANOVER SQUARE:														
Whole Parish	-	1,444 11 7	412 - -	4 7 -	-	-	-	11,284 - -	216 11 8	3,300 3 7	63 6 -	-	15,280 8 3	
Ranelagh	-	908 - 6	411 4 -	-	328 1 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	739 5 6	
Western Division, Westminster Sewers	-	178 15 2	1,779 19 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,779 19 -	
Regent-street, &c.	15 10 8	-	17 13 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17 13 8	
ISLINGTON, ST. MARY	-	463 6 4	1,596 7 1	2 10 7	-	2,200 - 5	-	2,570 9 11	125 18 -	1,918 8 -	145 1 2	-	8,558 15 2	
SHOREDITCH, ST. LEONARD	-	160 11 4	776 18 2	1 4 6	-	1,065 17 4	-	1,287 6 3	60 19 11	929 8 6	70 5 7	-	4,192 - 3	
PADDINGTON:														
Whole Parish	-	513 9 -	-	2 8 6	-	-	-	-	120 16 4	8,028 17 8	35 6 3	-	8,187 8 9	
Counter's Creek	-	989 16 9	-	-	263 1 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	263 1 5	
Ranelagh	-	1,708 19 7	6,022 10 8	-	403 1 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,425 11 11	
Bayswater Sewer	-	77 13 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ST. MATTHEW, BETHNAL GREEN	-	315 4	606 3 5	- 12 -	2,811 6 6	522 12 9	-	611 5 9	29 18 2	455 14 9	34 9 2	-	5,072 2 6	
ST. MARY, NEWINGTON (SURREY)	-	853 4 1	1,924 19 3	28 15 8	9,686 10 4	962 10 1	-	1,123 6 10	55 1 8	839 6 -	63 9 3	-	14,683 19 1	
CAMBERWELL:														
Whole Parish	-	103 13 7	709 19 4	1 3 1	-	1,002 12 3	-	1,182 17 7	57 7 6	874 5 5	66 2 2	-	3,894 7 4	
Surrey and Kent	-	123 9 11	597 17 4	32 16 8	8,580 11 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,211 5 11	
Ravensbourne	49 11 11	-	-	-	165 6 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	165 6 4	
ST. JAMES, WESTMINSTER:														
Whole Parish	-	340 8 5	1,225 8 1	1 19 9	-	1,730 10 2	-	2,093 3 10	99 - 7	1,508 19 10	114 2 -	-	6,773 4 3	
Western Division, Westminster Sewers	97 7 9	-	169 3 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	169 3 11	
Regent-street, &c.	125 9 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Eastern Division, Westminster Sewers	-	345 1 10	1 13 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 13 8	
ST. JAMES AND ST. JOHN, CLERKENWELL	-	152 - 2	647 12 7	1 - 5	-	887 16 1	-	1,078 4 1	50 16 1	774 3 1	58 10 9	-	3,498 3 1	
CHELSEA:														
Whole Parish	-	185 3 11	-	1 1 7	-	-	-	-	53 15 3	3,599 8 6	15 14 3	-	3,669 19 7	
Counter's Creek	-	926 8 3	-	-	543 6 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	543 6 7	
Ranelagh	-	721 9 6	2,372 2 8	-	178 17 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,551 - 3	
Carried forward	£. 1,235 11 5	13,265 12 11	36,336 16 2	171 2 5	50,794 2 3	23,404 12 1	-	37,962 12 10	1,730 10 6	35,337 2 5	1,304 15 7	-	187,041 14 3	

(GENERAL ACCOUNT.)

AND EXPENDITURE FROM 26TH MARCH 1864 TO 25TH MARCH 1865.

PAYMENTS.										BALANCES, 25TH MARCH 1865.		PARISHES, DISTRICTS, AND PARTS.
SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.			METROPOLIS IMPROVEMENTS.		GENERAL PURPOSES.			Expenses under Gas Acts.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.	In Debt.	In Credit.	
Works, &c.	Loans, &c.	Contingencies.	Works, &c.	Loans, &c.	Establishment.	Loans, &c.	Contingencies.					
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
3,670 4 10	-	-	194 16 9	2,552 9 -	2,795 17 3	-	8,777 1 6	-	17,990 9 4	-	868 7 11	CITY OF LONDON.
2,687 14 2	-	-	142 13 7	1,869 3 1	2,048 19 4	1,058 5 8	6,427 8 7	242 18 9	14,477 3 2	-	1,739 8 4	ST. MARYLEBONE:
-	134 12 3	1 7 -	-	-	13 8 8	-	-	-	149 7 11	-	437 16 8	Whole Parish.
-	1,530 7 -	6 8 -	-	-	201 3 -	-	-	-	10 11 -	-	3 15 8	Ranelagh.
-	-	-	-	-	15 17 2	-	-	-	1,737 18 -	-	188 4 3	Bayswater Sewer.
-	-	1 12 6	-	-	54 19 6	-	-	-	15 17 2	65 19 6	-	Western Division, Westminster Sewers.
-	- 1 -	2 7 6	-	-	- 8 2	-	-	-	56 12 -	-	479 2 -	Regent-street, &c.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 16 8	-	1 7 9	Eastern Division, Westminster Sewers.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Holborn.
2,202 19 1	-	-	116 18 11	1,532 - 7	1,678 2 8	748 - 6	5,268 3 6	199 2 50	11,745 7 8	-	1,481 5 10	ST. PANCRAS:
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99 7 5	-	Whole Parish.
-	2,395 6 11	45 11 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 15 -	-	225 6 -	Regent-street, &c.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,440 18 2	-	591 12 9	Eastern Division, Westminster Sewers.
1,752 14 -	27,418 4 2	-	93 - 10	1,218 18 1	1,335 2 11	519 3 1	4,191 8 8	158 8 59	36,687 - 2	-	1,995 13 1	Holborn.
2,596 11 5	-	-	137 16 10	1,805 15 5	2,187 17 6	946 13 6	6,209 9 6	234 14 -4	14,118 18 2	-	2,606 1 8	ST. GEORGE, HANOVER-SQUARE:
-	171 14 5	1 14 6	-	-	42 5 10	-	-	-	215 14 9	-	1,431 11 3	Whole Parish.
-	795 7 4	7 2 3	-	-	151 18 9	-	-	-	954 8 4	-	1,004 5 10	Ranelagh.
-	-	-	-	-	1 4 10	-	-	-	1 4 10	-	- 18 2	Western Division, Westminster Sewers.
1,509 7 10	-	28 17 6	80 2 6	1,049 13 11	1,149 16 -	462 15 2	3,609 11 8	136 8 7	8,026 13 2	-	995 8 4	Regent-street, &c.
731 5 4	-	16 12 3	38 16 5	508 11 2	557 1 1	266 7 6	1,748 15 5	66 1 11	3,933 11 1	-	428 - 6	ISLINGTON, ST. MARY.
1,448 8 9	-	-	76 17 10	1,007 6 2	1,103 7 5	455 7 -	3,463 16 4	130 18 5	7,686 1 11	-	1,014 15 10	SHOREDITCH, ST. LEONARD.
-	241 10 8	800 18 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,042 9 7	-	210 8 7	PADDINGTON:
-	378 6 10	5,986 17 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,365 4 -	-	1,769 7 6	Whole Parish.
-	-	57 3 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	57 3 6	-	20 9 9	Counter's Creek.
358 11 6	2,462 1 -	9 4 3	19 - 8	249 7 4	273 3 -	110 11 6	857 9 11	32 8 3	4,371 17 5	-	1,015 11 5	Ranelagh.
660 7 2	10,626 - 3	-	35 1 1	459 4 10	503 - 9	201 4 -	1,579 3 9	59 13 9	14,123 15 7	-	1,413 7 7	Bayswater Sewer.
687 17 5	-	-	36 10 4	478 7 7	523 19 11	222 7 7	1,644 19 9	62 3 6	3,656 6 1	-	341 14 10	ST. MATTHEW, BETHNAL GREEN.
-	14,340 15 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,340 15 5	5,005 19 7	-	Whole Parish.
-	200 14 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200 14 6	85 - 1	-	Surrey and Kent.
1,187 5 4	-	-	63 - 6	825 13 7	904 8 5	435 12 11	2,839 5 -	107 6 4	6,362 12 1	-	751 - 7	Ravensbourne.
-	140 9 1	2 4 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	142 13 4	70 17 2	-	ST. JAMES, WESTMINSTER:
-	-	1 5 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 5 6	125 9 5	-	Whole Parish.
609 2 1	-	14 4 3	32 6 8	423 11 11	463 19 10	227 17 -	1,456 12 5	55 1 1	3,282 15 3	-	367 8 -	Western Division, Westminster Sewers.
644 10 7	-	-	34 4 4	448 4 9	490 19 8	229 9 3	1,541 6 9	58 5 2	3,447 - 6	-	408 3 -	Regent-street, &c.
-	562 13 7	439 17 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,002 10 9	-	467 4 1	Eastern Division, Westminster Sewers.
-	167 - 1	2,356 7 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,523 7 7	-	749 2 2	Ranelagh.
20,746 19 6	61,565 4 6	9,791 1 3	1,101 7 3	14,428 7 5	16,497 1 8	5,883 14 8	49,614 12 9	1,543 10 7	181,171 19 7	5,452 13 2	23,352 9 4	CHELSEA:

ACCOUNT SHOWING THE RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE OF THE METROPOLITAN

ACCOUNT IN ABSTRACT (IN FURTHER DETAIL), SHOWING THE RECEIPT

PARISHES, DISTRICTS, AND PARTS.	BALANCES, 26TH MARCH 1864.		RECEIPTS.										Fees under Gas Acts.	TOTAL RECEIPTS.
	In Debt.	In Credit.	SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.			METROPOLIS IMPROVEMENTS.		GENERAL PURPOSES.						
			Assessments, &c.	Contributions, &c.	Loans, &c.	Assessments, &c.	Loans, &c.	Assessments, &c.	Loans, &c.	Miscellaneous.				
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Brought forward - - -	1,235 11 5	13,265 12 11	36,336 16 2	171 2 5	50,794 2 3	23,404 12 1	-	37,962 12 10	1,730 10 6	35,337 2 5	1,304 15 7	187,041 14 3		
KENSINGTON, ST. MARY ABBOTTS:														
Whole Parish - - - - -	-	312 15 8	908 10 10	1 9 6	-	1,283 - 9	-	1,485 17 1	73 8 6	1,118 16 -	84 11 11	4,955 14 7		
Counter's Creek - - - - -	-	1,406 12 10	254 15 4	-	3,170 16 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,425 11 9		
Ranelagh - - - - -	-	329 11 6	7 8 -	-	76 4 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	83 12 8		
ST. LUKE, MIDDLESEX - - - - -	-	120 9 3	501 12 -	- 15 10	-	688 - 11	-	831 19 5	39 7 6	599 19 6	45 7 4	2,707 2 8		
ST. GEORGE-THE-MARTYR, SOUTHWARK - - - - -	-	620 10 5	1,230 8 -	17 16 9	6,355 8 -	585 10 6	-	692 18 6	33 10 2	510 11 6	38 12 1	9,464 15 11		
BERMONDSEY - - - - -	-	729 5 1	1,287 11 -	19 19 10	6,703 13 9	601 11 4	-	715 13 10	34 8 6	524 11 3	39 13 4	9,927 3 1		
St. GEORGE-IN-THE EAST:														
Whole Parish - - - - -	-	148 7 -	484 2 -	- 15 8	-	683 13 10	-	830 12 10	39 2 6	596 3 7	45 1 7	2,679 12 9		
Spitalfields, &c. - - - - -	-	204 16 1	267 12 -	-	3,186 17 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,454 10 -		
Lower Wapping - - - - -	-	440 19 9	3 12 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 12 3		
Hermitage Street - - - - -	-	138 3 4	2 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - -		
ST. MARTIN IN-THE-FIELDS:														
Whole Parish - - - - -	-	193 16 5	734 1 -	1 3 10	-	1,037 10 8	-	1,258 10 1	59 7 6	904 14 5	68 8 2	4,064 8 7		
Western Division, Westminster Sewers - - - - -	-	2 13 11	4 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 7 -		
Regent Street, &c. - - - - -	-	50 14 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Eastern Division, Westminster Sewers - - - - -	-	636 17 1	3 3 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 3 3		
HAMLET OF MILE-END OLD TOWN - - - - -	-	411 2 7	801 1 -	- 15 -	4,044 7 9	651 4 11	-	783 - 7	37 5 5	567 17 8	42 18 9	6,928 11 7		
WOOLWICH - - - - -	313 18 10	-	235 14 -	- 7 7	-	332 17 4	-	319 5 5	10 1 -	290 5 2	21 18 11	1,219 9 7		
ROTHERHITHE - - - - -	-	99 11 1	655 10 -	9 14 -	3,263 12 4	334 17 5	-	388 12 3	19 3 3	292 - 1	22 1 7	4,991 - 2		
ST. JOHN, HAMPSTEAD:														
Whole Parish - - - - -	-	107 7 10	295 15 -	- 9 7	-	417 14 3	-	481 15 10	23 18 1	364 4 10	27 10 10	1,611 9 2		
Ranelagh - - - - -	-	131 17 5	2 18 -	-	29 16 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	32 14 10		
Baywater Sewer - - - - -	-	7 19 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Western Division, Westminster Sewers - - - - -	4 2 8	-	7 13 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 13 8		
Holborn - - - - -	- 14 2	-	15 17 -	-	156 1 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	171 19 2		
WHITECHAPEL DISTRICT:														
ST. MARY, WHITECHAPEL:														
Whole Parish - - - - -	-	97 13 8	318 1 -	- 10 4	-	449 3 9	-	544 8 8	25 14 1	391 13 10	29 12 4	1,759 4 7		
Spitalfields, &c. - - - - -	8 12 -	182 18 3	241 2 -	-	2,871 9 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,112 11 7		
Tower Hill - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
CHRISTCHURCH, SPITALFIELDS - - - - -	-	95 6 6	186 16 10	- 3 6	944 2 10	151 17 11	-	182 12 9	8 13 10	132 9 1	10 - 4	1,616 17 1		
ST. BOTOLPH WITHTOUT, ALDGATE:														
Whole Parish - - - - -	-	46 8 1	144 12 1	- 4 8	-	204 4 2	-	244 10 4	11 13 9	178 1 5	13 9 4	796 15 9		
Spitalfields, &c. - - - - -	-	72 3 3	87 14 1	-	1,044 7 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,132 1 11		
Tower Hill - - - - -	-	70 16 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HOLY TRINITY, MINORIES - - - - -	48 6 10	-	19 19 -	- 7 -	-	26 14 9	-	31 18 7	1 10 7	23 6 4	1 15 3	105 5 1		
ST. KATHERINE, PRECINCT OF - - - - -	-	27 13 8	49 4 -	- 1 7	-	69 9 11	-	83 10 1	3 19 7	60 11 11	4 11 8	271 8 11		
MILE-END NEW TOWN, HAMLET OF - - - - -	-	33 5 5	69 6 -	- 1 3	381 5 3	52 13 4	-	65 8 7	3 - 3	45 18 6	3 9 5	621 2 10		
LIBERTY OF NORTON FOLGATE - - - - -	-	5 11 6	23 14 1	- 9 -	-	32 10 4	-	39 7 2	1 17 3	28 7 1	2 2 11	127 19 7		
OLD ARTILLERY GROUND - - - - -	-	5 19 10	21 12 1	- 5 -	103 1 5	17 14 -	-	21 4 1	1 - 3	15 8 8	1 3 4	186 4 3		
TOWER, DISTRICT OF - - - - -	17 10 9	-	8 17 -	- 3 -	-	11 17 7	-	14 5 7	- 13 7	10 7 2	- 15 8	46 17 4		
WESTMINSTER DISTRICT:														
ST. MARGARET AND ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST:														
Whole Parish - - - - -	-	220 15 10	-	1 5 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,301 14 9		
Counter's Creek - - - - -	-	332 18 3	-	-	86 9 3	-	-	-	63 - -	4,219 1 2	18 8 3	86 9 3		
Ranelagh - - - - -	-	167 11 1	547 5 -	-	41 4 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	588 9 6		
Western Division, Westminster Sewers - - - - -	88 4 11	-	2,817 1 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,817 1 10		
Carried forward - - - £.	1,841 7 -	20,594 1 5	48,577 2 -	26 18 8	83,202 19 9	31,036 19 9	-	46,978 4 6	2,230 6 1	46,211 11 7	1,826 8 7	260,350 11 2		

AND EXPENDITURE FROM 26TH MARCH 1864 TO 25TH MARCH 1865—continued.

P A Y M E N T S.										B A L A N C E S,		P A R I S H E S, D I S T R I C T S, A N D P A R T S.
S E W E R A G E A N D D R A I N A G E.			M E T R O P O L I S I M P R O V E M E N T S.		G E N E R A L P U R P O S E S.			Expenses under Gas Acts.	TOTAL P A Y M E N T S.	25TH MARCH 1865.		
Works, &c.	Loans, &c.	Contingencies.	Works, &c.	Loans, &c.	Establishment.	Loans, &c.	Contingencies.			In Debt.	In Credit.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	- - - Brought forward.
20,746 19 6	61,565 4 6	9,791 1 3	1,101 7 3	14,428 7 5	16,497 1 8	5,883 14 8	49,614 12 9	1,543 10 7	181,171 19 7	5,452 13 2	23,352 9 4	KENSINGTON, ST. MARY ABBOTTS:
880 5 4	-	-	46 14 7	612 3 7	670 11 2	256 11 4	2,105 1 7	79 11 4	4,650 18 11	-	617 11 4	Whole Parish.
-	2,783 6 11	1 6 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,784 13 5	-	2,047 11 2	Counter's Creek.
-	71 3 8	- 14 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	71 17 11	-	341 6 3	Ranelagh.
472 1 1	-	10 15 9	25 1 2	328 5 9	359 11 11	172 18 11	1,128 17 9	42 13 4	2,540 5 8	-	287 6 3	ST. LUKE, MIDDLESEX.
401 14 4	6,971 15 10	-	21 6 6	279 7 5	306 - 3	132 - 2	960 13 6	36 6 2	9,109 4 2	-	976 2 2	ST. GEORGE THE-MARTYR, SOUTHWARK.
412 14 7	7,363 5 7	-	21 18 2	287 - 6	314 8 -	139 8 5	986 19 10	37 6 1	9,563 1 2	-	1,093 7 -	BERMONDSEY.
469 1 5	-	-	24 18 -	326 4 3	357 6 5	175 15 9	1,121 14 11	42 8 -	2,517 8 9	-	310 11 -	ST. GEORGE-IN-THE-EAST:
-	2,790 19 4	10 9 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,801 8 4	-	857 17 9	Whole Parish.
-	-	2 14 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 14 3	-	441 17 9	Spitalfields, &c.
-	-	1 10 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 10 -	-	138 13 4	Lower Wapping.
711 16 8	-	-	37 15 9	495 - 10	542 5 -	264 14 9	1,702 5 8	64 6 10	3,818 5 6	-	439 19 6	Hermitage Street.
-	3 12 10	- 1 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 14 1	2 1 -	-	ST. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS:
-	-	2 7 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50 14 7	-	Whole Parish.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 7 6	-	637 12 10	Western Division, Westminster Sewers.
446 16 2	3,544 19 -	13 5 6	23 14 5	310 14 7	340 7 3	159 4 2	1,068 10 -	40 7 9	5,947 18 10	-	1,391 15 4	Regent Street, &c.
228 7 6	-	-	12 2 6	158 16 5	173 19 4	-	546 2 7	20 12 10	1,140 1 2	234 10 5	-	Eastern Division, Westminster Sewers.
229 15 -	3,579 6 -	-	12 3 11	159 15 7	175 - 4	67 15 5	549 8 7	20 15 4	4,794 - 2	-	296 11 1	HAMLET OF MILE-END OLD TOWN.
286 11 8	-	-	15 4 3	199 6 1	218 6 2	81 11 3	685 6 10	25 18 1	1,512 4 4	-	206 12 8	WOOLWICH.
-	27 19 4	- 5 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	28 5 1	-	136 7 2	ROTHERHITHE.
-	-	5 17 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 17 7	-	2 2 3	ST. JOHN, HAMPSTEAD:
-	6 6 5	- 4 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 10 5	2 19 5	-	Whole Parish.
-	136 13 10	2 12 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	139 5 10	-	31 19 2	Ranelagh.
308 3 7	-	-	16 7 2	214 6 5	234 15 1	114 3 8	736 19 9	27 17 1	1,652 12 9	-	204 5 6	Bayswater Sewer.
-	2,514 14 6	9 8 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,524 2 9	-	771 7 1	Western Division, Westminster Sewers.
-	-	2 1 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 1 11	10 13 11	-	Holborn.
104 4 4	826 17 -	3 2 -	5 10 8	72 9 6	79 7 9	37 2 9	249 4 5	9 8 5	1,387 6 10	-	324 16 9	WHITECHAPEL DISTRICT:
140 2 1	-	-	7 8 9	97 8 9	106 14 7	48 18 -	335 1 -	12 13 3	748 6 5	-	94 17 5	ST. MARY, WHITECHAPEL:
-	914 12 6	3 8 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	918 1 -	-	286 4 2	Whole Parish.
-	-	2 18 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 18 8	73 15 7	-	Spitalfields, &c.
18 6 11	-	- 15 3	- 19 6	12 15 2	13 19 6	6 6 3	43 17 4	1 13 2	98 13 1	41 14 10	-	Tower Hill.
47 13 7	-	-	2 10 8	33 3 2	36 6 5	16 18 10	114 - 4	4 6 2	254 19 2	-	44 3 5	CHRISTCHURCH, SPITALFIELDS.
36 2 8	333 17 5	1 5 -	1 18 4	25 2 7	27 10 6	14 19 11	86 8 2	3 5 4	530 9 11	-	123 18 4	ST. BOTOLPH WITHOUT, ALDGATE:
22 6 2	-	- 10 3	1 3 8	15 10 3	16 19 11	8 4 2	53 7 -	2 - 4	120 1 9	-	13 9 4	Whole Parish.
12 2 10	94 13 10	- 7 -	- 12 11	8 8 11	9 5 -	4 5 1	29 - 9	1 2 -	159 18 4	-	32 5 9	Spitalfields, &c.
8 3 -	-	- 7 -	- 8 8	5 13 4	6 4 2	2 17 10	19 9 9	- 14 9	43 18 6	14 11 11	-	Tower Hill.
755 5 8	-	-	40 1 11	525 5 2	575 7 -	270 - 7	1,806 3 11	68 5 4	4,040 9 7	-	482 1 -	HOLY TRINITY, MINORIES.
-	79 10 4	269 6 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	348 16 6	-	70 11 -	ST. KATHERINE, PRECINCT OF.
-	38 13 6	543 12 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	582 5 8	-	173 14 11	MILE-END NEW TOWN, HAMLET OF.
-	133 13 9	2,658 2 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,791 15 9	62 18 10	-	LIBERTY OF NORTON FOLGATE.
26,738 14 1	93,781 6 1	13,338 8 9	1,419 8 9	18,595 5 8	21,061 7 5	7,857 11 11	63,943 6 5	2,085 2 2	248,820 11 3	5,946 13 8	36,229 8 -	OLD ARTILLERY GROUND.
												TOWER, DISTRICT OF.
												WESTMINSTER DISTRICT:
												ST. MARGARET AND ST. JOHN THE EVAN-
												GELIST:
												Whole Parish.
												Counter's Creek.
												Ranelagh.
												Western Division, Westminster Sewers.
												£. - - - Carried forward.

ACCOUNT SHOWING THE RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE OF THE METROPOLITAN

ACCOUNT IN ABSTRACT (IN FURTHER DETAIL), SHOWING THE RECEIPT

PARISHES, DISTRICTS, AND PARTS.	BALANCES, 26th March 1864.		RECEIPTS.										Fees under Gas Acts.	TOTAL RECEIPTS.
	In Debt.	In Credit.	SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.			METROPOLIS IMPROVEMENTS.		GENERAL PURPOSES.						
			Assessments, &c.	Contributions, &c.	Loans, &c.	Assessments, &c.	Loans, &c.	Assessments, &c.	Loans, &c.	Miscellaneous.				
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Brought forward - - -	1,841 7 -	20,594 1 5	48,577 2 3	226 18 8	83,262 19 9	31,036 19 9	- - -	46,978 4 6	2,230 6 1	46,211 11 7	1,826 8 7	260,350 11 2		
GREENWICH DISTRICT:														
ST. PAUL, DEPTFORD (including HATCHAM):														
Whole Parish - - - - -	- - -	40 5 1	326 11 8	- 10 7	- - -	461 4 1	- - -	546 16 9	26 7 10	402 3 4	30 8 2	1,794 2 5		
Surrey and Kent - - - - -	- - -	275 - 10	318 14 10	8 1 6	2,475 15 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,802 12 2		
Greenwich - - - - -	- - -	114 10 1	249 15 7	- - -	3,487 3 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,736 18 7		
ST. NICHOLAS, DEPTFORD - - - - -	1 10 5	- - -	154 18 10	1 15 1	762 5 8	80 4 2	- - -	98 - - -	4 11 10	69 18 10	5 5 9	1,177 - 2		
GREENWICH - - - - -	202 8 4	- - -	1,219 13 6	- 11 7	12,057 9 7	502 10 1	- - -	608 7 10	28 15 2	438 3 8	33 2 8	14,888 14 1		
WANDSWORTH DISTRICT:														
CLAPHAM - - - - -	37 1 5	- - -	843 15 1	12 4 -	4,143 2 1	429 2 5	- - -	498 9 11	24 11 1	374 3 9	28 5 11	6,353 14 3		
TOOTING GRAVENEY:														
Whole Parish - - - - -	- - -	8 2 -	27 16 7	- - 11	- - -	39 6 1	- - -	48 - 9	2 5 -	34 5 5	2 11 10	154 6 7		
Surrey and Kent - - - - -	- - -	5 10 10	8 9 9	- 3 2	60 18 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	69 11 8		
Wandle - - - - -	- - -	92 4 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
STREATHAM:														
Whole Parish - - - - -	5 18 7	- - -	161 6 1	- 5 3	- - -	227 15 10	- - -	269 15 9	13 - 8	198 12 8	15 - 4	885 16 7		
Surrey and Kent - - - - -	- - -	139 12 -	242 17 7	4 19 4	1,743 19 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,991 16 3		
Wandle - - - - -	- - -	129 18 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
ST. MARY, BATTERSEA (excluding PENGEE) - - - - -	- - -	48 2 8	755 12 5	8 14 7	4,031 9 2	336 1 4	- - -	405 13 6	19 4 8	293 1 1	22 3 2	5,871 19 11		
WANDSWORTH:														
Whole Parish - - - - -	43 14 -	- - -	164 14 3	- 5 4	- - -	232 12 1	- - -	269 6 11	13 6 3	202 16 8	15 6 8	898 8 2		
Surrey and Kent - - - - -	- - -	11 10 1	23 2 6	- 13 11	166 2 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	189 19 1		
Wandle - - - - -	- - -	252 14 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
PUTNEY (including ROEHAMPTON) - - - - -	33 8 9	- - -	130 12 8	- 4 3	- - -	184 9 8	- - -	213 16 5	10 11 2	160 17 4	12 3 3	712 14 9		
HACKNEY DISTRICT:														
HACKNEY:														
Whole Parish - - - - -	- - -	293 19 6	718 14 6	1 3 4	- - -	1,014 19 7	- - -	1,217 15 11	58 1 8	885 1 1	66 18 5	3,962 14 6		
Spitalfields, &c. - - - - -	- - -	140 13 11	115 4 3	- - -	1,367 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,482 9 3		
Hackney Brook - - - - -	- - -	929 6 5	327 9 3	- - -	3,889 15 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,217 4 10		
ST. MARY, STOKE NEWINGTON - - - - -	- - -	118 11 10	119 16 -	- 3 10	- - -	165 17 2	- - -	187 6 6	9 9 10	144 12 6	10 18 9	638 4 7		
ST. GILES' DISTRICT:														
ST. GILES AND ST. GEORGE, BLOOMSBURY:														
Whole Parishes - - - - -	- - -	207 18 11	743 3 8	1 4 1	- - -	1,049 10 5	- - -	1,282 18 7	60 1 3	915 3 5	69 4 -	4,121 5 5		
Eastern Division, Westminster Sewers - - - - -	- - -	321 7 1	1 13 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 13 8		
Holborn - - - - -	- - -	13 9 2	72 3 6	- - -	708 2 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	780 6 3		
HOLBORN DISTRICT:														
ST. ANDREW AND ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR - - - - -	- - -	110 6 2	422 - 3	- 11 7	623 19 2	506 3 4	- - -	624 10 11	28 19 4	441 7 6	33 7 6	2,680 19 7		
ST. SEPULCHRE, MIDDLESEX - - - - -	- - -	7 10 1	47 18 3	- 1 8	- - -	65 9 4	- - -	81 9 9	3 14 11	57 1 9	4 6 4	260 2 -		
SAFFRON HILL, &c. - - - - -	- - -	28 17 11	85 3 10	- 2 3	141 8 9	100 15 7	- - -	126 - 4	5 15 4	87 17 7	6 12 11	553 16 7		
THE LIBERTY OF GLASSHOUSE YARD - - - - -	- - -	14 - 7	11 12 3	- - 4	- - -	15 19 1	- - -	19 2 9	- 18 3	13 18 2	1 1 -	62 11 10		
STRAND DISTRICT:														
ST. ANNE, SOHO - - - - -	- - -	331 18 11	258 15 7	- 8 4	- - -	363 10 9	- - -	444 4 2	20 16 1	317 - 1	23 19 5	1,428 14 5		
ST. PAUL, COVENT GARDEN - - - - -	- - -	154 5 9	121 5 4	- 3 11	- - -	170 6 8	- - -	209 2 2	9 14 11	148 10 7	11 4 8	670 8 3		
PRECINCT OF THE SAVOY - - - - -	- - -	33 1 9	24 15 9	- - 10	- - -	34 16 2	- - -	42 8 1	1 19 10	30 7 1	2 5 11	136 13 8		
ST. MARY-LE-STRAND - - - - -	- - -	80 4 -	55 2 6	- 1 9	- - -	77 10 7	- - -	90 - 4	4 8 9	67 12 1	5 2 3	299 18 3		
ST. CLEMENT DANES - - - - -	- - -	346 13 8	250 1 8	- 8 5	- - -	364 1 9	- - -	438 13 10	20 16 9	317 9 7	24 - 1	1,424 12 1		
LIBERTY OF THE ROLLS - - - - -	- - -	15 14 11	54 8 4	- 1 6	75 19 10	65 18 -	- - -	80 2 11	3 15 5	57 9 3	4 6 11	342 2 2		
Carried forward - - - £.	2,165 8 6	24,850 13 6	50,643 12 2	270 - -	118,907 10 11	37,525 3 11	- - -	54,780 8 7	2,601 12 1	51,869 5 -	2,254 4 6	324,942 3 2		

AND EXPENDITURE FROM 26TH MARCH 1864 TO 25TH MARCH 1865—continued.

P A Y M E N T S.										BALANCES, 25TH MARCH 1865.		PARISHES, DISTRICTS, AND PARTS.
SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.			METROPOLIS IMPROVEMENTS.		GENERAL PURPOSES.			Expenses under Gas Acts.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.	In Debt.	In Credit.	
Works, &c.	Loans, &c.	Contingencies.	Works, &c.	Loans, &c.	Establishment.	Loans, &c.	Contingencies.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
26,738 14 1	93,781 6 1	13,338 8 9	1,419 8 9	18,595 5 8	21,061 7 5	7,857 11 11	63,943 6 5	2,085 2 2	248,820 11 3	5,946 13 8	36,229 8 -	- - - Brought forward.
												GREENWICH DISTRICT:
												ST. PAUL, DEPTFORD (including HATCHAM):
316 8 5	-	-	16 15 11	220 1 1	241 - 9	105 - 4	756 13 10	28 12 -	1,684 12 4	-	149 15 2	Whole Parish.
-	2,724 2 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,724 2 5	-	353 10 7	Surrey and Kent.
-	3,258 9 5	3 2 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,261 11 11	-	589 16 9	Greenwich.
55 - 7	838 18 1	-	2 18 5	38 5 5	41 18 5	21 3 7	131 12 -	4 19 6	1,134 16 -	-	40 13 9	ST. NICHOLAS, DEPTFORD.
344 15 3	11,268 6 7	10 16 3	18 6 1	239 15 3	262 12 7	127 1 6	824 9 4	31 3 3	13,127 6 1	-	1,558 19 8	GREENWICH.
												WANDSWORTH DISTRICT:
294 8 2	4,613 18 7	-	15 12 7	204 14 11	224 5 5	87 7 3	704 1 2	26 12 3	6,171 - 4	-	145 12 6	CLAPHAM.
26 19 4	-	-	1 8 8	18 15 1	20 10 10	10 8 -	64 9 7	2 8 9	145 - 3	-	17 8 4	TOOTING GRAVENY:
-	72 9 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72 9 8	-	2 12 10	Whole Parish.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92 4 6	Surrey and Kent.
												Wandle.
156 5 8	-	-	8 5 11	108 13 9	119 1 -	51 11 5	373 14 10	14 2 6	831 15 1	-	48 2 11	STREATHAM:
-	2,075 12 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,075 12 1	-	55 16 2	Whole Parish.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129 18 8	Surrey and Kent.
230 11 6	4,423 15 8	-	12 4 10	160 7 -	176 5 4	83 15 3	551 8 -	20 16 10	5,659 4 5	-	260 18 2	Wandle.
159 11 9	-	-	8 9 5	110 19 8	121 11 4	46 9 9	381 12 8	14 8 6	843 3 1	-	11 11 1	ST. MARY, BATTERSEA (excluding PENGE).
-	197 11 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	197 11 8	-	3 17 6	WANDSWORTH:
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	252 14 9	Whole Parish.
126 11 4	-	-	6 14 4	88 - 5	96 8 4	37 1 3	302 13 6	11 8 9	668 17 11	-	10 8 1	Surrey and Kent.
												Wandle.
												PUTNEY (including ROEHAMPTON).
												HACKNEY DISTRICT:
696 7 2	-	-	36 19 4	484 5 7	530 9 3	245 11 3	1,665 5 7	62 18 10	3,721 17 -	-	534 17 -	HACKNEY:
-	1,201 11 6	4 10 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,206 1 6	-	417 1 8	Whole Parish.
-	3,418 18 7	12 10 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,431 8 10	-	1,715 2 5	Spitalfields, &c.
113 15 10	-	1 15 6	6 - 10	79 2 8	86 13 7	28 7 10	272 2 5	10 5 9	598 4 5	-	158 12 -	Hackney Brook.
												ST. MARY, STOKE NEWINGTON.
												ST. GILES' DISTRICT:
720 1 1	-	-	38 4 6	500 15 2	548 10 3	277 14 8	1,721 19 1	65 1 8	3,872 6 5	-	456 17 11	ST. GILES AND ST. GEORGE, BLOOMSBURY:
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 5 3	-	321 15 6	Whole Parishes.
-	620 2 4	11 16 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	631 18 4	-	161 17 1	Eastern Division, Westminster Sewers.
												Holborn.
												HOLBORN DISTRICT:
347 5 5	546 8 3	10 7 9	18 8 8	241 10 2	264 10 9	139 15 8	830 9 4	31 7 10	2,430 3 10	-	361 1 11	ST. ANDREW AND ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR.
44 18 4	-	1 3 6	2 7 9	31 4 9	34 4 4	18 15 10	107 8 3	4 1 2	244 3 11	-	23 8 2	ST. SEPULCHRE, MIDDLESEX.
69 2 10	123 17 5	2 4 -	3 13 5	48 1 8	52 13 5	29 10 3	165 6 11	6 5 -	500 14 11	-	81 19 7	SAFFRON HILL, &c.
10 18 11	-	- 4 9	- 11 7	7 12 3	8 6 9	3 17 2	26 3 7	- 19 9	58 14 9	-	17 17 8	THE LIBERTY OF GLASSHOUSE YARD.
												STRAND DISTRICT:
249 8 4	-	1 - 3	13 4 10	173 9 2	189 19 11	96 - 4	596 9 1	22 10 11	1,342 2 10	-	418 10 6	ST. ANNE, SOHO.
116 17 3	-	- 9 9	6 4 1	81 5 5	89 - 5	45 19 6	279 9 3	10 11 3	629 16 11	-	194 17 1	ST. PAUL, COVENT GARDEN.
23 17 8	-	- 2 -	1 5 4	16 12 2	18 3 10	9 1 4	57 2 3	2 3 2	128 7 9	-	41 7 8	PRECINCT OF THE SAVOY.
53 3 10	-	- 3 3	2 16 6	36 19 10	40 10 5	15 14 9	127 4 -	4 16 2	281 8 9	-	98 13 6	ST. MARY-LE-STRAND.
249 15 10	-	- 19 -	13 5 1	173 14 4	190 5 8	89 18 11	597 7 1	22 11 7	1,337 17 6	-	433 8 3	ST. CLEMENT DANES.
45 4 3	66 10 11	1 5 3	2 8 1	31 8 10	34 8 10	17 - 5	108 2 5	4 1 8	310 10 8	-	47 6 5	LIBERTY OF THE ROLLS.
31,190 2 10	129,231 19 3	13,402 4 -	1,655 14 11	21,691 - 3	24,452 18 10	9,444 18 2	74,588 10 7	2,487 9 3	308,144 18 1	5,946 13 8	45,438 3 9	£. - - - Carried forward.

RECEIPTS.

PARISHES, DISTRICTS, AND PARTS.	BALANCES, 26TH MARCH 1864.		RAGE AND DRAINAGE.		METROPOLIS IMPROVEMENTS.		GENERAL PURPOSES.			Fees under Gas Acts.	TOTAL	
	In Debt.	In Credit.	SEWER. Assessments, &c.	Contributions, &c.	Loans, &c.	Assessments, &c.	Loans, &c.	Assessments, &c.	Loans, &c.	Miscellaneous.		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Brought forward - - -	2,165 8 6	24,859 13 6	56,643 12 2	291 19 8	149,880 16 -	40,558 13 10	- - -	59,544 8 8	2,805 17 9	55,900 15 9	2,463 4 1	375,072 5 -
FULHAM DISTRICT:												
ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL, HAMMERSMITH:												
Whole Parish - - - - -	347 19 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	32 4 -	2,133 14 5	9 8 3	2,175 19 7
Counter's Creek - - - - -	- - -	489 6 11	- - -	- - -	2,915 16 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,297 11 3
Fulham, &c. - - - - -	- - -	658 15 9	461 3 11	- 4 1	14,200 1 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15,466 10 4
FULHAM:												
Whole Parish - - - - -	1,368 11 1	- - -	291 13 10	7 18 3	2,587 1 -	220 11 6	- - -	265 - 4	12 12 5	192 6 10	14 10 10	3,788 6 1
Counter's Creek - - - - -	- - -	288 13 3	89 19 6	- 12 10	229 14 11	18 17 -	- - -	22 16 7	1 1 7	16 8 9	1 4 11	333 13 -
Fulham, &c. - - - - -	- - -	15 16 -	2,492 - 2	5 3 3	2,115 18 10	192 10 1	- - -	228 7 2	11 - 4	167 17 2	12 13 11	3,141 8 8
LIMEHOUSE DISTRICT:												
ST. ANNE, LIMEHOUSE:												
Whole Parish - - - - -	- - -	60 17 2	190 6 9	- - 2	- - -	7 16 4	- - -	9 10 10	- 8 11	6 16 3	- 10 4	30 17 -
Spitalfields, &c. - - - - -	- - -	54 8 3	54 11 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Limehouse - - - - -	- - -	132 10 -	29 1 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Upper Limehouse - - - - -	32 8 8	- - -	1 15 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Poplar, &c. - - - - -	86 13 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
ST. JOHN, WAPPING:												
Whole Parish - - - - -	- - -	29 7 8	99 5 10	- 1 2	63 16 7	50 16 8	- - -	62 19 6	2 18 2	44 6 7	3 7 -	270 15 9
Spitalfields, &c. - - - - -	- - -	26 8 5	46 5 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Lower Wapping - - - - -	- - -	153 13 6	1 5 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Hermitage-street - - - - -	- - -	28 18 11	- 8 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
ST. PAUL, SHADWELL:												
Whole Parish - - - - -	- - -	26 9 6	87 17 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Spitalfields, &c. - - - - -	- - -	26 16 2	53 10 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Lower Wapping - - - - -	- - -	113 3 8	- 16 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
RATCLIFFE, Hamlet of - - - - -	- - -	114 15 4	226 4 11	- - -	33 12 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	33 12 6
POPLAR DISTRICT:												
ALL SAINTS, POPLAR:												
Whole Parish - - - - -	- - -	177 11 11	524 1 10	- - -	11 9 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 9 5
Spitalfields, &c. - - - - -	- - -	21 16 2	26 10 1	- - -	251 7 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	251 7 10
Poplar, &c. - - - - -	- - -	27 6 6	- - -	- - -	1,847 5 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,847 18 10
ST. MARY, STRATFORD-LE-BOW:												
Whole Parish - - - - -	7 3 2	- - -	87 6 2	- 1 5	4 10 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 10 3
Hackney Brook - - - - -	92 4 7	- - -	4 6 3	- 2 10	89 4 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	89 5 7
ST. LEONARD, BROMLEY:												
Whole Parish - - - - -	- - -	15 2 4	162 9 6	- 1 2	50 15 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	50 18 1
Spitalfields, &c. - - - - -	- - -	55 - 5	7 2 5	- - -	20 7 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 8 8
ST. SAVIOUR'S DISTRICT:												
CHRISTCHURCH - - - - -	- - -	357 3 8	594 9 5	- - -	3,035 6 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,035 6 9
ST. SAVIOUR (including the Liberty of the Clink) - - - - -	- - -	489 4 3	924 17 6	- 17 8	346 17 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	392 4 1
PLUMSTEAD DISTRICT:												
CHARLTON, NEXT WOOLWICH:												
Whole Parish - - - - -	23 19 8	- - -	99 7 11	- - -	2,206 5 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,382 8 10
Ravensbourne - - - - -	- - -	337 18 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
PLUMSTEAD - - - - -	- - -	33 1 -	124 2 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
ELTHAM:												
Whole Parish - - - - -	6 8 -	- - -	45 8 9	- - -	307 15 5	180,551 19 11	41,224 18 6	60,332 10 1	2,876 4 2	58,615 9 2	2,516 11 -	413,213 - 8
Ravensbourne - - - - -	- - -	39 - 6	- - -	- - -	247,647 7 9	- - -	£. 41,224 18 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
LEE:												
Whole Parish - - - - -	- - -	1 19 8	110 11 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ravensbourne - - - - -	- - -	596 18 11	100 14 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
KIDBROKE:												
Whole Liberty - - - - -	- - -	7 6 1	24 8 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Greenwich - - - - -	3 18 7	- - -	19 7 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ravensbourne - - - - -	- - -	84 12 -	1 6 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Carried forward - - - £.	4,134 14 10	29,323 15 5	63,626 9 3									

AND EXPENDITURE FROM 26TH MARCH 1864 TO 25TH MARCH 1865—continued.

P A Y M E N T S.										B A L A N C E S,		PARISHES, DISTRICTS, AND PARTS.
SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.			METROPOLIS IMPROVEMENTS.		GENERAL PURPOSES.			Expenses under Gas Acts.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.	25TH MARCH 1865.		
Works, &c.	Loans, &c.	Contingencies.	Works, &c.	Loans, &c.	Establishment.	Loans, &c.	Contingencies.			In Debt.	In Credit.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
31,190 2 10	129,231 19 3	13,402 4 -	1,655 14 11	21,691 - 3	24,452 18 10	9,444 18 2	74,588 10 7	2,487 9 3	308,144 18 1	5,946 13 8	45,438 3 9	- - - Brought forward.
FULHAM DISTRICT:												
ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL, HAMMERSMITH:												
214 1 6	-	-	11 7 4	148 17 7	163 1 6	71 9 7	511 18 11	19 7 -	1,140 3 5	273 18 -	-	Whole Parish.
-	119 9 1	400 3 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	519 13 -	-	101 16 6	Counter's Creek.
-	9,411 4 8	822 18 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,234 2 8	-	1,573 15 5	Fulham, &c.
FULHAM:												
153 17 1	-	-	8 3 4	106 19 11	185 5 10	50 5 10	367 18 6	13 18 5	886 8 8	580 18 3	-	Whole Parish.
-	385 10 -	- 3 9	-	-	10 15 6	-	-	-	396 9 3	-	407 5 7	Counter's Creek.
-	3,855 12 4	-	-	-	84 14 6	-	-	-	3,940 6 10	-	1,475 17 11	Fulham, &c.
LIMEHOUSE DISTRICT:												
ST. ANNE, LIMEHOUSE:												
184 8 4	-	-	9 15 10	128 5 -	40 9 8	58 14 11	441 - 4	16 13 5	979 7 6	-	124 13 7	Whole Parish.
-	568 17 11	2 2 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	571 - 5	-	187 10 4	Spitalfields, &c.
-	298 3 1	1 9 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	299 12 7	-	202 7 10	Limehouse.
-	-	1 6 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 6 3	31 19 10	-	Upper Limehouse.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86 13 2	-	Poplar, &c.
ST. JOHN, WAPPING:												
96 4 -	-	-	5 2 2	66 18 1	73 5 7	37 8 7	230 1 1	8 13 11	517 13 5	-	62 12 10	Whole Parish.
-	482 16 2	1 16 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	484 12 5	-	139 8 9	Spitalfields, &c.
-	-	- 19 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 19 6	-	153 19 11	Lower Wapping.
-	-	- 6 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 6 9	-	29 1 -	Hermitage-street.
ST. PAUL, SHADWELL:												
85 2 5	-	-	4 10 4	59 3 11	64 16 10	32 12 6	203 11 1	7 13 10	457 10 11	-	55 18 5	Whole Parish.
-	558 8 8	2 1 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	560 10 5	-	157 10 1	Spitalfields, &c.
-	-	- 12 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 12 3	-	113 7 11	Lower Wapping.
123 2 -	1,034 8 7	3 17 6	6 10 8	85 12 2	93 15 6	46 9 1	294 7 9	11 2 6	1,699 5 9	-	399 9 7	RATCLIFFE, Hamlet of.
POPLAR DISTRICT:												
ALL SAINTS, POPLAR:												
507 15 8	-	-	26 19 1	353 2 8	386 16 3	164 1 2	1,214 6 4	45 17 11	2,698 19 1	-	353 6 7	Whole Parish.
-	276 7 8	1 - 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	277 8 5	-	86 9 11	Spitalfields, &c.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27 6 6	Poplar, &c.
ST. MARY, STRATFORD-LE-BOW:												
84 11 10	-	-	4 9 10	58 16 7	64 8 9	28 13 2	202 5 11	7 12 11	450 19 -	-	22 2 3	Whole Parish.
-	45 - 1	- 3 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	45 3 4	81 13 8	-	Hackney Brook.
ST. LEONARD, BROMLEY.												
157 8 4	-	-	8 7 2	109 9 6	119 18 4	38 8 1	376 9 -	14 4 7	824 5 -	-	69 13 6	Whole Parish.
-	74 5 5	- 5 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	74 10 11	-	72 8 5	Spitalfields, &c.
ST. SAVIOUR'S DISTRICT:												
CHRISTCHURCH.												
173 6 11	3,551 6 8	-	9 4 -	120 11 -	132 - 11	67 4 10	414 10 9	15 13 4	4,483 18 5	-	532 2 9	ST. SAVIOUR (including the Liberty of the Clink).
277 18 -	5,452 16 7	-	14 15 1	193 5 4	211 13 11	103 4 11	664 11 7	25 2 4	6,943 7 10	-	761 2 3	
PLUMSTEAD DISTRICT:												
CHARLTON, NEXT WOOLWICH:												
96 6 -	-	-	5 2 3	66 19 6	73 7 2	31 4 9	230 6 -	8 14 1	511 19 9	-	9 6 11	Whole Parish.
-	1,043 15 -	- 3 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,043 18 10	-	561 3 7	Ravensbourne.
120 4 10	-	-	6 7 8	83 12 5	91 11 11	30 2 2	287 10 10	10 17 5	630 7 3	-	74 14 2	PLUMSTEAD.
ELTHAM:												
44 - 5	-	-	2 6 9	30 12 4	33 10 9	15 15 7	105 5 7	3 19 0	235 11 -	-	8 16 7	Whole Parish.
-	69 18 2	1 12 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	71 10 4	-	52 6 9	Ravensbourne.
LEE:												
107 2 4	-	-	5 13 9	74 9 10	81 11 11	24 17 8	256 3 1	9 13 0	559 12 3	-	39 2 2	Whole Parish.
-	2,255 10 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,255 10 4	-	1,180 6 11	Ravensbourne.
KIDBROKE:												
23 13 3	-	-	1 5 1	16 9 1	18 - 6	9 2 2	56 11 9	2 2 2	127 4 7	-	15 9 8	Whole Liberty.
-	252 11 1	- 5 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	252 16 1	-	32 16 8	Greenwich.
-	274 10 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	274 10 3	-	144 14 5	Ravensbourne.
33,639 5 9	159,242 11 -	14,643 12 5	1,785 15 3	23,394 5 2	26,482 4 2	10,254 13 2	80,445 9 1	2,708 16	352,596 12 9	7,001 16 7	54,666 9 5	£. - - - Carried forward.

ACCOUNT SHOWING THE

ACCOUNT SHOWING THE RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE OF THE METROPOLITAN

ACCOUNTS of MONEYS Received and Expended from the 26th March 1864 to the 25th March 1865, in reference to the undermentioned Accounts.

NEW CURRENT ORDINARY ACCOUNT, from 1st January to 25th March 1865.

Dr.

Pursuant to Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 102 (7th August 1862).

Cr.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
To Transfer from the Old General Account on the 1st January 1865	60,000	-	-	By Payments, viz.:			
„ Further Transfer from the said Account in respect of Credits to be allowed in Precepts	15,472	1	6	„ Sewerage and Drainage	-	-	1,175 15 7
„ Receipts in respect of Precepts	8	19	9	„ Metropolis Improvements	-	-	4,380 - 10
„ Miscellaneous Receipts for General Purposes	517	5	-	„ General Purposes	-	-	12,531 13 -
				„ Expenses under Gas Acts	-	-	291 14 3
				„ Balance on 25th March 1865	-	-	18,379 3 8
							57,619 2 7
	£.	75,998	6 3		£.	75,998	6 3

Audited, 31st May 1865.

Wm. Andoe, Auditor.

COVENT GARDEN APPROACH.

Dr.

Pursuant to Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 115 (10th August 1857).

Cr.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
To Balance in hand on 26th March 1864	-	-	-	By Purchase of Property	-	-	68 5 -
„ Bank of London, Interest on Balances	180	9	2	„ Professional Charges	-	-	19 8 -
„ Rent of purchased Property	1,822	2	10	„ Incidentals	-	-	55 17 11
„ Refund of expenses incurred in respect of a Lease of purchased Property	15	15	-	„ Contractor for Works	-	-	4 18 2
							148 9 1
				„ Balance on 25th March 1865	-	-	3,327 12 4
	£.	2,018	7 -		£.	3,476	1 5

Audited, 31st May 1865.

Wm. Andoe, Auditor.

SOUTHWARK AND WESTMINSTER COMMUNICATION.

Dr.

Pursuant to Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 115 (10th August 1857).

Cr.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
To Balance on 26th March 1864	-	-	-	By Contractors, &c., for Works	-	-	5,547 18 -
„ Bank of London, Interest on Balances	368	6	5	„ Purchase of Property	-	-	3,127 4 8
„ Sale of Purchased Property	19,163	5	4	„ Compensation	-	-	250 - -
„ Rent of Purchased Property	5,054	2	7	„ Professional Charges, &c.	-	-	656 7 1
„ Lease expenses recovered	23	5	-	„ Wages	-	-	59 6 6
				„ Incidentals; viz., Law Stationery, Taxes, Stamps, and sundry Petty Expenses	-	-	171 14 1
				„ Establishment Charges from the commencement to December 1864, repaid to the General Account	-	-	12,966 5 9
				„ Balance on 25th March 1865	-	-	22,778 16 1
	£.	24,608	19 4		£.	33,774	12 3

Audited, 31st May 1865.

Wm. Andoe, Auditor.

PARISHES, DISTRICTS,
AND PARTS.BALANCES,
26th March 1864.

SE

In Debt.

In Credit.

Assessment
&c.

£. s. d.

£. s. d.

£. s.

Brought forward

4,134 14 10

29,323 15 5

63,626 4

LEWISHAM DISTRICT:

LEWISHAM (including SYDENHAM):

Whole Parish

Greenwich

Ravensbourne

HAMLET of PENCE

ST. OLAVE DISTRICT:

ST. OLAVE

ST. THOMAS, SOUTHWARK

ST. JOHN, HORSLEYDOWN

CLOSE OF COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. PETER

THE CHARTERHOUSE

INNER TEMPLE

MIDDLE TEMPLE

LINCOLN'S INN

GRAY'S INN

STAPLE INN

FURNIVAL'S INN

PARISHES AND PARTS WITHOUT THE LIMITS OF THE METROPOLIS, as defined by the Act:

WILLESDEN:

Counter's Creek

Ranelagh

Bayswater Sewer

Fulham, &c.

ACTON—Fulham, &c.

EALING—Fulham, &c.

EXTRA-PAROCIAL:

SOUTHAMPTON BUILDINGS, &c.—Holborn

LAMBETH PALACE—Surrey and Kent

DEPTFORD DOCKYARD—Surrey and Kent

BOROUGH MARKET (TOLLS)—Surrey and Kent

HORNSEY—Finsbury

CHISWICK—Fulham, &c.

WIMBLEDON—Wandle

MITCHAM—Wandle

MERTON—Wandle

WALLINGTON—Wandle

CROYDON—Surrey and Kent

MORDEN—Wandle

RICHMOND—Richmond

IMPROVEMENT RATES, &c.

MORTGAGE DEBT SINKING FUND

TEMPORARY LOANS from or to Special Accounts

TOTAL

£. 8,432 8 7

33,514 10 4

66,787 1

Deduct in Debt

£. 8,432 8 7

25,082 1 9

GENERAL CASH BALANCE on the 26th March 1864

£. 25,082 1 9

Office, Spring Gardens, S.W.,
June 1865.

AND EXPENDITURE FROM 26TH MARCH 1864 TO 25TH MARCH 1865—continued.

P A Y M E N T S.												BALANCES,		P A R I
SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.			METROPOLIS IMPROVEMENTS.		GENERAL PURPOSES.			Expenses under	TOTAL PAYMENTS.	25TH MARCH 1865.				
Works, &c.	Loans, &c.	Contingencies.	Works, &c.	Loans, &c.	Establishment.	Loans, &c.	Contingencies.	Gas Acts.		In Debt.	In Credit.			
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
33,639 5 9	159,242 11 -	14,643 12 5	1,785 15 3	23,394 5 2	26,482 4 2	10,254 13 2	80,445 9 1	2,708 16	352,596 12 9	7,001 16 7	54,666 9 5	- - -	Brought f	
													LEWISHAM DIS	
386 - 8	- - -	- - -	20 9 10	268 9 3	306 16 10	115 4 4	923 3 4	34 17 10	2,055 2 1	- - -	146 5 4	- - -	LEWISHAM (H	
- - -	2,723 8 3	444 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,167 8 3	- - -	116 17 6	- - -	Whole Pari	
- - -	11,686 12 5	1,201 13 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12,888 6 3	- - -	5,724 6 6	- - -	Greenwich.	
120 10 4	- - -	- - -	6 8 -	83 16 3	91 16 1	31 - 6	288 4 -	10 17 11	632 13 1	16 - 1	- - -	- - -	Ravensbour	
													HAMLET of P	
151 6 8	2,837 14 2	- - -	8 - 8	105 4 10	115 5 7	53 14 8	361 17 11	13 13 7	3,646 18 1	- - -	466 5 2	- - -	ST. OLAVE DIST	
12 18 7	252 - -	- - -	- 13 9	8 19 10	9 17 -	4 15 5	30 18 6	1 3 4	321 6 5	- - -	38 14 5	- - -	ST. OLAVE.	
132 1 5	2,320 18 11	- - -	7 - 3	91 17 -	100 12 2	43 18 11	315 16 9	11 18 4	3,024 4 2	- - -	298 5 2	- - -	ST THOMAS,	
													ST. JOHN, Ho	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	CLOSE OF COLL	
5 7 2	- - -	- 2 6	- 5 8	3 14 7	4 1 8	2 1 3	12 16 3	- 9 4	28 18 9	- - -	17 7 3	- - -	THE CHARTERH	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	INNER TEMPLE.	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	MIDDLE TEMPL	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	LINCOLN'S INN.	
34 17 7	55 17 8	1 1 3	1 17 -	24 5 1	26 11 4	14 5 11	83 9 -	3 3	245 7 11	- - -	166 5 6	- - -	GRAY'S INN.	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	STAPLE INN.	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	FURNIVAL'S INN	
													PARISHES AND P	
													METROPOLIS, as	
- - -	33 9 1	86 17 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	120 6 5	- - -	38 2 1	- - -	WILLESDEN:	
- - -	7 15 3	30 16 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	38 11 3	- - -	1 17 11	- - -	Counter's C	
- - -	- - -	1 7 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 7 10	- - -	- 10 -	- - -	Ranelagh.	
- - -	243 2 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	243 2 11	- - -	54 5 9	- - -	Buywater S	
- - -	2,258 10 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	53 7 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,311 18 1	1,062 7 2	- - -	- - -	Fulham, &c	
- - -	626 1 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	626 1 7	- - -	52 16 8	- - -	ACTON—Fulha	
													EALING—Fulh	
- - -	3 19 6	55 11 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	59 11 -	58 4 3	- - -	- - -	EXTRA-PAROC	
- - -	97 17 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	97 17 6	- - -	2 1 2	- - -	SOUTHAMPT	
- - -	55 18 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	55 18 7	- - -	- 12 9	- - -	LAMBETH I	
- - -	22 7 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	22 7 4	- - -	- 2 4	- - -	DEPTFORD	
		95 5 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	95 5 6	15 13 10	- - -	- - -	BOROUGH Y	
- - -	3,848 12 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	48 7 6	- - -	3,896 19 10	1,361 7 9	- - -	- - -	HORNSEY—Fin	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 16 7	- - -	CHISWICK—Fu	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 6 5	- - -	WIMBLEDON—	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 7 -	- - -	MITCHAM—Wa	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 3 -	- - -	MERTON—Wan	
- - -	379 16 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	379 16 -	- - -	6 19 4	- - -	WALLINGTON—	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 3 8	- - -	- - -	CROYDON—Sur	
- - -	1,938 9 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,938 9 1	- - -	435 7 10	- - -	MORDEN—Wan	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	RICHMOND—R	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,431 - -	- - -	- - -	IMPROVEMENT	
- - -	9,685 15 8	- - -	- - -	8,000 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,685 15 8	17,685 15 8	- - -	- - -	MORTGAGE DE	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -	100 - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -	TEMPORARY LO	
34,482 8 2	198,320 17 6	16,560 8 2	1,830 10 5	31,980 12 -	27,190 12 8	10,619 14 2	82,510 2 4	2,785 - 1	6,280 6 4	30,232 9 -	62,247 5 1	- - -		
£. 249,369 13 10			£. 33,811 2 5		£. 120,320 9 2			Deduct in Debt - - - £.		30,232 9 -		- - -		
GENERAL CASH BALANCE 25th March 1865 - - - £.													32,014 16 1	

(signed)

ACCOUNTS of MONEYS Received and Expended from the 26th March 1864 to the 25th March 1865, in reference to the undermentioned Accounts.

NEW CURRENT ORDINARY ACCOUNT, from 1st January to 25th March 1865.

Dr.	Pursuant to Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 102 (7th August 1862).					Cr.		
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	
To Transfer from the Old General Account on the 1st January 1865 - - - - -	60,000	-	-	By Payments, viz.:				
„ Further Transfer from the said Account in respect of Credits to be allowed in Precepts - - -	15,472	1	6	„ Sewerage and Drainage - - - - -	1,175	15	7	
„ Receipts in respect of Precepts - - - - -	8	19	9	„ Metropolis Improvements - - - - -	4,380	-	10	
„ Miscellaneous Receipts for General Purposes -	517	5	-	„ General Purposes - - - - -	12,531	13	-	
				„ Expenses under Gas Acts - - - - -	291	14	3	
					18,379	3	8	
				„ Balance on 25th March 1865 - - - - -	57,619	2	7	
£.	75,998	6	3		£.	75,998	6	3

Audited, 31st May 1865.

Wm. Andoe, Auditor.

COVENT GARDEN APPROACH.

Dr.		Pursuant to Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 115 (10th August 1857).				Cr.	
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To	Balance in hand on 26th March 1864						
	„ Bank of London, Interest on Balances	180	9	2			
	„ Rent of purchased Property	1,822	2	10			
	„ Refund of expenses incurred in respect of a Lease of purchased Property	15	15	-			

Audited, 31st May 1865.

Wm. Andoe, Auditor.

SOUTHWARK AND WESTMINSTER COMMUNICATION.

Dr.		Pursuant to Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 115 (10th August 1857).				Cr.						
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.					
To Balance on 26th March 1864	-	-	-	9,165	12	11	By Contractors, &c., for Works	-	5,547	18	-	
„ Bank of London, Interest on Balances	- - - -	368	6	5			„ Purchase of Property	- - - -	3,127	4	8	
„ Sale of Purchased Property	-	19,163	5	4			„ Compensation	- - - -	250	-	-	
„ Rent of Purchased Property	-	5,054	2	7			„ Professional Charges, &c.	- - - -	666	7	1	
„ Lease expenses recovered	- -	23	5	-			„ Wages	- - - -	59	6	6	
							„ Incidentals; viz., Law Stationery, Taxes, Stamps, and sundry Petty Expenses	- - - -	171	14	1	
							„ Establishment Charges from the commencement to December 1864, repaid to the General Account	-	12,966	5	9	
									22,778	16	1	
							„ Balance on 25th March 1865	- - - -	10,995	16	2	
		£.		33,774	12	3			£.	33,774	12	3

Audited, 31st May 1865.

Wm. Andoe, Auditor.

ACCOUNTS of MONEYS Received and Expended from the 26th March 1864 to the 25th March 1865, &c.—*continued*.

VICTORIA PARK APPROACH.

<i>Dr.</i>		Pursuant to Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 38 (14th June 1858).		<i>Cr.</i>	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
To Balance on 26th March 1864	- - -	79 18 4	By Compensation	- - - - -	17 7 6
„ General Account, Temporary Advance	100 - -		„ Works	- - - - -	105 - -
„ Rents of Property	96 - -	196 - -	„ Professional Charges	- - - - -	5 - -
			„ Incidentals	- - - - -	16 12 9
					144 - 3
			„ Balance on 25th March 1865	- - - - -	131 18 1
	£.	275 18 4		£.	275 18 4

Audited, 31st May 1865.

Wm. Andoe, Auditor.

FINSBURY PARK.

<i>Dr.</i>		Pursuant to Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 150 (17th August 1857).		<i>Cr.</i>	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
To Balance in hand on 26th March 1864	- - -	47,702 10 3	By Purchase of Property	- - - - -	53,152 - -
„ General Account, Temporary Advance	5,000 - -		„ Professional Charges	- - - - -	702 11 7
„ Bank of London, Interest on Balances	1,901 12 10	6,901 12 10	„ Incidentals	- - - - -	344 13 1
					54,199 4 8
	£.	54,604 3 1	„ Balance on 25th March 1865	- - - - -	404 18 5
				£.	54,604 3 1

Audited, 31st May 1865.

Wm Andoe, Auditor.

METROPOLIS MAIN DRAINAGE.

<i>Dr.</i>		Pursuant to Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 104 (2d August 1858).		<i>Cr.</i>	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
To Balance in hand on 26th March 1864	- - -	52,483 13 10	By Contractors, for Works	- - - - -	405,017 2 10
„ Bank of England, Three Instalments of Loan of 3,000,000 £.	150,000 - -		„ Purchase of Property	- - - - -	16,121 7 9
„ Bank of England, Five Instalments of Loan of 1,200,000 £.	250,000 - -		„ Compensation for Damages, &c.	- - - - -	2,709 10 -
„ Return by Court of Chancery, of the Purchase Price of Property there Deposited	3,129 4 -		„ Professional Charges, &c.	- - - - -	3,072 9 4
„ Rents of Purchased Property	226 11 9		„ Establishment Charges	- - - - -	6,195 2 -
„ Bank of London, Interest on Deposit Account	321 18 1		„ Incidentals, viz.:		
„ Miscellaneous Receipts	4 12 6	403,682 6 4	Lithography, Maps, Plans, Stationery, Stamps, Advertisements, and Sundry Petty Expenses		3,220 - 4
			„ Wages	- - - - -	6,242 9 1
	£.	456,166 - 2			442,587 1 4
			„ Balance in hand on 25th March 1865	- - - - -	13,578 18 10
				£.	456,166 - 2

Audited, 31st May 1865.

Wm Andoe, Auditor.

ACCOUNTS of MONIES Received and Expended from the 26th March 1864 to the 25th March 1865, &c.—continued.

MAIN DRAINAGE RATE COLLECTION.

Dr.	Pursuant to Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 104 (2d August 1858).						Cr.			
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand on 26th March 1864 - - - - -	-	-	-	2,828	-	3	By Expenses of Collection - - -	-	-	224 3 5
Amounts collected, viz.:							„ Amounts paid into Bank of England, viz.:			
St. George, Hanover-square -	11,695	-	-				St. George, Hanover-square -	11,796	4	-
Battersea - - - - -	107	-	-				Middle Temple - - - - -	325	-	-
Inner Temple - - - - -	268	7	10				Inner Temple - - - - -	505	18	-
Lincoln's Inn - - - - -	231	5	3				Lincoln's Inn - - - - -	410	10	-
Middle Temple - - - - -	168	16	4							13,037 12 -
	12,470	9	5							13,261 15 5
Bank of London, Interest on Balances - - - - -	316	9	6				„ Balance in hand on 25th March 1865 - - -	-	-	2,353 3 9
				12,786	18	11				
	£.			15,614	19	2		£.		15,614 19 2

Audited, 31st May 1865.

Wm. Andoe, Auditor.

THAMES EMBANKMENT (NORTH).

Dr.	Pursuant to Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 93 (7th August 1862).						Cr.			
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
To Balance in hand on 26th March 1864 - - - - -	-	-	-	64,380	15	11	By Purchase of Property - - - - -	* 169,012	13	2
„ Thames Embankment and Metropolis Improvement Fund, received from Her Majesty's Treasury -	569,750	12	11				„ Compensations - - - - -	* 42,414	3	1
„ Rents of Purchased Property:							„ Professional Charges - - - - -	* 7,246	5	2
Thames Embankment (North) - £. 477 6 5							„ Incidentals - - - - -	* 1,795	9	3
New Street to Mansion House 473 15 8							„ Wages - - - - -	* 1,282	14	4
	951	2	1				„ Establishment Charges repaid to General Account -	* 16,266	13	7
„ Return by the Court of Chancery, of the purchase price of certain property therein deposited - -	525	-	-				„ Sundry Advances repaid to General Account -	* 7,954	17	11
„ Repayment with Interest by Bank of England of Temporary Loan of 200,000 l. per contra - -	202,500	-	-				„ Contractors, for Works - - - - -	160,571	15	2
				773,723	15	-	„ Loans issued to the Bank of England for Temporary Investment, and repaid with interest per contra -	200,000	-	-
								606,544	11	8
							„ Balance in hand, 25th March 1865 - - -	291,562	19	3
				£.	838,107	10 11		£.	838,107	10 11

Audited, 31st May 1865.

Wm. Andoe, Auditor.

* The expenditure under these heads, amounting in the aggregate to 245,972 l. 16 s. 6 d., includes upwards of 130,000 l., defrayed on account of the New Street to the Mansion House, and of 8,000 l. on account of the Thames Embankment, South, in respect of which two services no special funds have yet been provided.

MORTGAGE DEBT SINKING FUND ACCOUNT.

Pursuant to Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 120 (14th August 1855).

Dr. IN RESPECT OF THE FORMER COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS.

Cr.

	CASH.	New 3 per Cents.		CASH.	New 3 per Cents.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Balance on 26th March 1864 -	52,807 4 2	55,796 - 6	By Stock sold out November 1864 -	9,685 15 8	9,841 17 6
„ Dividends received and invested, April 1864 - - - -	812 10 7	907 17 1	„ Stock sold out November 1864 -	739 3 2	830 10 3
			„ Stock sold out December 1864 -	40,679 5 1	46,031 9 10
			„ Difference between the cost of Investments and the proceeds of sale thereof - - - -	51,104 3 11	56,703 17 7
				2,515 10 10	-
£.	53,619 14 9	56,703 17 7	£.	53,619 14 9	56,703 17 7

IN RESPECT OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

	CASH.	New 3 per Cents.		CASH.	New 3 per Cents.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Balance on 26th March 1864 -	37,536 10 7	40,936 8 1	By Balance on 25th March 1865 -	46,871 16 6	51,371 10 10
„ Dividends received and invested -	596 2 9	666 1 6			
„ Dividends received and invested -	739 3 2	830 10 3			
„ Amount invested - - - -	8,000 - -	8,938 11 -			
£.	46,871 16 6	51,371 10 10	£.	46,871 16 6	51,371 10 10

METROPOLIS MAIN DRAINAGE—SINKING FUND.

Dr. Pursuant to Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 104 (2d August 1858).

Cr.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
To Balance on 26th March 1864 - - - -	44,718 8 6	By Total Payments during the Year :	
„ Total Receipts during the Year :		Bonds redeemed - - - - -	80,000 - -
Rates and Assessments - - - - -	182,600 19 9	Interest on Bonds - - - - -	80,305 - 11
		Income Tax Commissioners, for Income Tax, deducted from Interest paid to 5th April 1864 -	1,963 11 5
		Expense of Power of Attorney - - - -	1 1 6
			102,269 13 10
		„ Balance in hand on 25th March 1865 - - -	65,109 14 5
£.	227,379 8 3	£.	227,379 8 3

Audited, 31st May 1865.

Wm. Andoe, Auditor.

GENERAL SUMMARY of RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE for the Year ending
25th March 1865.

HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.	CASH BALANCES 26 March 1864.	TOTAL RECEIPTS during the Year.	TOTAL PAYMENTS during the Year.	CASH BALANCES 25 March 1865.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
GENERAL ACCOUNT - - - -	25,082 1 9	413,213 - 8	406,280 6 4	32,014 16 1
The like in respect of Transactions, commencing 1 January 1865 -	- - -	75,998 6 3	18,379 3 8	57,619 2 7
SPECIAL ACCOUNTS:—				
Covent Garden Approach - -	1,457 14 5	2,018 7 -	148 9 1	3,327 12 4
Southwark and Westminster Com- munication - - - -	9,165 12 11	24,608 19 4	22,778 16 1	10,995 16 2
Victoria Park Approach - - -	79 18 4	196 - -	144 - 3	131 18 1
Finsbury Park - - - -	47,702 10 3	6,901 12 10	54,199 4 8	404 18 5
Metropolis Main Drainage - -	52,483 13 10	403,682 6 4	442,587 1 4	13,578 18 10
Main Drainage Rate Collection -	2,828 - 3	12,786 18 11	13,261 15 5	2,353 3 9
Thames Embankment (North) - -	64,380 15 11	773,726 15 -	606,544 11 8	231,562 19 3
SINKING FUNDS:—				
Mortgage Debts of the late Metro- politan Commissioners of Sewers -	52,807 4 2	812 10 7	53,619 14 9	—
Mortgage Debts of the Board - -	37,536 10 7	9,335 5 11	- - -	46,871 16 6
Metropolis Main Drainage - -	44,718 8 6	182,660 19 9	162,269 13 10	65,109 14 5
£.	338,242 10 11	1,905,941 2 7	1,780,212 17 1	463,970 16 5
	£. 2,244,183 13 6		£. 2,244,183 13 6	

Wm. Andoe,
Auditor.

SUMMARY STATEMENT of CONTRACTS entered into by the BOARD, from 26th March 1864 to 25th March 1865.

BOARD OF WORKS, FROM 26 MARCH 1864 TO 25 MARCH 1865.

19

A C C O U N T.	Date of Contract.	Name of Contractor.	Nature of Work to be Performed, &c.	C O N T R A C T S U M.			R E M A R K S.
				Contract Price.	Amount provided for Extras.	TOTAL.	
				£.	£.	£.	
	7 June 1864	William Dethick	Construction of 1 mile 4,470 feet of Brick Sewers, of various dimensions, with Works in connection therewith - - - - -	20,940	2,000	22,940	
MAIN DRAINAGE - - - - -	15 July 1864	William Webster	Construction of 4 miles 4,855 feet of Brick Sewers, of various dimensions, with Works in connection therewith - - - - -	214,000	15,000	229,000	
	6 Oct. 1864	Rothwell & Co.	Making, erecting, and completing 8 Double-acting Beam Pumping Engines, with Boilers, Pumps, Vacuum Vessels, Air Vessels, and other Apparatus thereto - - - - -	54,570	-	54,570	

Edmond Hughes,
Accountant.

Office, Spring Gardens, S.W. }
May 1865.

(GENERAL ACCOUNT.)

MONEYS OWING TO THE BOARD.			DEBTS AND LIABILITIES OWING BY THE BOARD.		
	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
Assessments by Precepts on sundry Vestries and District Boards - - - - -	145,433	3 4	MORTGAGE LOANS AND OTHER SPECIAL LIABILITIES:		
Outstanding Amount of Improvement Rates and Charges for Default - - - - -	2,332	9 4	Mortgage Loans for Sewerage Purposes, contracted by former Commissioners of Sewers - - - - -	135,000	- -
Temporary Loans:—			Value of Annuities granted by former Surrey and Kent Commissioners of Sewers - - - - -	1,038	17 7
Victoria Park Approach - - - - -		£. s. d.	Outstanding Amount of Loan of 140,000 £. from Clergy Mutual Assurance Society - - - - -	136,038	17 7
Finsbury Park - - - - -		100 - -		70,000	- -
		5,000 - -			206,038 17 7
Amounts to be refunded by the following Special Accounts, for Establishment Charges, &c.:					
Victoria Park Approach - - - - -		3,903 2 8	CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Finsbury Park - - - - -		1,933 3 5	Amounts outstanding for Sewerage Works - - - - -	17,798	8 5
			Amount of Tradesmen's Bills, and other Obligations - - - - -	4,349	15 8
			Interest on Loans, &c., including Income Tax deducted, and payable to Income Tax Commissioners - - - - -	885	18 8
			Amount set aside for repayment of Mortgage Debts, to be charged to Parishes - - - - -	17,685	15 8
			Contributions granted by the Board to Metropolis Improvements, not yet paid - - - - -	20,498	5 9
	£.	* 158,701 18 9			61,218 4 2
				£.	267,257 1 9

* In addition to this amount of moneys owing to the Board, there is a Cash Balance in hand of 89,633 £. 18 s. 8 d.; and also the sum of 51,371 £. 10 s. 10 d., invested in New Three per Cent. Annuities.

Edward Hughes, Accountant.

STATEMENT and ACCOUNT of MORTGAGES and other DEBTS and LIABILITIES
owing by the BOARD on the 25th March 1865.

(SPECIAL ACCOUNTS.)

COVENT GARDEN APPROACH.

	£.	s.	d.
Proportion of Loan of 400,000 <i>l.</i> from Bank of England - - - -	90,000	-	-

SOUTHWARK AND WESTMINSTER COMMUNICATION.

	£.	s.	d.
Proportion of Loan of 400,000 <i>l.</i> from Bank of England - - - -	310,000	-	-
Amount outstanding under Contracts - - - -	1,261	12	6
Professional Charges, Tradesmen's Bills, &c. - - - -	206	1	4
£.	311,467	13	10

VICTORIA PARK APPROACH.

	£.	s.	d.
Loan from Clergy Mutual Assurance Society - - - -	30,600	-	-
Temporary Loan from General Account - - - -	100	-	-
Amount to be refunded to General Account for Establishment Charges - -	3,903	2	8
£.	34,603	2	8

FINSBURY PARK.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance of Loan from Clergy Mutual Assurance Society - - - -	48,333	6	8
Temporary Loan from General Account - - - -	5,000	-	-
Professional Charges, &c. - - - -	489	17	9
Amount to be refunded to General Account for Establishment Charges - -	1,933	3	5
£.	55,756	7	10

METROPOLIS MAIN DRAINAGE.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount outstanding under Contracts - - - -	349,858	10	5
Professional Charges, Tradesmen's Bills, &c. - - - -	508	-	3
£.	350,366	10	8

THAMES EMBANKMENT (NORTH).

	£.	s.	d.
Amount outstanding under Contracts - - - -	591,226	8	7
Compensation ordered for Payment, awaiting Settlement (New Street to Mansion House) - - - -	500	-	-
Professional Charges, Tradesmen's Bills, &c. (including New Street to Mansion House) - - - -	513	3	1
£.	592,239	11	8

Edward Hughes, Accountant.

1864-5.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

ACCOUNT in ABSTRACT, showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE from the 26th March 1864 to the 25th March 1865; also, SUMMARY STATEMENT of all CONTRACTS entered into during such Period, and of the Moneys owing to, and Debts and Liabilities owing by, the Board, on the 25th March 1865.

(Pursuant to Acts 18 & 19 Vict. c. 120,
20 & 21 Vict. c. 115 & 150, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 38 & 104,
and 25 & 26 Vict. c. 93.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
12 February 1866

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 10 April 1866;—for,

A “RETURN, showing the FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS of the METROPOLITAN BOARD of WORKS, under the Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 104, and the Acts amending the same, to the 31st January 1866,” as follows:—

“1. AS TO LOANS:—The Principal Sums borrowed, with the Date and Amount of each Loan; the Rate of Interest; the several Sums paid on account of the Loans, with Dates of Repayment; and the Principal Sums outstanding:

“2. AS TO WORKS:—The several Sums borrowed for carrying on the Works, with Dates of borrowing, and any other Sums received available for such Works; and the Monthly Payments for Works executed and Services performed, with Description of the several Works and Services:

“3. AS TO SINKING FUND:—The Amount of the Main Drainage Rate assessed in each Year; the Payments made to the Bank of England on account of such Assessments; the Amounts received for Investments sold, and the Interest received upon Investments; the Amounts paid for Investments purchased; the Interest paid upon Bonds, Debentures, or Securities issued; and the Amounts applied to the Redemption thereof, with the Dates of such Redemption.”

1.—AS TO LOANS.

PRINCIPAL SUMS BORROWED.			Rate of Interest.	INTEREST PAID.			PRINCIPAL SUMS REPAID.		Principal Sums
Date.	Amount.			Date.	Amount.		Date.	Amount.	Outstanding.
	£.	£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£.	
Totals to 30th September 1863(as per Parliamentary Paper No. 107, of Session 1864), viz. :			£ 3 15 s. per cent.	Totals to 30th September 1863(as per Parliamentary Paper No. 107, of Session 1864), viz. :—			Totals to 30th September 1863(as per Parliamentary Paper No. 107, of Session 1864), viz. :—		
Year - 1859	150,000			Year - 1859	513	1 2	Year - 1859	50,000	
Year - 1860	350,000			Year - 1860	5,422	19 6	Year - 1860	230,000	
Year - 1861	550,000			Year - 1861	7,242	6 10	Year - 1861	140,000	
Year - 1862	850,000			Year - 1862	24,324	4 8	Year - 1862	130,000	
To 30 September 1863.	600,000			To 30 September 1863.	46,483	16 4	To 30 September 1863.	90,000	
		2,500,000					83,986	8 6	
1863 :				1863 :					
October -	100,000			October -	-	-	1,327	17 10	
November -	50,000								
December -	50,000								
		200,000							
1864 :				1864 :					
January -	50,000			January -	34,489	3 9			
February -	50,000								
March -	50,000								
April -	50,000								
June -	50,000								
July -	50,000			July -	39,838	14 9		80,000	
August -	50,000								
October -	50,000								
November -	50,000								
		450,000					74,327	18 6	
1865 :			1865 :						
January -	50,000		January -	42,429	17 7				
February -	50,000								
March -	—		March -	3,000	- -				
April -	50,000								
May -	50,000								
July -	50,000		July -	46,330	15 1		80,000		
August -	50,000								
September -	50,000								
December -	50,000								
		400,000				91,760	12 8		
1866 :			1866 :						
January -	—		January -	-	-	50,624	15 -		
	£.	3,550,000			£.	302,027	12 6	£. 800,000 2,750,000	

2.—AS TO WORKS.

Y E A R.	Amount Borrowed; as per preceding Page.	Other Sums Received, available for such Works.	TOTAL.	
	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1859 - - - - -	150,000	55 - -	150,055 - -	
1860 - - - - -	350,000	447 13 7	350,447 13 7	* Abstract of Receipts, other than Amounts Borrowed:—
1861 - - - - -	550,000	4,433 18 -	554,433 18 -	Sales of Property and Old Materials, Rents, &c. - - -
1862 - - - - -	850,000	8,832 11 4	858,832 11 4	£. s. d. 13,096 2 7
1863 - - - - -	800,000	21,756 10 7	821,756 10 7	Return of Sums deposited with Court of Chancery, pending Settlement, Interest, &c. &c. -
1864 - - - - -	450,000	4,858 14 3	454,858 14 3	28,590 18 6
1865 - - - - -	400,000	1,302 13 4	401,302 13 4	
				TOTAL - - - £. 41,687 1 1
TOTAL - - - £.	3,550,000	41,687 1 1*	3,591,687 1 1	

MONTHLY PAYMENTS for Works executed and Services performed.

Month ending	Nature of Works, &c.	A M O U N T.				Month ending	Nature of Works, &c.	A M O U N T.							
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
1863:	To 30th September 1863 (as per Parliamentary Paper, No. 107, of Session 1864, pp. 3 to 6 - - - -	-	-	-	2,518,942	3	6	1864:							
31 Oct. -	Northern middle-level sewer - Northern outfall sewer - - Western sewers - - - Northern outfall reservoir - Southern low-level sewer - Southern outfall works, Cross- ness. Bermondsey branch - - Compensation - - - Establishment charges - Incidentals - - -	10,000 8,244 5,000 15,350 14,360 13,406 4,000 3,060 850 105	- - - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - 6 10 1	- - - - - - - - - -	74,984	11	-	31 Jan. -	Northern middle-level sewer - Northern outfall sewer - - Western sewers - - - Northern outfall reservoir - Western sewers extension - Deptford pumping station - Southern low-level sewer - Bermondsey branch - - General contract works - Compensation - - - Establishment charges - Incidentals - - -	11,694 16,046 5,800 7,650 700 1,000 6,000 5,000 927 3,636 787 34	- - - - - - - - 9 10 11 -	- - - - - - - - 5 -	59,276	-
30 Nov. -	Underpinning Ranelagh sewer - Ranelagh storm overflow - Northern outfall reservoir - Western sewers - - - Southern high-level sewer - Deptford pumping station - Southern low-level sewer - Southern outfall works, Cross- ness. Bermondsey branch - - General contract works - - Compensation - - - Establishment charges - Incidentals - - -	94 696 13,275 3,000 453 1,500 8,100 13,710 1,800 670 506 5,739 989	13 6 - - - - - - - 15 18 2 18	2 10 - - - - - - - - 8 8	- - - - - - - - - - -	50,475	14	10	31 March	Northern middle-level sewer - Northern outfall sewer - - Western sewers - - - Northern outfall reservoir - Western sewers extension - Southern low-level sewer - Southern outfall works, Cross- ness. Compensation - - - Establishment charges - Incidentals - - -	8,000 5,000 2,500 9,450 1,500 9,000 6,810 381 609 15	- - - - - - - - 9 1 11	- - - - - - - 4 -	25,653	5
31 Dec. -	Northern middle-level sewer - Northern outfall sewer - Western sewers - - - Northern outfall reservoir - Southern high-level sewer - Southern low-level sewer - Southern outfall works, Cross- ness. General contract works - - Compensation - - - Establishment charges - Incidentals - - -	10,000 10,800 2,000 8,820 10,000 9,990 6,808 566 2,019 680 19	- - - - - - - 4 13 15 4	- - - - - - - 8 6 2 10	- - - - - - - - - -	61,703	18	2	30 April -	Western sewers - - - Northern outfall reservoir - Western sewers extension - Deptford pumping station - Southern low-level sewer - Southern outfall works, Cross- ness. Bermondsey branch - - General contract works - Compensation - - - Establishment charges - Incidentals - - -	4,510 5,000 1,500 1,500 6,000 10,000 3,960 1,000 16,446 696 123	- - - - - - - - 4 9 18 15	- - - - - - - -	50,720	19

Monthly Payments for Works executed and Services performed—continued.

Month ending	Nature of Works, &c.	A M O U N T.				Month ending	Nature of Works, &c.	A M O U N T.							
1864 :		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	1864 :		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
31 May -	Northern middle-level sewer -	6,000	-	-				30 Nov. -	Northern low level sewer -	7,875	-	-			
	Northern outfall sewer -	10,000	-	-					Deptford pumping station and engines.	9,539	-	-			
	Western sewers -	3,500	-	-					Southern low-level sewer -	6,020	-	-			
	Southern high-level sewer -	495	9	2					Southern outfall works, Crossness.	8,325	-	-			
	Southern low-level sewer -	15,850	-	-					Greenwich and Deptford sewers	2,250	-	-			
	Southern outfall works, Crossness.	6,000	-	-					Bermondsey branch -	1,000	-	-			
	General contract works -	513	6	10					General contract works -	160	17	4			
	Compensation -	25	-	-					Compensation -	744	7	-			
	Establishment charges -	491	6	2					Establishment charges -	3,377	19	11			
	Incidentals -	122	13	7					Incidentals -	334	6	3			
					42,997	15	9								39,626 10 6
30 June -	Northern outfall reservoir -	5,040	-	-				31 Dec. -	Western sewers extension -	1,000	-	-			
	Southern high-level sewer -	6,696	9	2					Northern low-level sewer -	9,450	-	-			
	Deptford pumping station -	3,000	-	-					Southern low-level sewer -	8,000	-	-			
	Southern low-level sewer -	7,800	-	-					Southern outfall works, Crossness.	10,000	-	-			
	Southern outfall works, Crossness.	8,258	-	-					Greenwich and Deptford sewers	2,070	-	-			
	Bermondsey branch -	2,306	-	-					General contract works -	195	18	8			
	General contract works -	1,159	15	7					Compensation -	961	5	4			
	Compensation -	724	4	2					Establishment charges -	638	5	10			
	Establishment charges -	468	19	9					Incidentals -	24	15	8			
	Incidentals -	125	15	8											32,340 5 6
					35,570	4	4	1865 :							
31 July -	Northern middle-level sewer -	7,958	-	-				31 Jan. -	Western sewers extension -	1,538	7	6			
	Western sewers extension -	2,000	-	-					Northern low-level sewer -	11,700	-	-			
	Southern low level sewer -	10,520	-	-					Southern low-level sewer -	6,300	-	-			
	Southern outfall works, Crossness.	9,777	-	-					Southern outfall works, Crossness.	6,500	-	-			
	Compensation -	1,201	16	6					Greenwich and Deptford sewers	2,340	-	-			
	Establishment charges -	589	16	1					General contract works -	750	-	-			
	Incidentals -	135	7	4					Compensation -	29	8	-			
					32,181	19	11		Establishment charges -	468	6	6			
									Incidentals -	118	17	9			
															29,744 19 9
31 August	Western sewers -	2,000	-	-				28 Feb. -	Western sewers extension -	1,500	-	-			
	Northern outfall reservoir -	8,200	-	-					Northern low-level sewer -	11,205	-	-			
	Western sewers extension -	1,800	-	-					Deptford pumping station -	2,500	-	-			
	Deptford pumping station -	3,254	-	-					Southern low-level sewer -	5,400	-	-			
	Southern low-level sewer -	11,250	-	-					Southern outfall works, Crossness.	13,044	-	-			
	Southern outfall works, Crossness.	19,417	-	-					Greenwich and Deptford sewers	1,260	-	-			
	Greenwich and Deptford sewers	675	-	-					Bermondsey branch -	1,500	-	-			
	General contract works -	832	8	7					Compensation -	82	16	-			
	Compensation -	205	10	10					Establishment charges -	3,762	-	3			
	Establishment charges -	440	17	-					Incidentals -	1	12	9			
	Incidentals -	157	8	6											40,255 9 -
					48,232	4	11	31 March	Northern middle-level sewer -	18,000	-	-			
									Western sewers extension -	1,083	-	-			
30 Sept. -	Northern middle-level sewer -	5,000	-	-					Southern low-level sewer -	5,400	-	-			
	Western sewers -	1,500	-	-					Greenwich and Deptford sewers	1,170	-	-			
	Western sewers extension -	1,000	-	-					Compensation -	1,336	11	10			
	Southern low-level sewer -	11,000	-	-					Establishment charges -	460	12	5			
	Southern outfall works, Crossness.	9,000	-	-					Incidentals -	350	1	-			
	Greenwich and Deptford sewers	2,000	-	-											28,400 5 3
	Compensation -	139	8	6				30 April -	Northern outfall sewer -	8,000	-	-			
	Establishment charges -	440	1	2					Western sewers extension -	662	-	-			
	Incidentals -	32	17	3					Northern low-level sewer -	10,003	-	-			
					30,112	6	11		Southern low-level sewer -	5,150	-	-			
									Southern outfall works, Crossness.	9,000	-	-			
									Greenwich and Deptford sewers	1,530	-	-			
									Compensation -	356	5	2			
									Establishment charges -	545	5	11			
															35,246 11 1
31 Oct. -	Western sewers -	2,000	-	-				31 May -	Western sewers extension -	500	-	-			
	Western sewers extension -	500	-	-					Northern low level sewer -	11,700	-	-			
	Northern low-level sewer -	9,075	-	-					Deptford pumping station, &c.	1,966	17	5			
	Southern low-level sewer -	8,100	-	-					Southern low-level sewer -	4,134	-	-			
	Southern outfall works, Crossness.	8,100	-	-					Southern outfall works, Crossness.	4,000	-	-			
	Greenwich and Deptford sewers	1,105	-	-					Greenwich and Deptford sewers	1,980	-	-			
	General contract works -	598	10	-					General contract works -	1,223	-	6			
	Compensation -	829	17	6					Compensation -	384	19	4			
	Establishment charges -	602	7	3					Establishment charges -	413	8	4			
	Incidentals -	2,038	11	5					Incidentals -	1,390	5	10			
					33,540	6	2								27,092 11 5

RETURN SHOWING THE FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE METROPOLITAN

Monthly Payments for Works executed and Services Performed—continued.

Month ending	Nature of Works, &c.	A M O U N T.				Month ending	Nature of Works, &c.	A M O U N T.										
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.			
1865 :								1865 :										
30 June -	Northern outfall reservoir -	5,500	-	-				30 Sept. -	Abbey mills pumping station -	7,500	-	-						
	Northern low-level sewer -	12,980	-	-					Northern low-level sewer -	12,000	-	-						
	Deptford pumping station -	3,000	-	-					Deptford pumping station -	243	6	10						
	Southern low-level sewer -	4,000	-	-					Southern low-level sewer -	3,000	-	-						
	Southern outfall works, Crossness.	3,438	-	-					Southern outfall works, Crossness.	5,000	-	-						
	Greenwich and Deptford sewers	1,035	-	-					Greenwich and Deptford sewers	1,000	-	-						
	Compensation - - -	739	17	8					Establishment charges -	457	18	5						
	Establishment charges -	344	-	3					Incidentals - - -	261	10	2						
	Incidentals - - -	125	-	2									29,462	15	5			
					31,221	18	1		31 Oct. -	Western sewers extension -	587	9	5					
										Northern low-level sewer -	11,250	-	-					
										Compensation - - -	113	16	3					
										Establishment charges -	320	12	6					
										Incidentals - - -	97	18	9					
															12,360	16	11	
31 July -	Western sewers extension -	1,800	-	-				30 Nov. -	Abbey mills pumping station -	4,320	-	-						
	Northern low-level sewer -	21,722	-	-					Northern low-level sewer -	12,150	-	-						
	Southern low-level sewer -	2,226	-	-					Southern outfall works, Crossness.	7,500	-	-						
	Southern outfall works, Crossness.	10,958	-	-					General contract works -	2,204	16	4						
	Greenwich and Deptford sewers	1,143	-	-					Compensation - - -	288	9	10						
	Bermondsey branch - -	38	3	2					Establishment charges -	360	14	2						
	General contract works -	1,719	-	-					Incidentals - - -	116	2	1						
	Compensation - - -	95	7	2									26,940	2	5			
	Establishment charges -	487	3	-					31 Dec. -	Northern low-level sewer -	10,238	-	-					
	Incidentals - - -	120	10	5						Southern low-level sewer -	8,190	-	-					
					40,300	3	9			Southern outfall works, Crossness.	7,500	-	-					
										Greenwich and Deptford sewers	575	-	-					
										General contract works -	1,500	-	-					
										Compensation - - -	1,500	-	-					
										Establishment charges -	370	11	7					
										Incidentals - - -	19	1	11					
															20,802	13	6	
31 Aug. -	Northern middle-level sewer -	6,500	-	-				1866 :										
	Northern outfall sewer -	20,001	18	1				31 Jan. -	Abbey mills pumping station -	6,025	-	-						
	Western sewers extension -	200	-	-					Northern outfall reservoir -	5,437	-	4						
	Northern low-level sewer -	12,000	-	-					Northern low-level sewer -	8,000	-	-						
	Deptford pumping station -	750	-	-					Compensation - - -	196	7	6						
	Southern outfall works, Crossness.	5,400	-	-					Establishment charges -	277	1	1						
	Southern low-level sewer -	3,300	-	-					Incidentals - - -	191	18	2						
	Greenwich and Deptford sewers	1,017	-	-											20,820	7	1	
	Compensation - - -	153	10	6														
	Establishment charges -	3,052	1	8														
	Incidentals - - -	475	15	8														
					52,850	5	11											

ABSTRACT of the foregoing Payments:—

	£.	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		£.	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Northern high-level sewer, &c.	178,767	4	8	Western sewers and extension	82,570	16	11
Southern high-level sewer, &c.	222,957	18	4	Northern outfall reservoir	172,222		4
Acton branch	9,820	11	9	Greenwich and Deptford sewers	21,150		
Iron fencing for northern sewers	2,510	4	4	Northern low-level sewer	172,041		
Northern middle-level sewer	355,107			Abbey Mills pumping station, engines, &c.	17,845		
Southern outfall sewer	310,648	2	6	Counter's Creek diversion, Ravensbourne and Victoria-street sewers	93,452	-	10
Deptford pumping station and engines	198,440	4	3	General contract works, borings, &c. &c.	32,080	17	-
Earl sewer and outlet	8,000				3,207,712	2	2
Ranelagh storm overflow	31,826	6	10	Ordnance Survey of the Metropolis		10,000	- -
Southern low-level sewer	238,042			Compensation, professional charges, &c.		263,240	19 2
Underpinning Ranelagh sewer	2,994	13	2	Establishment charges, &c.		85,792	19 4
Northern outfall sewer	609,761	18	1	Incidentals		18,100	12 2
Southern outfall pumping station and engines	353,290				TOTAL	3,584,840	12 10
Petersonsey branch	97,515	3	2				

3.—AS TO SINKING FUND:

YEAR.	Amount of Assessments.	Amount of Main Drainage Rates, Paid into Bank of England.	Amounts Received for Investments Sold.	Amounts Received for Interest on Investments.	Amounts Paid for Investments Purchased.	Interest Paid on Bonds Issued.	Amount Applied to Redemption of Debt.	Dates of Redemption of Debt.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1858-59 -	150,389 7 9	26 18 -	—	—	—	—	—	—
1859-60 -	150,535 13 9	136,914 3 -	- - -	1,315 5 -	69,984 15 -	1,518 16 4	50,000 - -	August 1859
1860-61 -	150,717 12 3	178,583 5 9	69,125 9 6	183 15 10	- - -	6,089 - 8	230,000 - -	August 1860
1861-62 -	155,749 - 9	163,068 5 3	- - -	- - -	4,001 1 6	14,437 14 7	140,000 - -	July 1861
1862-63 -	157,074 12 3	177,353 14 6	4,087 18 8	168 13 1	- - -	35,000 2 4	130,000 - -	July 1862
1863-64 -	157,349 2 3	147,949 13 9	20,895 6 7	335 6 2	21,500 - -	62,757 16 2	90,000 - -	July 1863
1864-65 -	180,262 12 9	182,660 19 9	- - -	- - -	1 1 6	85,268 12 4	80,000 - -	July 1864
1865 66 (to 31 Jan.) -	181,559 19 3	114,931 19 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	96,955 10 1	80,000 - -	July 1865
£.	1,283,638 1 -	1,101,488 19 9	94,108 14 9	2,003 - 1	95,486 18 -	302,027 12 6	800,000 - -	

Office, Spring Gardens, S. W. }
19 March 1866.

Edward Hughes, Accountant.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

RETURN showing the FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS
of the METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS under
the Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 104, to 31 January
1866; &c.

(Mr. Childers.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
11 April 1866.*

Printed by W. G. & J. S. Smith, Stationers, Strand.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.

STATEMENT of the ADVANCES out of the CONSOLIDATED FUND to the COMMISSIONERS of HER MAJESTY'S WORKS, &c.; and of the MONIES paid into the CONSOLIDATED FUND between the 1st of January and the 31st of December 1865; prepared pursuant to Act 16 Vict. c. 18, s. 13.

ADVANCES OUT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FUND, Year 1865.

— Nil. —

MONIES PAID INTO THE CONSOLIDATED FUND.

		£. s. d.
1864:		
September 23 -	Per Act 27 & 28 Vict., c. 111, omitted in last Return -	52,645 18 -
1865:		
May 18 - -	Balance of Rents received in the half year to 31st March 1865 - - - - -	977 6 8
" 22 -	Net proportion of the improved Poor Rates of the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, in the years 1857, 1858, 1859, and 1863 - - - - -	233 18 7
" " -	Excess of Police Rate received from the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police in respect of the sum of 30,000 £, and interest secured by mortgage from the Westminster Improvement Commissioners - - - - -	1,882 14 6
December 12 -	Balance of Rents and purchase-money in the half year to 30th September 1865 - - - - -	2,531 9 11
	£.	8,271 7 8

Examined, *F. Weldon*, Accountant.

Office of Works, &c., }
8 February 1866. }

W. COWPER,
First Commissioner of Her Majesty's
Works and Public Buildings.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.

STATEMENT of the ADVANCES out of the
CONSOLIDATED FUND to the COMMISSIONERS
of Her Majesty's WORKS, &c.; and of the
MONIES paid into the CONSOLIDATED FUND
between 1 January and 31 December 1865.

(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
26 February 1866.

dated 16 March 1866;—*for*,

c. 78:”

on the Reduction of their Salaries, pursuant to s. 33 of the Act 26 & 27 Vict. c. 78:

pursuant to s. 33 of Act 26 & 27 Vict. c. 78.

			£.	£.	£.	£.	Miles fulgs. yds.	Miles furlongs.
G. Labalmondiere	Chief Clerk and Secretary.	9	400	250	300	—	—	—
V. C. Wright	Accountant - -	37	450	250	700	—	—	—
H. Browne	General Surveyor -	37	700	400	1,200	—	—	—
J. Harding	Sub Surveyor - -	32	170	150	150	- -	11 - -	23 4
M. Anderson	Ditto - - -	27	170	150	150	- -	15 5 77	18 -
J. Clarke	Ditto - - -	11	170	150	100	- -	17 - 132	12 1
G. Gibson	Ditto - - -	9	170	150	100	- -	19 - 27	13 5
E. Gardner	Ditto - - -	4	120	- -	- -	120	6 5 110	—
J. Harding	Additional temporary appointments as Sub Surveyors in consequence of vacancies.	}	30	- -	- -	- -	9 5 -	—
M. Anderson			100	- -	- -	- -	14 2 181	—
J. Clarke			60	- -	- -	- -	6 - 33	—
G. Gibson			110	- -	- -	- -	16 1 -	—
E. Gardner			60	- -	- -	- -	5 5 165	—

(signed) *Geo. Labalmondiere*, Secretary.

METROPOLIS TURNPIKE ROADS.

RETURN of the Number and Names of all OFFICERS employed by the COMMISSIONERS of TURNPIKE ROADS in the Neighbourhood of the METROPOLIS North of the *Thames*, with their SALARIES and EMOLUMENTS during the Year 1862, and up to the passing of the Act 26 & 27 Vict. c. 73; and, of the OFFICERS Dismissed and Retained by the Commissioners since the passing of that Act; &c.

(*Mr. Long.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
20 April 1866.*

SMITHFIELD DEAD MEAT MARKET.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 7 March 1866;—for,

“COPY of MEMORIAL addressed to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, by the Churchwardens and Inhabitants of St. Sepulchre's Parish in November last, regarding the SMITHFIELD DEAD MEAT MARKET, and the CORRESPONDENCE consequent thereon.”

Whitehall, }
9 March 1866. }

H. WADDINGTON.

— No. 1. —

MEMORIAL of the Churchwardens and Inhabitants of the Parish of St. Sepulchre.

To the Right Honourable Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department.

The Memorial of the Churchwardens of the Parish of St. Sepulchre, in the County of Middlesex, on behalf of themselves and the other Inhabitants of the said Parish :

Humbly sheweth,

THAT the inhabitants of the said parish are chiefly tradesmen carrying on business in the immediate neighbourhood of Smithfield.

That for a great number of years, and down to 1855, a Market for the sale of live cattle was held at Smithfield two days in each week, and a large number of persons from all parts of the country attended the said Market, bringing business and profit to those engaged in trade in the immediate neighbourhood.

That in the year 1855 the said Market was removed from Smithfield to a new Market constructed at Islington.

That the withdrawal of the said Market from Smithfield inflicted a great pecuniary loss upon the inhabitants and others residing near thereto.

That from 1855 to 1860 the site of the old Market was turned to no purpose whatever, and it remained in such a state as to be a great nuisance and annoyance to the inhabitants of the said parish, and those living in the vicinity.

That in the year 1860 the said inhabitants were rejoiced to perceive a prospect that the nuisance and annoyance they had suffered would terminate, as in that year the Corporation of London, in whom, with the Crown, the ancient site of Smithfield Market is vested, obtained an Act of Parliament for establishing at Smithfield a Metropolitan Market for Meat, Poultry, and other Provisions, and to make and widen approaches thereto.

That it was fully established by the Corporation on applying for the said Act of Parliament, and it is in its Preamble recited, that the existing Markets for the sale of meat and poultry, and other provisions in the City of London were small and confined, and inadequate to supply the wants of the rapidly increasing population of the Metropolis.

That considering the wants of the public it was conceived that the Market would be speedily erected, but for several years no ostensible steps were taken by the Corporation to put in force the Act of Parliament, although the exercise of the compulsory powers for the purchase of lands for the purposes of the said Market was limited to a period of five years, which have now elapsed.

That in 1862 the Corporation obtained a further Act of Parliament to extend the time for the exercise of their powers, and other purposes in connection with the said Market.

That the whole of the site of Smithfield Market has remained a barren waste from the time of the abolition of the old Market in 1855 down to the present period, the only apparent progress made being the acquisition by the Corporation of the sites of certain houses on the north side thereof, which, being taken down, have only increased the desolation, and added to the loss and annoyance of the said inhabitants.

That the inhabitants have from time to time brought the subject under the notice of the Corporation, and urged them to proceed with the works with greater expedition; but, while they admit that the inhabitants have suffered great loss and inconvenience by the delay, they have failed to afford any satisfactory explanation for the cause thereof, or to proceed with greater dispatch.

That it is now alleged by the Corporation that they have been delayed by the non-completion of certain works by a Railway Company, connected with the formation of the said Market; but your Memorialists are informed and believe, that the plans for the said Market have not yet even been agreed upon, and that the engineers of the Railway are unable to proceed with the superstructure for the erection of their station under the Market, until they are made acquainted with the nature of the building that is to be put above it.

That a public meeting, numerously attended by the inhabitants of the said parish, was held on the 31st day of October 1865, when it was unanimously resolved that the Corporation having failed for so long a period to carry out the powers entrusted to them, the Meeting was of opinion that such powers should be transferred to the Metropolitan Board of Works, in order that the Market might be completed without further delay.

Your Memorialists, therefore, humbly pray that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department will be pleased to take steps for transferring the power for erecting a Market on the site of Smithfield from the Corporation of London to the Metropolitan Board of Works; or that such other measures may be adopted as will afford relief to your Memorialists and the other inhabitants of the said parish.

And your Memorialists will ever pray, &c.

(signed) *H. M. Clark,*
W. S. Richardson,
Churchwardens.

— No. 2. —

Mr. *H. Waddington* to the Churchwardens of the Parish of St. Sepulchre.

Gentlemen,

Whitehall, 24 November 1865.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your Memorial on the subject of the state of the site of Smithfield Market; and to inform you that a copy of the Memorial has been forwarded to the Lord Mayor for his observations thereon.

The Churchwardens of the Parish of
St. Sepulchre, London.

I am, &c.
(signed) *H. Waddington.*

— No. 3. —

Sir *George Grey*, Bart., to the Lord Mayor.

My Lord,

Whitehall, 25 November 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of a Memorial, which has been addressed to me by the Churchwardens of the parish of St. Sepulchre on the subject of the state of the site of Smithfield Market.

I request that your Lordship will be so good as to favour me with your observations on the Memorial, and to inform me what steps are being taken by the Corporation of the City of London for the establishment of the Dead Meat Market at Smithfield.

The Right Honourable
The Lord Mayor,
&c. &c.

I have &c.
(signed) *G. Grey*.

— No. 4. —

The Markets Improvement Committee to Sir *George Grey*, Bart.

Sir,

Guildhall, E. C., 27 December 1865.

I AM directed by the Markets Improvement Committee of the Corporation, to inform you that your letter of the 25th November last, transmitting to the Lord Mayor, the copy of a Memorial of the Churchwardens of the parish of St. Sepulchre, on the subject of the state of the site of Smithfield, having been laid before the Court of Common Council, and referred to that Committee, they desire to submit to you the following observations in respect of the statements made in the Memorial.

The removal of Smithfield Market was effected in 1855, in pursuance of the provisions of an Act of Parliament passed in the year 1851, and introduced by Her Majesty's Government upon the Report of a Royal Commission, recommending the removal of the Cattle Market from Smithfield, and this was not done at the instigation of the Corporation, who, in fact, opposed the Bill when in Committee, in defence of the interests of the inhabitants of that portion of the City. The Legislature having, however, determined upon the removal of the Market, and it having been provided that the Corporation might, within six months of the passing of the Act, take upon themselves the carrying it into execution, they accepted this heavy responsibility, and erected the Metropolitan Cattle Market at an expense of between four and five hundred thousand pounds, and the receipts of which, up to the present time, have not covered the expenses of the debt incurred, the loss to the Corporation having averaged upwards of six thousand pounds a year; and by undertaking this work the Corporation relieved the public funds from any charges in respect thereof.

Even previously to the removal of the Cattle Market, the propriety of establishing a Meat Market on the site of Smithfield had occupied the attention of the Corporation, and from the year 1855 negotiations were, from time to time, being carried on with Her Majesty's Government as to the appropriation of that site; and although plans for a Meat Market had been submitted to the Government in the month of October 1855, owing in a great measure to the opposition of the Governors of St. Bartholemew's Hospital, it was not until the year 1859 that the Corporation were enabled to proceed in the question of establishing a Meat and Poultry Market in Smithfield in connection with railway communication.

In 1860, a Bill was introduced into Parliament by the Corporation, with the concurrence of Her Majesty's Government, for establishing a Meat and Poultry Market in Smithfield, which received the Royal Assent on the 13th of August 1860.

This Act was, however, encumbered by a clause, which was introduced in Committee at the instance of the authorities of the Charterhouse, that the Market should not be opened until a street 60 feet wide should be made from the Market to Farringdon-road; this necessitated the application to Parliament for an Act for that purpose, and which was obtained in 1862.

From the arrangement that the Market was to be constructed over the Railway Station, it became necessary that an agreement should be made with the Metropolitan and Great Western Railway Companies (the Railways interested in the matter) for the construction of the substructure; and an agreement was accordingly entered into with them by which the necessary excavations and the retaining walls were to be made by the two Railway Companies conjointly with all reasonable dispatch after they were put in possession of the site for the Market.

Previously to this, and on obtaining the Act, the necessary steps were taken to obtain possession of the ground required for the Market under the powers of the Act, by the settlement of the several claims: and, as the ground became cleared, it was handed over to the Metropolitan and Great Western Railway Companies, and finally, by the 21st of September 1864, the whole was placed entirely at their disposal.

Any delay that may have arisen in giving up portions of the site arose from an anxiety on the part of the Corporation to suit the convenience of the parties whose premises were required to be pulled down; but in no instance has the delay been any hindrance to the Railway Companies, the land having in every case been handed over to them as they required it; and they have made the necessary excavations on the northern side, and have also erected the northern retaining walls for the Market; but, as regards the excavations on the southern side, and the southern retaining walls, no steps have been taken by the Railway Companies except to commence the making the circular road opposite St. Bartholomew's Hospital, by which the underground of the Market is to be reached; and Mr. Fowler, the engineer, and the Chairman of the Great Western Railway Company, admitted at an interview at the office of the former, on the 18th of May last, that the Great Western Railway Company had not been, until about six weeks previously, in a position to carry on the necessary works. It also appears, by a letter received from the Secretary, that it was not until the 6th of April last, instructions were given to Mr. Fowler, by a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Great Western Railway, to carry out the works of the southern portion; and, although it was very important that the circular road referred to should be made to enable the soil from the excavations to be removed, it was only on the 14th of August last that this work was commenced, and at the present time not more than half of it is completed.

The Corporation are at all times anxious to alleviate any of those annoyances which must necessarily arise from the change in the purposes to which a particular site may be applied, and they much regret the delay that has occurred in the carrying out of the powers vested in them by the Act of 1860. They cannot, however, help feeling that, although it appears that the Railway Companies are desirous of throwing the blame of the delay upon the Corporation, they did not hesitate to proceed in the works where their own convenience and advantage were concerned, without waiting for plans of the Market or obtaining the approval of the architect in accordance with the provisions of the agreement.

Some delay in the preparation of these plans has no doubt been caused by the anxiety of the Corporation to procure the best possible designs, and such as would meet the difficult question of the necessarily many and peculiar requirements of the several trades interested, and with this view they, in 1864, offered premiums to the amount of 500 £. for the best plans for a Market.

The designs sent in exhibited considerable merit, but as none of them met the requirements of the trades interested, the Corporation did not think themselves justified in adopting either of the two to which premiums were awarded.

I have to inform you that a design for the Metropolitan Meat and Poultry Market has been prepared by the City architect, and having been submitted by the Markets Improvement Committee to the trade, was adopted by the Court of Common Council on Tuesday, the 19th instant, who have authorised the Committee to carry out the same and construct the Market House so

soon

soon as the substructure to be made by the Metropolitan and Great Western Railway Companies shall be completed.

In conclusion, it must be apparent that the Corporation have every inducement to urge forward the work as speedily as possible, as the large sums of money already expended on the acquisition of the required land and property will remain entirely unproductive until the Market is completed.

The Right Hon.
Sir George Grey, Bart., M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. Woodthorpe.*

— No. 5. —

Mr. *H. Waddington* to the Churchwardens of the Parish of St. Sepulchre.

Gentlemen,

Whitehall, 7 January 1866.

WITH reference to your letter of the — November last, I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to inform you that he has received a detailed statement, dated the 27th ultimo, from the Markets Improvement Committee of the Corporation of London of the steps taken with a view to the establishment of the Meat and Poultry Market at Smithfield, and of the causes which have led to the delay complained of; and they inform him that a design for the Market was adopted by the Court of Common Council on the 19th December last, and that the Committee have been authorised to construct the Market so soon as the substructure to be made by the Metropolitan and Great Western Railway Companies shall be completed.

The Churchwardens of
St. Sepulchre, London.

I am, &c.
(signed) *H. Waddington.*

SMITHFIELD DEAD MEAT MARKET.

COPY of MEMORIAL addressed to the Secretary of State for the Home Department by the Churchwardens and Inhabitants of St. Sepulchre's Parish in November last regarding the SMITHFIELD DEAD MEAT MARKET, and the CORRESPONDENCE consequent thereon.

(*Mr. Torrens.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
12 March 1866.*

THAMES CONSERVANCY.

GENERAL REPORT of the PROCEEDINGS of the CONSERVATORS of the RIVER THAMES, from the 1st day of January 1865, to the 31st day of December 1865 ; also, ACCOUNTS of MONEYS RECEIVED and EXPENDED by the CONSERVATORS of the RIVER THAMES for One Quarter ending 31st December 1864, and for One Year ending 30th December 1865.

GENERAL REPORT of the PROCEEDINGS of the CONSERVATORS of the RIVER THAMES, from the 1st day of January 1865, to the 31st day of December 1865.

In accordance with the requirements of the Acts of Parliament relating to the Conservancy of the River Thames, the Conservators report that during the past year they have exercised the various powers entrusted to them and have given continued attention to the regulation and mooring of ships, the improvement of the River by dredging, the maintenance of buoys and beacons, of the steamboat piers, of the locks, weirs, and towing-paths, of causeways and landing-places, as well as the removal of wrecks and obstructions, the prevention of nuisances, or of the pollution of the stream by the discharge of noxious matters into the river or its affluents, and to all other matters entrusted to their care.

The Conservators have met 139 times for the despatch of business.

The accounts for the year 1865, which have been duly audited, are presented herewith.

Dated 13 July 1866.

Jonathan Thorp, Deputy Chairman.

Edward Burstal, Secretary.

AN ACCOUNT of MONEYS Received and Expended by the CONSERVATORS of the RIVER THAMES for
the Quarter ending 31st December 1864.

Dr.

Cr.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
To Balance, 29th September 1864 - - - -	13,199	15	8	By Salaries to Secretary and clerks, 41, Trinity-square - - - - -	390	16	8				
To Cash received for Tonnage Dues - - - -	5,442	11	2	By Stationery and postages for ditto - - - -	43	2	5				
To Cash received for Tolls - - - - -	1,346	14	11	By Wages to Housekeeper, Messengers, Rates and Taxes, Coals, &c. - - - - -	128	17	7	562	16	8	
To Cash received for Pier Dues - - - - -	1,574	16	2	By Expenses of Elections - - - - -	-	-	-	90	13	-	
To Cash received for Water and Canal Companies - - - -	1,125	-	-	By Salaries to Engineer, Surveyor, Draughtsmen, and Clerk - - - - -	434	14	8				
To Cash received for Rents above Teddington - - - -	43	19	1	By Stationery for Engineer's Office, and Expenses - - - - -	20	3	4	454	18	-	
To Cash received for Rents for Accommodation - - - -	1,512	18	8	By Salaries to Harbour Masters, Station Clerks, Wages to Watermen, Rent, Rates and Taxes on Offices, and Repairs to Boats - - - - -	-	-	-	1,204	2	8	
To Cash received for Ballast Licenses - - - - -	44	6	8	By Salary to Foreman of Moorings, Wages to Workmen employed in the Lighters, and at the Port of London Wharf - - - - -	-	-	-	616	19	6	
To Cash received for Dividends on Stock, 54,586 l. 3 s. 10 d. Reduced Three per Cents. - - - -	830	17	8	By Wages to Masters and Crews of Steam Dredgers, and Repairs to Vessels - - - - -	-	-	-	1,129	2	11	
To Cash received for Dividends on Stock, 2,226 l. 7 s. 6 d. New Three per Cents. - - - -				By Salaries to Collectors of Tonnage Dues, Tolls, Rents, and Wages to Lock Keepers - - - - -	-	-	-	347	13	10	
To Cash received for Raising and Removing Wrecks - -	106	9	11	By Salaries to River Keepers and Inspectors, and their Travelling Expenses - - - - -	-	-	-	153	6	4	
To Cash received for Repairing Moorings, Lighterage, and Sale of Old Materials - - - - -	32	8	10	By Cash for Stores for Harbour Service - - - - -	-	-	-	96	17	-	
To Cash received for Assessors' Fees - - - - -	28	17	6	By Cash for Stones, Screws, Chains, and Buoys for moorings, and Repairs - - - - -	-	-	-	658	9	6	
To Cash received on account of Law Expenses - - - -	46	5	6	By Cash for Materials and Wages to Labourers, for Repairs to Locks, Weirs, Towing Paths, and Causeways - - - -	-	-	-	893	9	11	
To Cash received for Sale of Lists of Voters - - - -	4	5	6	By Cash for Law Expenses - - - - -	-	-	-	72	8	2	
	£.	25,339	7	3	By Cash for Raising and Removing Wrecks and Obstructions - - - - -	-	-	35	18	11	
					By Cash for Pensions - - - - -	-	-	199	4	10	
					By Cash for Erection and Repairing of Steamboat Piers - - - -	-	-	206	7	3	
					By Cash for Wages to Pier Masters and Men - - - - -	-	-	639	8	-	
					By Cash for Interest on Navigation Bonds - - - - -	-	-	94	10	-	
					By Cash for Wages, Dredging above Bridge - - - - -	-	-	5	8	10	
					By Cash for Travelling Expenses on Surveys - - - - -	-	-	130	4	6	
					By Cash for Sundry Donations - - - - -	-	-	10	-	-	
					By Cash for Balance carried forward - - - - -	-	-	17,857	17	5	
To Balance brought down - - - - £.	17,857	17	5					£.	25,339	7	3

We hereby certify that the above is a correct account of receipts and applications of moneys which have been received by the Conservators of the River Thames, for the Quarter ending 31st December 1864.

Warren S. Hall, Chairman.

Edw. Burstal, Secretary.

Examined and approved,

4 May 1866.

T. J. Begent, Auditor.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT, 31st December 1864.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
To Cash borrowed on the security of Tolls on the Navigation of the River Thames, westward of London Bridge - - - - -	130,900	-	-	By Cash invested in the Reduced Three per Cents. - - - -	54,586	3	10
				By ditto - ditto - New Three per Cents. - - - -	2,226	7	6
				By Cash in City Bank, being the amount received towards the expense of replacing Blackfriars Pier - - - -	1,500	-	-
£.	130,900	-	-	£.	58,312	11	4

Examined and approved,

4 May 1866.

T. J. Begent, Auditor.

AN ACCOUNT of MONIES Received and Expended by the Conservators of the River Thames for the Year ending 30th December 1865.

Dr.

Cr.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
To Balance, 31st December 1864 - - - -	17,857	17	5	By Salaries to Secretary and Clerks, 41, Trinity-square - - - -	1,602	1	8				
To Cash received for Tonnage Dues - - - -	22,879	15	4	By Stationery and Postages for ditto - - - -	152	5	7				
To Cash received for Tolls - - - -	5,676	3	1	By Wages to Housekeeper, Messengers, Rates, Taxes, and Coals - - - -	544	12	11				
To Cash received for Pier Dues - - - -	5,390	10	6	By Salaries to Engineer, Surveyor, Draughtsmen, Clerk and Wages to Watermen - - - -	1,764	2	1		2,209	-	2
To Cash received for Water and Canal Companies - -	2,750	-	-	By Stationery for Engineer's Office and Expenses - - - -	156	7	7				
To Cash received for Rents above Teddington - -	93	4	11	By Salaries to Harbour Masters, Station Clerks, Wages to Watermen, Rent, Rates, and Taxes on Offices, and Repairs to Boats - - - -					1,920	9	8
To Cash received for Rents for Accommodation - -	2,958	9	4	By Salary to Foreman of Moorings, Wages to Workmen employed in Lighters, and at the Port of London Wharf - - - -					4,948	1	5
To Cash received for Fines for Accommodation - -	1,210	-	-	By Salaries to Masters and Crews of Steam Dredgers, Lighterage, and Repairs to Vessels - - - -					2,428	4	4
To Cash received for Ballast Licenses - - - -	1,022	10	10	By Salaries to Collectors of Tonnage Dues, Tolls and Rents, and Wages to Lock-keepers - - - -					11,103	6	11
To Cash received for Dividends on Stock, 54,586 l. 3s. 10d. Reduced New Three per Cents. - - - -	1,668	17	4	By Salaries to River Keepers and Inspectors and their Travelling Expenses - - - -					1,565	12	4
To Cash received for Dividends on Stock, 2,226 l. 7s. 6d. New Three per Cents. - - - -				By Cash for Stores for Harbour Service - - - -					648	3	8
To Cash received for Raising and Removing Wrecks - -	48	13	10	By Cash for Stones, Screws, Chains, and Buoys for Moorings, and Repairs - - - -					660	1	6
To Cash received for Repairing Moorings, Lighterage, and Sale of old Materials - - - -	751	-	4	By Cash for Material and Wages to Labourers for Repairs to Locks, Weirs, and Towing-paths - - - -					5,137	19	10
To Cash received for Assessors' Fees - - - -	87	9	6	By Cash for Material and Wages to Labourers for Repairs to Foreshores and Causeways - - - -					2,392	15	9
To Cash received for Interest on Banker's Balance - -	856	6	2	By Cash for Law and Parliamentary Expenses - - - -					1,164	14	6
To Cash received on Damage to Craft - - - -	21	4	6	By Cash for Raising and Removing Wrecks and Obstructions - - - -					1,961	4	7
To Cash received on Account of Law Expenses - -	111	16	9	By Cash for Pensions - - - -					194	11	5
To Cash received for Material raised from the Dredgers and supplied to the Contractors for the Thames Embankment, pursuant to 25 & 26 Vict. c. 93, s. 16 - - - -	10,883	-	8	By Cash for Repairing Steamboat Piers - - - -					784	17	10
To Cash received for Sale of Land at Halliford - -	256	-	-	By Cash for Wages to Pier Masters and Men - - - -					2,404	9	4
				By Cash for Interest on Navigation Bonds - - - -					2,374	5	-
				By Cash for Wages, Dredging above Bridge - - - -					4,423	6	4
				By Cash for Travelling Expenses on Surveys - - - -					276	14	4
				By Cash for Allowance to Conservators - - - -					470	14	1
				By Cash for sundry Donations and Expenses - - - -					1,200	-	-
				By Cash for Assessors' Fees - - - -					137	2	7
				By Cash for Purchase of Navigation Bonds - - - -					98	18	6
				By Cash for Expenses of Elections - - - -					8,313	10	-
				By Cash for Deposit on purchase of House, No. 3, Savage Gardens - - - -					107	18	6
				By Cash paid Her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests, being one third of Rents 1864 - - - -					900	-	-
				By Cash paid Her Majesty's Commissioners, being one third of Ballast Licenses 1864 - - - -					590	15	1
									162	19	5
				By Balance carried down - - - -	£.				15,853	3	5
£.	74,523	-	6		£.	74,523	-	6			

We hereby certify that the above is a correct account of receipts and applications of moneys which have been received by the Conservators of the River Thames, for the Year ending 30th December 1865.

Jonathan Thorp, Chairman.
Edw. Burstal, Secretary.

4 May 1866. Examined and approved, T. J. Begent, Auditor.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT, 30 December 1865.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
To Cash borrowed on the security of Tolls on the Navigation of the River Thames, westward of London Bridge - - - - -	120,800	-	-	By Cash invested in the Reduced Three per Cents. - - - -	54,586	3	10
				By Cash invested in the New Three per Cents. - - - -	2,226	7	6
				By Cash invested in City Bank, being the amount received towards the expense of replacing Blackfriars Pier - - - -	1,500	-	-
£.	120,800	-	-	£.	58,312	11	4

4 May 1866. Examined and approved, T. J. Begent, Auditor.

THAMES CONSERVANCY.

GENERAL REPORT of the PROCEEDINGS of
the CONSERVATORS of the RIVER THAMES from
1 January 1865 to 31 December 1865; also
ACCOUNTS of MONIES RECEIVED and EX-
PENDED by the CONSERVATORS of the RIVER
THAMES for One Quarter, ending 31 December
1864, and for One Year, ending 30 December
1865.

(*Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
17 July 1866.

CATTLE DISEASES PREVENTION ACT (1866).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 18 June 1866;—for,

“ COPY of MEMORIALS from the County of *Chester* to the Secretary of State
as to ‘The CATTLE DISEASES PREVENTION ACT, 1866;’ and of the
CORRESPONDENCE thereon.”

Whitehall, }
26 June 1866. }

MEMORIAL of the Inhabitants of the County of *Chester*.

To the Right Honourable Sir *George Grey*, Bart., Her Majesty's Principal
Secretary of State for the Home Department.

The Memorial of the Inhabitants of the County of *Chester*, in Public Meeting
assembled,

Sheweth,

THAT the staple commodity of the county of *Chester* is cheese, and that the farms have been chiefly occupied, from time immemorial, as dairy farms, in which large stocks of very valuable cattle have been kept, and such dairy farms cannot, without great loss and disadvantage, be adapted to other purposes.

That the ravages of the cattle plague, and the consequent loss sustained by the farmers, have been very far greater in this county than in any other part of the kingdom.

That the returns furnished by the chief constable of the county show that, up to the 10th day of March 1866, the number of animals which had died or been slaughtered on account of the plague amounted to 47,383 head (of which upwards of 38,500 died previous to the provisions of the Cattle Diseases Prevention Act being put in force); and your Memorialists regret to state that the disease is still most virulent.

That these returns do not represent nearly the whole loss sustained, as very many stockholders have been induced to sell their cattle at any prices which they could obtain, lest they should become infected and die.

That there are 491 townships in the county, and of these only 64 have hitherto escaped; and it is impossible to say how long these may remain unvisited by the calamity.

That on numerous farms, the tenants of which are wholly dependent on the produce of their dairies, the entire stock has been swept away, and on many other farms the stock has been reduced to a very few animals, and thus many persons and their families have been reduced from comparative comfort to poverty or great distress.

That, by the Orders of the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, it was required that all animals which had died of the plague should be buried in their skins, and thus the owners thereof not only lost the value of the carcass of the animals, but were also compulsorily deprived of the value of their hides, hoofs, bones, and horns, the value of which they might otherwise, notwithstanding the animals had died of the plague, have realised. The owners of such animals were also put to very considerable expense by being compelled to provide for the burial of these animals, in accordance with the regulations made, and also to provide disinfectants.

Your Memorialists submit that these unfortunate persons, whose property it was deemed right to deprive them of compulsorily, for the general good of the community, are entitled, upon every principle of fairness and justice, to be reimbursed to that extent, at least, out of the public funds, for the losses which they have been so compelled to sustain with a view to the public good.

Your Memorialists, therefore, most respectfully request that Her Majesty's Government will take into their consideration the circumstances above set forth, and will devise some means for compensating, out of the public funds, those who have been thus compulsorily deprived by the Government of the country of their property, for the public benefit.

(signed) *Rob. Barbour,*
Sheriff of Cheshire.

Chester Castle, 10 March 1866.

MEMORIAL of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the City and Borough of *Chester*, and County of the same City.

To the Right Honourable Sir *George Grey*, Bart., G.C.B., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

The Memorial of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the City and Borough of *Chester*, and County of the same City, in Council assembled,

Sheweth,

THAT the farmers and cow-keepers within the limited area of the City of *Chester* have suffered most severely from the death of their cattle by the plague, no fewer than 385 having died, or been slaughtered under the orders of the Government Inspectors, through being infected, before the passing of "The Cattle Diseases Prevention Act, 1866," and for which the owners are not entitled to any compensation under the provisions of that Act.

That in many instances these losses have brought utter ruin upon the owners of these cattle; and in all, your Memorialists are of opinion that some reasonable compensation should be made out of the national funds.

That your Memorialist express their concurrence with the Memorial of the inhabitants of the County of *Chester*, agreed to on Saturday the 10th instant, at a public meeting, convened and presided over by the High Sheriff, praying for compensation for persons who have lost cattle by the plague.

And your Memorialists pray that the Government will accede to the reasonable prayer of that Memorial, and in which your Memorialists now join on behalf of those who have suffered from a like cause within the local jurisdiction of this city.

Given under the common seal of the said City and Borough of *Chester*, this 14th day of March 1866.

(signed) *W. Maysmor Williams*, Mayor. (L.S.)

At a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of the City and Borough of *Chester*, held at the Corn Exchange, Eastgate-street, on Friday, 16th March 1866.

William Maysmor Williams, Esq., Mayor, in the Chair.

It was moved by Mr. Councillor *W. Farish*, seconded by Mr. *George Marsh*, and resolved unanimously:—That this meeting approves of the Memorial to Government adopted at the county meeting last Saturday, asking for a grant from the Consolidated Fund to aid in compensating the sufferers from the cattle plague, prior to the passing of the Cattle Diseases Prevention Act, and also of that adopted by the Town Council more recently, and desires the Mayor (as the chairman of this meeting), to give effect to this resolution by forwarding a copy of it, along with the Council Memorial, to the Secretary of State.

(signed) *W. Maysmor Williams*, Mayor.

COPY of MINUTES of the Court of Quarter Sessions for the County of *Chester*, held on the 30th April 1866, accompanying the Memorial of the Court to the Home Secretary.

At the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, holden by adjournment, at the Crewe Arms Hotel, Crewe, in and for the County of *Chester*, on 30th April 1866 :—

THE Clerk of the Peace called the attention of the Court to the determination of the guardians of many of the unions, not to obey the precepts issued to collect the cattle rate of 7 *d.* in the pound; also to the opinion of the Solicitor General and Mr. H. Lloyd, recommending that a mandamus be applied for :—Ordered, that before applying for a mandamus, the Memorial to the Secretary of State, setting forth the present condition of the county, and praying that a loan may be granted to the county at a low rate of interest, repayable in a long term of years, and without requiring the 7 *d.* rate already made to be collected, and signed by the chairman on behalf of the magistrates, be presented to him.

That the county Members, together with the chairman, be requested to wait upon the Secretary of State with the Memorial.

The attention of the Court having been called to the question of the desirability or otherwise of discontinuing the compulsory slaughter of cattle under the Cattle Diseases Prevention Act, after the 10th May next,

Resolved, That the slaughtering of cattle under the Cattle Diseases Prevention Act, having been carried out for the prevention of the general spread of the cattle plague throughout Great Britain, while the burthen of compensation for such slaughtering falls most heavily upon those counties which have suffered most, among which Cheshire unhappily stands first, under these circumstances, this Court feels that it is not in a position to offer an unbiased opinion upon this question.

MEMORIAL of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of *Chester*.

To the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

The Memorial of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of *Chester* assembled at the adjourned Quarter Sessions of the Peace, on Monday the 30th day of April 1866,

Sheweth,

THAT Cheshire is the great dairy county of England, and its inhabitants are mainly dependent on the profits of cheesemaking.

That the cattle plague has been peculiarly severe in Cheshire (the disease having appeared in 461 different places in the county), and the number of cattle which have died or been slaughtered up to the 28th instant amount to 68,406, representing the sum of about 950,000 *l.*, of which number 27,410 have been slaughtered by order of the inspectors since the passing of the Cattle Diseases Act.

That these figures do not represent nearly the whole loss sustained, as previously to the passing of the Act many farmers and others were induced to sell their cattle for any price they could obtain for them, lest they should become diseased and die.

That the loss to the farmers is not only the value of their cattle, but being deprived of their stock they will be unable to occupy profitably their farms, and very great distress already exists in the county.

That the price of hay and straw has in consequence of the disease fallen to a very low sum, and the trade of the towns in the county dependent upon agriculture has been most sensibly and injuriously affected.

That the amount which will be required for compensation for animals slaughtered under the provisions of the Act up to the 10th of May next, and to meet the expenses of the salaries of inspectors, and the other expenses of carrying out the Act, has been estimated at about 250,000 *l.*

That a rate of 7 *d.* in the pound has already been made by the quarter sessions;

sions; but the calamity has been so wide spread, that it is anticipated that more than one-half of the ratepayers who had lost their cattle before the passing of the Act, and will receive no compensation, will be entitled to remission under the Act.

Your Memorialists believe that practically it will be almost impossible to collect the rate at all, as there is the most determined opposition to it in the county, both in the towns and amongst the farmers, and a large meeting consisting of deputations from most of the principal Boards of Guardians in the county have come to a resolution not to interfere with the collection of the rate, and the Boards of Guardians would seem to be supported in this by the opinion of the Poor Law Board (*see Copies of Correspondence between Mr. Bury, Clerk of the Wrexham Poor Law Union, and the Poor Law Board, accompanying this Memorial*).

In conclusion, your Memorialists beg to state their decided opinion, that in consequence of the legal difficulties which appear to exist, and the determined feeling of opposition to the rate in the county, and the ratepayers having been so much impoverished by the losses they have sustained, it will be next to impossible to enforce the payment of the rate of 7*d.* in the pound which has already been granted, and which under the provisions of the Act must be first levied before the sessions can borrow the necessary funds to enable them to pay the compensations to parties whose cattle have been slaughtered by order of the inspectors, and your Memorialists would suggest the advisability of the present Act being amended, so as to enable the Government at once to advance the whole of the money required on mortgage of the rates of the county at the lowest possible rate of interest, without it being necessary, in the first instance, to levy a rate as provided by the existing Act, and that the repayment of the money advanced may be spread over a period of at least 30 years, and that the provisions for collecting the rate to insure the repayment of the loan may be made free from doubt and legal difficulty.

(signed) *Lee P. Townshend,*
Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Cheshire.

Mr. *Knatchbull-Hugessen*, M. P., to the Chairman of Quarter Sessions for the County of *Chester*.

Sir,

Whitehall, 11 May 1866.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to inform you, that he has brought under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, the Memorial from the Justices of the Peace for the County of Chester, which was delivered to him on the 8th instant, by yourself, accompanied by a deputation comprising the Members for the county, and several other gentlemen connected with the county.

Her Majesty's Government deeply lament the great extent to which the cattle plague has prevailed in Cheshire, and the severe suffering which it has inflicted on that county.

They admit that the extreme severity of this disease, as stated in the Memorial, and of which, unhappily, no doubt can be entertained, constitutes a reasonable claim on that part of the county, for some relief from the pressure, to which, under the existing law, it is subject.

But Her Majesty's Government regret to find, from the Memorial, that although a rate of 7*d.* in the pound has been made by the Court of Quarter Sessions, in order to carry into effect the provisions of the Act of the present Session, to amend the law relating to contagious diseases in cattle, no portion of that rate has yet been collected, and that the justices appear to abandon all hope of collecting it.

The cause of this is stated to be, partly, certain alleged legal difficulties in levying the rate, but mainly the determined opposition, in the county, to the rate. With regard to legal difficulties, I am to observe that the same law is applicable to the whole of England and Wales, and that although some questions have, in a few instances, arisen as to the manner of levying the rate, which it may be desirable to settle by an amendment of the law, no serious legal difficulty

difficulty has been found generally to exist, and the provisions of the Act have been, for the most part, carried into effect with very beneficial results.

But if the determined opposition to the rate, both among farmers and in towns within the county of Chester, is to be accepted as a sufficient reason for not attempting to levy it, even to the smallest amount, Her Majesty's Government, should they accede to the prayer of the Memorial, by proposing to Parliament to sanction an advance of the money required, on mortgage of the rates of the county, the repayment being spread over a long term of years, do not see on what ground they could expect the future collection of the rate, which will be required for the payment of the instalments coming due from time to time in respect of such loan.

I am to request that you will submit this consideration to the Justices, who will see, that unless some steps are taken for collecting a portion, at least, of the rate which has been made, a serious difficulty must exist in proposing to Parliament to sanction a compliance with the prayer of the Memorial.

Sir George Grey will be ready to receive from the Justices any further statement or observations on this subject which they may desire to offer, and he will be glad to learn that it is in their power to remove what at present appears to be the main obstacle to a favourable consideration by Her Majesty's Government of the application made to them on behalf of the county.

I am, &c.

(signed) *E. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen.*

The Chairman of Quarter Sessions for
the County of Chester.
Care of the Clerk of the Peace.

The Chairman of Quarter Sessions for the County of *Chester* to Sir George
Grey, Bart., M.P.

Sir,

Court-house, Knutsford, 14 May 1866.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen's letter of the 11th instant, in answer to the Memorial of the magistrates of this county, and which I have this day submitted to an adjourned sessions.

With reference to the suggestion contained in the letter that some steps should be taken in collecting at least a portion of the rate of 7*d.* in the pound, which has been already made, I would beg to observe that the formal precepts for the collection of this rate were forwarded to the clerks of the Boards of Guardians early in April last. Letters have been received from the clerks of Boards of Guardians, to the effect that their Boards decline to interfere in the collection of it, and, as mentioned in the Memorial which I had the honour to leave with you, they would seem to be supported in this to some extent by the Poor Law Board.

The Solicitor General has advised that the course to be pursued by the magistrates to enforce payment of the rate is to apply to the Court of Queen's Bench for writs of mandamus; he also advises that the total amount of the rate levied upon each township must be paid to the treasurer, notwithstanding the 19th section of the Act, which provides for the remission of the rate to parties who had lost their cattle before the passing of the Act.

It is hardly necessary to point out that great delay may arise in litigating the question with the guardians upon an application for a mandamus, and according to the Solicitor General's opinion, if the mandamus were ultimately granted, no remission of the rate would be made under the 19th section until after it was actually paid.

If the rate had been made for a small amount in the first instance, it is probable that no difficulties would have been raised to its collection, as in other counties which have not suffered to the same extent as Cheshire.

With respect to the observation in Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen's letter, that Her Majesty's Government do not see on what ground they could expect the future collection of the rate which will be required for the payment of the

instalments coming due from time to time, in respect of the loan asked for in the Memorial, the magistrates have no doubt that if these instalments were charged, as suggested, upon the general county rate, and not upon a rate to be levied for that purpose only, there would not be any difficulty in collecting it. The amount of each annual instalment being comparatively small would be little felt, and would form part of the general expenditure of the county, and the collection of the rates would be free from any legal difficulty.

The magistrates trust that this explanation will remove the main obstacle stated in Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen's letter, and show that a portion only of the present rate cannot be collected, and under these circumstances they hope that Her Majesty's Government will grant the loan asked for.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Lee P. Townshend,*

Chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

The Right Honourable
Sir George Grey, Bart., Home Office.

Westminster Palace Hotel, 15 May 1866.

CATTLE PLAGUE LEGISLATION.—MEETING OF DEPUTIES FROM CHESHIRE.

PRESENT:

STOCKPORT	-	-	Mr. Barr, Mayor. Mr. Alderman Eskrigge. Mr. Earnshaw. Mr. Alderman Chapman, Chairman of the Union. Mr. Travis, Vice-Chairman. Mr. Coppock, Town Clerk and Clerk to Union.
MACCLESFIELD	-	-	Mr. Myott, Chairman of the Union. Mr. Brodrick. Mr. Barker. Mr. Alderman Clarke. Mr. Alderman David Clarke. Mr. W. C. Brocklehurst. Mr. May, Clerk to the Union and Local Board.
HYDE	-	-	Mr. T. Thorneley, Chairman of Local Board. Mr. Hibbert, Clerk to Local Board.
DUKINFIELD	-	-	Mr. E. Hyde, Chairman of Local Board. Mr. Brookes, Clerk to Local Board.
STALEYBRIDGE	-	-	Mr. Sidebotham, Mayor. Mr. Buckley, Town Clerk.
CONGLETON	-	-	Mr. Solly. Mr. J. Latham, Clerk to the Union.
BIRKENHEAD	-	-	Mr. Hind, Chairman of Commissioners. Mr. Mott. Mr. Waln, Clerk to Commissioners.
GREAT BOUGHTON	-	-	Mr. Evans, Clerk to Union.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. Smith.	Mr. G. C. Legh.
Mr. Watkin.	Mr. Turner.
Mr. E. C. Egerton.	Mr. Cheetham.
Mr. Laird.	

J. B. Smith, Esq., M.P., in the Chair.

1st. Resolved, on the Motion of the Mayor of Stockport, seconded by Mr. John Brooks—

“That the statement of the injustice of the Compensation Clauses, as now offered by the representatives of the towns of Cheshire, be entered on the Minutes as a statement of their views on the question.”

2. Resolved,

2d. *Resolved*, on the motion of Mr. Hind of Birkenhead, seconded by Mr. Alderman Clarke, of Macclesfield—

“That it is opposed to every principle of justice that the tax should be levied in infected districts only, while the uninfected districts are profiting largely by the high prices of cattle and other produce.

“That it is equally opposed to justice that the smaller towns and boroughs now burdened by the excessive prices of food should be taxed by a rate levied over a limited area, while the larger towns and boroughs are exempted.

“That the principle of the Irish Act, viz., a rate levied over the whole of the unions of the country, offers, in the absence of a general cattle tax—which would be just in principle—the most practical solution of the difficulty now presenting itself; and that this meeting unites in appealing to Government to propose either the one or the other.

“That a deputation wait upon the Home Secretary, and also seek interviews with the Lord Lieutenant of Cheshire and Lord Egerton of Tatton, urging their assistance in carrying out the objects of the foregoing resolutions.”

J. B. Smith, Chairman.

Mr. *H. Waddington* to the Chairman of Quarter Sessions for the County of *Chester*.

Sir,

Whitehall, 30 May 1866.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, in which you say, that the magistrates of Cheshire have no doubt that if the instalments of the loan asked for in their Memorial were charged on the general county rate, and not upon a rate to be levied only for the purposes of the Cattle Diseases Prevention Act, there would be no difficulty in collecting it.

I am to observe, that by the 18th section of that Act, the expenses incurred by a local authority in pursuance of it, are to be defrayed out of the local rate, as defined by the Act, or out of a separate rate to be levied in all respects in the same manner as the local rate.

The local rate, as defined in the Schedule to the Act, is “the county rate, or rate in the nature of a county rate.”

If a separate account can be kept of the amount of the expenses paid out of the county rate for the purposes of the Act, and if means can be taken to enable the occupiers of premises to deduct from the rent due to the owner of such premises half of the amount of such rate payable by him for the purposes of the Act, Her Majesty's Government are not aware of any reason why the amount required for the purposes of the Act should not be taken out or form part of the general county rate.

In that case, the instalments coming due from time to time in respect of any loan, might be charged, as suggested, on the general county rate.

So long as no portion of the rate which has been made is actually levied, nor any portion of the county rate is applied for the purposes of the Act, Her Majesty's Government would feel it very difficult to ask for the sanction of Parliament to a loan to the county, to enable it to meet the expenses which, by law, are to be defrayed out of the rate; but if even a certain proportion of the rate which has been made shall be levied, or an equal portion of the county rate shall be applied to the payment of those expenses, Her Majesty's Government would be disposed to apply to Parliament for authority to grant a loan to the county, charged on the county rate, on terms more favourable than those which are allowed by the existing law.

I am, &c.

(signed) *H. Waddington.*

The Chairman of Quarter Sessions
for the County of Chester,
Court-house, Knutsford.

The Chairman of Quarter Sessions for the County of *Chester* to Sir *George Grey*.

Sir,

Wincham, Northwich, 4 June 1866.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Waddington's letter of the 30th ultimo, which I submitted to the magistrates assembled at an adjourned quarter sessions held on Saturday last.

The course suggested by Mr. Waddington of paying a portion of the expenses of the Cattle Diseases Act out of a general county rate, as a preliminary step to the grant of a loan by Government, is one which apparently presents serious difficulties of detail, inasmuch as the Act contemplates that the amount to be paid by each individual ratepayer shall be distinctly specified so as to enable him to charge half of it against his landlord, and to avail himself of the right of remission under section 19.

I think it right, however, to inform you that a deputation from several unions and municipal corporations in the county attended the sessions on Saturday, and urged upon the magistrates the propriety of concurring in the effort which is being made to charge the compensation fund and expenses arising under the Act upon the several unions in the country at large, in the same manner as is provided by the Irish Cattle Diseases Act of this Session, and of which Act, until lately, the magistrates were in ignorance.

The magistrates strongly felt the force of this application, and of the precedent furnished by the Irish Act, and unanimously determined to support it.

I have the honour to forward you a copy of the resolution they came to on the subject.

I beg, in conclusion, to thank you on behalf of our unfortunate county for the generous consideration you have given to our frequent appeals, and for the courtesy you have always shown us.

I have, &c.

(signed) *L. P. Townshend*,

Chairman of Quarter Sessions for Cheshire.

(Enclosure.)

At the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace holden by adjournment at the Crewe Arms Hotel, Crewe, in the county of Chester, on the 2d day of June 1866.

A DEPUTATION from the several poor-law unions and municipal corporations in the county attended the court, and informed the magistrates of the steps being taken to repeal the rating provisions of the Cattle Diseases Prevention Act, 1866: and that, in lieu thereof, a measure should be passed on the principle of the Irish Act passed this Session, viz., that the compensation fund for expenses now or hereafter to be incurred shall be levied upon the several unions of the kingdom in proportion to the net annual value of the rateable property therein, according to the valuation in force for the time being.

Resolved, unanimously, that this Court cordially approves of the efforts being made, and that a petition to Parliament on the subject be signed by the chairman, on behalf of the magistrates, and that the county Members be requested to support the same.

And it is further resolved, that a deputation consisting of the chairman, Wilbraham Spencer Tollemache, John Hurleston Lecke, and Randle Wilbraham, Esqrs., be requested to go to town to assist the Members.

By the Court.

(signed) *C. W. Potts*, Clerk of the Peace.

Mr. *H. Waddington*, to the Chairman of Quarter Sessions for the County of Chester.

Sir,

Whitehall, 5 June 1866.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to acknowledge your letter of the 4th instant, transmitting a copy of a resolution of the court of quarter sessions for the county of Chester, of the 2d instant, in reference to the mode of levying the cattle rate.

I am, &c.

(signed) *H. Waddington*.

L. P. Townshend, Esq.

Chairman of Quarter Sessions for Cheshire,
Wincham, Northwich.

CATTLE DISEASES PREVENTION ACT (1866).

COPY of MEMORIALS from the County of
Chester to the Secretary of State as to "The
CATTLE DISEASES PREVENTION ACT, 1866,"
and of the Correspondence thereon.

(*Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
28 June 1866.*

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CATTLE DISEASES PREVENTION ACT (1866).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 26 June 1866;—for,

“ COPY of a COMPLAINT addressed to the Secretary of State by certain Justices of the Peace for the County of *Salop* of the Neglect of the Local Authority of a portion of the County of *Stafford* to enforce the Provisions of ‘ THE CATTLE DISEASES PREVENTION ACT, 1866 ;’ and of the CORRESPONDENCE relating thereto.”

Whitehall, }
28 June 1866. }

H. WADDINGTON.

Sir,

Market Drayton, 14 March 1866.

WE, the undersigned, being justices of the peace and members of the local authority for the county of *Salop*, have the honour to transmit to you the following statement of facts :

That the cattle plague has been raging throughout a wide district, of which Market Drayton is the centre.

That Market Drayton is situated on the borders of Shropshire and Staffordshire, and within a few hundred yards of the latter county, and the two counties run very much into each other.

That an inspector was appointed in the month of November, for that part of the district which lies in the county of *Salop*, by the petty sessional division of Drayton.

That the petty sessional division of Pirehill, North, which includes that portion of Staffordshire which immediately adjoins the petty sessional division of Drayton, was applied to to appoint the same person their inspector, which application was not granted ; and since that time the justices of the Staffordshire quarter sessions, the present local authority, have distinctly refused to appoint him.

That under the “ Cattle Diseases Prevention Act, 1866,” most active measures are taken to stamp out the disease by the local authority of the county of *Salop*, but that no measures have been taken for that purpose in that part of the county of *Stafford* which immediately adjoins the petty sessional division of Drayton, and that the local committee of the local authority of the said county of *Stafford* have distinctly refused, in nearly every instance, to put the Acts in force, we, the undersigned, wish to point out to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State the great hardship under which the landowners and farmers of that part of the county of *Salop* which immediately adjoins the county of *Stafford* are suffering from under the above-mentioned state of facts, and to know if any means can be adopted to compel the local authority of the county of *Stafford* to put the Act in force.

(signed) *Guton Harding*, J. P. for *Salop* and *Stafford*
Peter Broughton, jun., J. P. for *Salop*.
George J. Hill, J. P. for *Salop*.

To the Right Hon. the Secretary of State,
Home Office, London, S. W.

Gentlemen,

Whitehall, 16 March 1866.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, complaining of the refusal of the local committee of the local authority of the county of Stafford to put in force "The Cattle Diseases Prevention Act, 1866," in that part of the county which adjoins the petty sessional division of Drayton, and I am to inform you that Sir George Grey has sent a copy of your letter to the chairman of quarter sessions for Staffordshire.

I am, &c.

(signed) *T. G. Baring.*

E. Harding, Esq., J. P.,
Peter Broughton, Esq., jun., J. P., and
George S. Hill, Esq., J. P.,
Market Drayton.

Sir,

Whitehall, 16 March 1866.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter which he has received from three magistrates of the county of Salop, complaining of the refusal of the local committee of the local authority of the county of Stafford to put "The Cattle Diseases Prevention Act, 1866," into force in that part of the county which adjoins the petty sessional division of Drayton; and I am to request that you will favour Sir George Grey with your observations thereon.

I am, &c.

(signed) *T. G. Baring.*

The Chairman of Quarter Sessions
for the County of Stafford.

Sir,

35, Dover-street, 22 March 1866.

WITH reference to your letter of the 16th ultimo, enclosing copy of a letter from three magistrates of the county of Salop, complaining of the refusal of the local committee appointed by the local authority of the county of Stafford to put "The Cattle Diseases Prevention Act, 1866," into force in that part of the county which adjoins the petty sessional division of Market Drayton, I have the honour to enclose herewith an explanation I have received from the chairman of the committee appointed for the petty sessional division of Pirehill, North, in answer to the statements contained in the letter addressed to you by the three Shropshire magistrates.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Lichfield.*

(Enclosure.)

Betley Court, Staffordshire,
21 March 1866.

My Lord,

As the elected chairman of the committee for carrying into effect "The Cattle Diseases Prevention Act, 1866," in the petty sessional division of Pirehill, North, I beg leave to submit to you the following statement, in answer to the complaint made by certain gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Market Drayton to the Home Secretary. Permit me, in the first place, to remark that one of the gentlemen who signed the complaint (Mr. Harding) notwithstanding he is a magistrate of the county of Stafford, residing in the division of Pirehill, North, and one of the committee appointed by the quarter sessions for that division, has not attended any of the meetings of the committee, or communicated with them upon the subjects referred to them.

With reference to this gentleman's conduct on other matters connected with the orders relating to the cattle plague, I may refer your Lordship to the report of certain proceedings before the justices at Eccleshall, in which one of his own tenants was concerned, as given in the "Staffordshire Advertiser" of 3d March. Surely a magistrate who, on cross-examination in the witness box, acknowledges that he has at a railway station signed orders for the removal of cattle in blank, ought to hesitate before he complains to the Home Secretary of his colleagues not interpreting or carrying out an Act of Parliament according to his wishes.

The first complaint made against the local authority of Pirehill, North, is the non-
appointment

Market Drayton,
14 March 1866.

appointment of inspectors. On this point, I can say, that as soon as the first orders of the Privy Council were issued, whereby the justices in petty sessions were constituted the local authority, the justices of Pirehill, North, immediately appointed the only two members of the veterinary college residing in their district, viz., Llewellyn, of Newcastle-under-Lyne; and Mr. Cox, of Stoke-upon-Trent, to be inspectors.

Some time afterwards, Mr. Broughton asked me privately if I saw any objection to appoint Mr. Duff, of Market Drayton, in Shropshire (who had previously been appointed an inspector for a district in Shropshire) as an inspector for Pirehill, North. I replied, that individually I had none, although he did not reside in the county. I suggested that Mr. Broughton might, if he thought proper, make an application for that purpose. After some lapse of time, a letter addressed by Mr. Warren (the clerk of the Drayton magistrates) to the clerk of the Pirehill magistrates, suggesting the appointment of Mr. Duff, was read at a petty sessions at Newcastle; previously to this, the Privy Council had by their Order transferred the powers of the local authority from the petty sessions to the quarter sessions; consequently, the former had no jurisdiction, and nothing was afterwards done. At the first meeting of the committee appointed under the new Act, inspectors were nominated, but the persons selected for the township adjacent to Market Drayton declined to act, on the ground that the performance of their duties exposed them to much ill-feeling from their neighbours who, they stated, amongst other things, expected them to visit their farms at all hours of the night, and inspect diseased animals. On 14th March, one of these persons was prevailed upon to undertake the duties of the office at a salary of three guineas per week.

The second and most important complaint is to the effect that the justices of Pirehill, North, declined to carry into effect the recent Act of Parliament. On the part of the committee, I must be permitted emphatically to repudiate such an accusation. The committee meetings have been numerous attended, but from the beginning a difference of opinion existed as to the mode of legally carrying into effect Section 12. On the one hand it was contended that the committee were bound to issue a general order to the inspectors to kill all animals affected with disease; on the other hand it was contended that the cases should be reported by the inspectors to the committee, who should meet every day and make such orders for slaughter as they should think proper.

This latter view was strongly advocated by the learned stipendiary magistrate of the Pottery district, and the learned stipendiary magistrate for Wolverhampton took the same view at the sessions. It would seem that a similar view was taken by some of the justices at the Shropshire and other sessions. The difference of opinion was so great, and the difficulty of entrusting such indiscriminate slaughter to the inspectors (tenant farmers) so great, that I was induced, on March the 3d, to write to the Home Secretary, calling his attention to the subject, urging his immediate attention, and asking his opinion thereon. On March 7th, Mr. Waddington replied to my letter, stating that there was a clause in the "Cattle Plague Act," then before the House of Lords, which would qualify Section 12 of "The Cattle Disease Prevention Act, 1866." At the following meeting of the committee at Newcastle it was agreed to wait the result of that Bill, which, as your Lordship knows, did not pass the House of Commons. At this meeting, however, amongst other orders for slaughter, one was made for the slaughter of an entire herd of nearly 30 head on a farm at Longton. On proceeding to carry out the order, so large a concourse of people were assembled, and the scene that followed was so revolting, it was deemed advisable by two magistrates in the neighbourhood (one of whom had strongly advocated the slaughter) not to carry out the order in its full integrity, and I believe eight only were then killed. At the adjourned sessions on Monday, March 12, as your Lordship knows, a very long discussion took place with reference to the proper mode of carrying out Section 12; and, at a meeting of the committee, held at Newcastle, for Pirehill, North, on the following Wednesday, an order was made as follows (on the proposition of Mr. Hollins): "That every inspector who finds any animal affected with the cattle plague shall immediately report it to any member of the committee, who shall authorise him to cause such animal to be slaughtered." At a meeting held on March 17th, it was further ordered, "That the inspector be authorised to employ a proper person to see that his orders for slaughtering and burying infected cattle be carried out, and to pay him or them when necessary, reporting the amount paid to each meeting, the inspector being responsible for the proper execution of his orders." Various orders have been made with reference to the duties of inspectors and others, which have from time to time been printed and circulated.

On referring to the minute, I find, on March 3d, the committee ordered 28 cows to be killed; on March 5th, 14 cows were ordered to be killed; on March 8th, 27 cows were ordered to be killed. In addition to these, it was reported to the meeting on March 14th that 15 others had been killed, several of which were on the townships adjoining Shropshire. Such are the proceedings of the committee. I have now only again, as on former occasions, verbally to direct your Lordship's attention to the very peculiar circumstances in which the district is placed. The indiscriminate slaughter of all affected animals, and those in contact with them, will produce nothing short of a total annihilation of cattle. One or two persons, I think tenants of some of the gentlemen who have complained to the Home Secretary, did attend at Newcastle, and were anxious to have their cattle killed, as they admitted, for the sake of the compensation. On the other hand, the majority of farmers who have still any cattle left in this neighbourhood, are desirous of saving, if possible, as many as they can. My experience (as your Lordship knows, the

disease has attacked every animal I possess, and I have seen very much amongst my own tenants and neighbours) tells me that when once the disease appears in a herd it will go through the whole of it with more or less severity; and I entirely concur with the statement of the Royal Commissioners that, "as it extends the hope of arresting (by slaughter) its march diminishes, the inevitable waste increases, and the sense of hardship tends to become insupportable." My own cattle had it very severely, and, out of 21, eight now survive as useful as ever: and I consider myself fortunate that the plague passed through my farm previously to the order for compulsory slaughter. There are no cattle for the butchers in this neighbourhood, and we are here supplied with Irish beef, from Liverpool. I have to apologise for the length of this letter, but justice to the magistrates complained of rendered it necessary that I should put your Lordship in possession of all the facts.

To the Earl of Lichfield,
&c. &c. &c.
35, Dover-street, London.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Thos. F. Twemlow.*

House of Commons, 18 May 1866.

SIR E. MANNINGHAM BULLER, having received the enclosed papers for transmission to the Home Secretary, requests Sir G. Grey to give them his favourable consideration. The case seems to be a hard one.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

A STATEMENT of FACTS, upon which to ground a Complaint of the Conduct of certain Justices and others, in the Division of Pirehill, North, in the County of Stafford, being the Local Authority for that portion of the County; and a Claim for Compensation on the part of Occupiers of Land in that Division, for the Loss of Cattle improperly dealt with by the said Local Authority.

By an Order of Council, dated the 11th day of August 1865, and other subsequent orders, Mr. Benjamin Duff was appointed a Government inspector for a district, comprising the Drayton Union, by the petty sessions at Drayton, in the county of Salop. A large portion of the union is comprised in the petty sessional division of Pirehill, North, in the county of Stafford; and as the clerk to the Drayton Bench was of opinion that the inspector ought to be appointed by the Staffordshire Bench, to enable him to act in Staffordshire, wrote the following letter to the clerks of the Staffordshire Bench:

"Messrs. *Ruight* and *Udall*, Clerks to the Justices, Newcastle.

"Dear Sirs,

"As you are probably aware, the cattle plague is raging in this neighbourhood. The justices in the division, being the local authority, under the orders of the Privy Council, have obtained the services of a veterinary surgeon as an inspector, recommended by the Albert Veterinary College. Upon a perusal of the Orders of the Privy Council, it appears to me questionable whether the justices in this division can clothe the veterinary surgeon with the powers of Government inspector out of this division: it appears to them, therefore, advisable, that the gentleman should be appointed inspector by the justices of your division for such of the parishes in Staffordshire as be within the compass of the Drayton Union. If you will kindly inform me the earliest opportunity upon which you can have a meeting of two justices at Mull or Newcastle, I will see that the inspector attends them. It is a matter which admits of no delay, as the plague is upon the borders of Staffordshire already.

"I am, &c.

"Market Drayton,
"24 November 1865."

(signed) "*Geo. Jordan Warren.*"

The answer to that letter was received on the 2nd December, a Saturday, to the effect that a meeting would be held on the Monday following, which did not admit of sufficient time to enable Mr. Duff, the inspector, to make his arrangements for attending.

Subsequently the Chairman of the Staffordshire Bench was applied to personally to know if Mr. Duff could not be appointed in his absence, and the
Chairman

Chairman replied to the effect that he could, and that if his name was forwarded he would appoint him.

In consequence of this, the following letter was written, and Mr. Duff was supposed to be appointed, and enabled to act in Staffordshire :

"Dear Sirs,

"Market Drayton, 27 December 1865.

"I HAVE been requested to send you the name of our cattle inspector in order that he may be appointed for a portion of your county.

"It is Benjamin Duff, of Market Drayton, veterinary surgeon. I imagine that his account of expenses should be certified by your bench, but I should think it might be arranged that my magistrates should ascertain its correctness, and forward it to you to get certified, which would save his having to attend your bench.

"Yours, &c.

"Messrs. Knight & Udall.

(signed) "Geo. Jordan Warren."

The Cattle Diseases Prevention Act was passed, and came into operation on the 20th February 1866. By that Act the local authorities were to appoint inspectors, and slaughter diseased cattle on the disease making its appearance, and the quarter sessions formed the justices and others in each division a Committee to carry out the Act of Parliament.

The Committee for Pirehill North met for the first time on the 3rd March, and sent out circulars to several farmers requesting them to act as inspectors, and met again on the 5th ; on that day the inspectors were ordered to inspect the county, and report to the Committee at its adjourned meeting what cases of disease existed, but were not authorised to slaughter ; and the Committee adjourned until the 8th, and upon that day readjourned until the 14th. Until the 14th no authority was given to the inspectors to slaughter, and even then they were ordered to report every case to the Committee before slaughtering, for an order to do so, which system is now in force. In consequence of which a number of stockholders whose animals had been attacked by the disease, were compelled either to allow them to die, or to kill them themselves prior to the 14th of March. The names of such stockholders are given in an accompanying list. On the 16th of April a deputation from such stockholders, consisting of Mr. P. Broughton, Mr. Tunnicliffe, and Mr. Furnival, attended the local Committee at Newcastle with a request for compensation under the Act, which was refused. It is submitted that the intention of the Legislature in passing the Act was, by the immediate slaughter of diseased animals, to get rid of a mass of infection in the shortest possible time, and that the Committee were bound either themselves, or by officers appointed under section 9 of the Act, to carry this intention into execution at once, and not delay it for three weeks. It is also submitted that the holders of stock who have sustained losses from the disease since the Act came into operation, are morally, if not legally, entitled to compensation, for the reason that the Committee placed them in a worse position after the passing of the Act than they were previously, inasmuch as they deprived them of the services of the inspector who had previously attended their stock, and left the stockholders in this position, that if they killed their diseased animals without orders they would not be compensated, and at the same time provided them with no inspectors with an authority to give orders for slaughter ; the consequence of which was, as has been before mentioned, that some animals were allowed to die after propagating the infection far and wide, and others were killed by the stockholders themselves, for the sake of the remainder of their stock, and of that of their neighbours who might be free from the disease. The following depositions will be found to bear out the above statement of facts :

Peter Broughton, of Tunstall, in the county of Salop, junr., Esq., deposes that he lives at Tunstall aforesaid, that his father, Peter Broughton the elder, of Tunstall aforesaid, has property in the petty sessional division of Pirehill North, in the county of Stafford, and within the area comprised in the Drayton Union.

That about the latter end of the month of December the deponent had a conversation with the Chairman of the petty sessional division of Pirehill North, in the course of which he inquired if the Drayton Government inspector could not be appointed for Staffordshire without being present at the petty sessions, as he was actively engaged in the performance of his duties, and resided at a distance of 14 miles from Newcastle. In answer to which the Chairman replied that he could, and that if his name was sent in he would

have him appointed; that this deponent, on the 16th of April, attended the local Committee at Newcastle as one of a deputation from stockholders in such petty sessional division, some of whose animals had been attacked by the disease, and who had been, in consequence of the local Committee not having given authority to any one under the Act to slaughter such animals, been compelled either to allow them to die or to kill them themselves, prior to the 14th of March; that the deputation requested compensation under the Act for such animals. The same was, however, refused.

Benjamin Duff saith, that he lives at Market Drayton, in the county of Salop, which is distant 14 miles from Newcastle, and was in December appointed inspector of the Drayton Union; that when the Cattle Disease Prevention Act came into operation he was attending 25 infected farms up to the 5th of March; he was the only inspector in that part of Staffordshire.

John Bourne saith, that he lives at Windy Arbour, in the petty sessional division of Pirehill North; that he was appointed an inspector for the petty sessional division of Pirehill North on the 5th March; that he slaughtered eight cows between the 5th day of March and the 8th, but was told by the Committee, on the 8th, that he had done wrong, and no more were to be slaughtered, but that every case of disease was to be reported on the 14th.

Joshua Pimlett saith, that he was appointed an inspector for the petty sessional division of Pirehill North; that he attended all the meetings of the committee, except that of the 14th; on the last-mentioned day the inspectors were to receive their final instructions; that the instructions previously given him were not to slaughter, but to attend the court every meeting and wait for orders to slaughter; that this deponent was unable to attend the meeting on the 14th, from illness.

Stephen Furnival saith, that he lives at Napeley Heath, in the petty sessional division of Pirehill North, and in the area comprised in the Drayton Union.

That on the 27th February he had a cow attacked with the disease, and which was attended by Mr. Duff, the Drayton inspector, and ultimately destroyed; the rest of his stock were seized, but on the 5th March Mr. Duff informed him that he must cease to attend, as the Staffordshire Committee had appointed Messrs. Pimlett and Bourne inspectors, and they must be called in.

This deponent called upon both, but found that they had no power to slaughter, and was informed by them that there was to be a meeting of the Committee on the 8th, and that they would see him after that.

They called again after the meeting on the 8th, but still had no power to slaughter; that at that time this deponent had 12 cows suffering; some died, and some were slaughtered by his orders.

After the 14th, the inspector slaughtered under the Act of Parliament.

James Heatley saith, that he lives at the Old Springs' Farm, in the petty sessional division of Pirehill North, in the county of Stafford, and in the area comprised by the Drayton Union; that on the 8th of March he went to the meeting of the Cattle Plague Local Committee to complain of the inspectors for not carrying out the Cattle Diseases Prevention Act, and slaughtering the diseased cattle, which was being done in other parts of the country.

The nature of the complaint of this deponent was, that in the township of Alrington, in the petty sessional division of Pirehill North, and therefore within their jurisdiction, there was a large number of diseased animals, and that the inspector refused to slaughter even in desperate cases; and, therefore, the infection was not only allowed to remain in the neighbourhood, but assumed a greater virulence from the advanced stage of the disease, and that this deponent was placed in the greatest danger, as his farm adjoined infected farms.

That the Committee informed this deponent that they would sit in a week, and the inspector had been ordered to lay all cases before them for consideration at the adjourned sitting, and that there would be no compensation for slaughtered animals before that time; that this deponent remarked, "What is to become of all the cattle that are now suffering, they will all be dead in a week?" whereupon a member of the Committee exclaimed, "Well, all the better, let them die, we shall not have them to pay for."

George Jordan Warren saith, that he is clerk to the justices of the Drayton division of the county of Salop.

That the before-written copies of letters are copies of letters sent by this deponent to the clerks to the justices of the petty sessional division of Pirehill North, in the county of Stafford.

LIST of STOCKHOLDERS whose Animals were attacked by the Disease, and who were compelled either to allow them to Die or to Kill them themselves, prior to the 14th March.

Date.	Name of Owner, and Description of Cattle.	Value.	Date.	Name of Owner, and Description of Cattle.	Value.
	Mr. John Lea, the Hills Farm, Market Drayton :	£. s. d.		Serjeant Matthew, Knighton :	£. s. d.
20 February	1 Bullock (2 years) - -	12 - -	Between the 1st & 6th March - }	3 Heifers (yearlings) - -	24 - -
21 " -	1 Cow - - - - -	16 - -		1 Cow - - - - -	17 - -
22 " -	1 Yearling calf - - -	6 - -		TOTAL VALUE - - £.	41 - -
24 " -	1 Cow - - - - -	16 - -			
25 " -	1 Cow - - - - -	16 - -			
1 March	1 Cow - - - - -	16 - -		John Simpson, Winnington :	
2 " -	1 Bullock (2 years) - -	12 - -	20 February	1 Cow - - - - -	16 - -
6 " -	1 Heifer (1 year) - - -	6 - -	21 " -	2 Cows - - - - -	35 10 -
12 " -	1 Heifer (1 year) - - -	6 - -	22 " -	1 Heifer (calving) - - -	16 - -
13 " -	1 Cow - - - - -	16 - -	24 " -	1 Cow - - - - -	18 - -
14 " -	3 Heifers (yearlings) - -	18 - -	24 " -	1 Heifer - - - - -	17 - -
	TOTAL VALUE - - £.	140 - -	24 " -	1 Heifer (barren) - - -	10 - -
			25 " -	2 Heifers (calving) - - -	25 - -
			26 " -	1 Heifer (calving) - - -	16 - -
			27 " -	1 Cow - - - - -	17 - -
			28 " -	1 Cow - - - - -	17 - -
			2 March	1 Cow - - - - -	17 10 -
			3 " -	4 Cows - - - - -	70 - -
			5 " -	1 Cow - - - - -	18 - -
			10 " -	1 Heifer (yearling) - - -	8 - -
			10 " -	1 Cow - - - - -	16 - -
			11 " -	1 Heifer (yearling) - - -	8 - -
			13 " -	1 Cow - - - - -	20 - -
				TOTAL VALUE - - £.	345 - -
	Mr. James Lewis, Almington, Market Drayton :			George H. Taylor, Hales, Mar- ket Drayton :	
20 February	1 Heifer (2 years) - - -	10 - -	Between the 22nd Feb. and the 14th Mar.)	14 Cows - - - - -	238 - -
24 " -	1 Cow - - - - -	18 - -		1 Bull - - - - -	17 - -
25 " -	1 Cow - - - - -	18 - -		1 Heifer (yearling) - - -	6 10 -
2 March	1 Bullock - - - - -	12 - -		TOTAL VALUE - - £.	261 10 -
5 " -	1 Cow - - - - -	17 - -			
6 " -	1 Cow - - - - -	17 - -		William Wickstead, Almington, Market Drayton :	
7 " -	1 Cow - - - - -	16 - -	3 March -	1 Heifer (yearling) - - -	6 - -
7 " -	1 Cow - - - - -	12 - -	9 " -	1 Heifer (two-year old) - -	10 - -
12 " -	1 Cow - - - - -	17 - -	10 " -	1 Cow - - - - -	16 - -
	TOTAL VALUE - - £.	137 - -	11 " -	1 Heifer (yearling) - - -	5 - -
				TOTAL VALUE - - £.	37 - -
	Mr. Thomas P. Moss, Winning- ton, Muckelston Parish :			Thomas D. Beeston, Almington, Market Drayton :	
23 February	1 Cow - - - - -	17 - -	22 February	1 Cow - - - - -	17 - -
24 " -	1 Cow - - - - -	17 - -	23 " -	1 Cow - - - - -	17 - -
26 " -	1 Cow - - - - -	17 - -	25 " -	2 Cows - - - - -	34 - -
27 " -	2 Cows - - - - -	35 - -	26 " -	1 Cow - - - - -	17 - -
28 " -	4 Cows - - - - -	67 - -	28 " -	1 Cow - - - - -	17 - -
1 March	2 Cows - - - - -	35 - -	2 March	1 Cow - - - - -	17 - -
2 " -	1 Cow - - - - -	17 - -	4 " -	5 Cows - - - - -	85 - -
5 " -	2 Cows - - - - -	34 - -	5 " -	1 Cow - - - - -	17 - -
6 " -	4 Cows - - - - -	68 - -	6 " -	2 Cows - - - - -	34 - -
6 " -	2 Bulls - - - - -	24 - -	7 " -	1 Cow - - - - -	17 - -
7 " -	1 Bull (yearling) - - -	10 - -	8 " -	1 Cow - - - - -	17 - -
7 " -	4 Heifers (yearling) - -	24 - -	12 " -	1 Cow - - - - -	17 - -
7 " -	3 Cows and a Calf - - -	53 - -	12 " -	2 Yearling heifers - - -	12 - -
	TOTAL VALUE - - £.	418 - -	13 " -	1 Cow - - - - -	17 - -
			8 " -	6 Calves; 1 bull yearling -	18 - -
				TOTAL VALUE - - £.	353 - -
	Thomas Read :				
26 February	1 Cow (in calf) - - -	18 - -			
27 " -	1 Cow ditto - - - - -	16 10 -			
5 March	1 Cow ditto - - - - -	17 - -			
6 " -	1 Cow ditto - - - - -	18 - -			
8 " -	1 Cow ditto - - - - -	20 - -			
9 " -	1 Cow ditto - - - - -	18 - -			
14 " -	3 Cows ditto - - - - -	47 10 -			
14 " -	2 Heifers (barren) - - -	20 - -			
	TOTAL VALUE - - £.	174 - -			

LIST of STOCKHOLDERS whose Animals were attacked by the Disease, &c.—*continued.*

Date.	Name of Owner, and Description of Cattle.	Value.	Date.	Name of Owner, and Description of Cattle.	Value.
9 March -	John Broughton, Shefford's Grange, Market Drayton : 1 Cow - - - - -	£. s. d. 18 - -	23 February	Mrs. W. Jones, Almington : 1 Cow - - - - -	£. s. d. 17 - -
			24 " -	1 Cow - - - - -	17 - -
			28 " -	2 Cows - - - - -	34 - -
			2 March -	1 Cow - - - - -	17 - -
			3 " -	2 Cows - - - - -	34 - -
			4 " -	1 Heifer (2 years) - - -	12 - -
4 March -	Thomas Duckers, Maxton, Mar- ket Drayton : 1 Heifer (calving) - - -	16 - -	4 " -	4 Cows - - - - -	68 - -
			5 " -	3 Cows - - - - -	51 - -
			6 " -	1 Cow - - - - -	17 - -
			6 " -	1 Heifer (2 years) - - -	12 - -
			7 " -	1 Cow - - - - -	17 - -
			14 " -	1 Heifer (2 years) - - -	12 - -
12 March -	Thomas Hamnett, Almington : 1 Cow - - - - -	18 - -		TOTAL VALUE - - £.	308 - -
				John Lea, Bloon Farm, Market Drayton :	
4 March -	William Henyman, Dales, Mar- ket Drayton : 1 Cow - - - - -	16 - -	5 March -	1 Heifer (calving) - - -	16 - -
			12 " -	1 Heifer (calving) - - -	16 - -
				TOTAL VALUE - - £.	32 - -
				John Bourn, Muxton, Market Drayton :	
21 February	John Dunne, Willowbridge Lodge : 3 Cows - - - - -	54 - -	22 February	1 Cow - - - - -	20 - -
22 " -	1 Cow - - - - -	18 - -	26 " -	2 Cows - - - - -	39 - -
22 " -	1 Heifer - - - - -	14 - -	27 " -	4 Cows - - - - -	67 - -
24 " -	1 Heifer - - - - -	14 - -	28 " -	2 Cows - - - - -	33 - -
25 " -	2 Cows - - - - -	36 - -	4 Mar. -	3 Cows - - - - -	55 - -
25 " -	1 Heifer (yearling) - - -	8 - -	7 " -	2 Cows - - - - -	38 - -
26 " -	1 Cow - - - - -	18 - -		TOTAL VALUE - - £.	252 - -
2 March -	3 Heifers (yearlings) - - -	24 - -			
4 " -	2 Heifers (yearlings) - - -	16 - -			
5 " -	1 Heifer (yearling) - - -	8 - -			
7 " -	1 Calf - - - - -	2 10 -			
	TOTAL VALUE - - £.	212 10 -			
				William Meskin, Lea Head :	
Between	James Hope, Knighton : 13 Cows - - - - -	221 - -	Between the	10 Cows (calving) - - -	170 - -
20 Feb. and			22nd Feb.	1 Heifer (calving) - - -	15 - -
14 March }			and the	1 Yearling Bull - - -	12 - -
			14th Mar.	TOTAL VALUE - - £.	197 - -
				John Whittaker, Aston :	
20 February	William Jones, Almington : 2 Cows - - - - -	34 - -	Between the	10 In-Calf Cows - - -	130 - -
23 " -	3 Cows - - - - -	51 - -	20th Feb.	1 Barren Cow - - -	10 - -
24 " -	1 Cow - - - - -	17 - -	and the	2 Yearlings - - -	12 - -
25 " -	1 Cow - - - - -	17 - -	2nd Mar.	TOTAL VALUE - - £.	152 - -
1 March -	2 Cows - - - - -	34 - -			
2 " -	1 Cow - - - - -	17 - -			
2 " -	1 Heifer - - - - -	12 - -			
3 " -	3 Cows - - - - -	51 - -			
4 " -	1 Yearling - - - - -	6 - -			
5 " -	1 Cow - - - - -	17 - -			
5 " -	2 Heifers (2 years) - - -	24 - -	25 February	1 Cow - - - - -	17 - -
6 " -	2 Heifers - - - - -	24 - -	5 March -	4 Cows - - - - -	68 - -
6 " -	1 Cow - - - - -	17 - -	6 " -	2 Cows - - - - -	34 - -
7 " -	1 Heifer (2 years) - - -	12 - -	8 " -	1 Cow - - - - -	17 - -
9 " -	1 Cow - - - - -	17 - -	10 " -	1 Cow - - - - -	17 - -
9 " -	1 Yearling - - - - -	6 - -	11 " -	1 Cow - - - - -	17 - -
10 " -	1 Yearling - - - - -	6 - -	14 " -	1 Yearling - - - - -	6 - -
11 " -	2 Yearlings - - - - -	12 - -	15 " -	2 Cows - - - - -	34 - -
12 " -	1 Cow - - - - -	17 - -	15 " -	1 Yearling - - - - -	6 - -
	TOTAL VALUE - - £.	391 - -		TOTAL VALUE - - £.	216 - -

Sir,

Whitehall, 28 May 1866.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, and enclosed statement in reference to the conduct of the local authority in the division of Pirehill North, in the county of Stafford, in respect of the delay in putting in force "The Cattle Diseases Prevention Act, 1866," in that district. And I am to inform you that, upon a similar complaint made by certain members of the local authority for the county of Salop, Sir George Grey caused inquiry to be made into the circumstances of the case, and received, through the chairman of quarter sessions for Staffordshire, a statement in explanation, from the chairman of the committee appointed for the petty sessional division of Pirehill North, upon perusal of which there appeared to Sir George Grey to be no reasonable ground of complaint with respect to the course adopted by the committee.

I am, &c.

(signed) *E. H. Knatchbull Hugessen.*

Sir E. Manningham Buller, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c., M.P.

CATTLE DISEASES PREVENTION ACT (1866.)

COPY of a COMPLAINT addressed to the Secretary of State by certain Justices of the Peace for the County of *Salop*, of the Neglect of the Local Authority of a portion of the County of *Stafford*, to enforce the Provisions of the "CATTLE DISEASES PREVENTION ACT, 1866," and of CORRESPONDENCE relating thereto.

(*Sir Edward Manningham Butler.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
29 June 1866.

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CATTLE IMPORTATION (NETHERLANDS).

COPY of an ORDER of HER MAJESTY in COUNCIL, prohibiting the IMPORTATION into the United Kingdom, of CATTLE from the *Netherlands*, dated 24th March 1866.

Privy Council Office, }
12 April 1866. }

ARTHUR HELPS.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 24th day of March 1866.

PRESENT : —The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS it has been represented to Her Majesty, that certain contagious or infectious disorders are now prevalent among Cattle, in the dominions and territories situated in Europe belonging to His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, and that there is danger of the said disorders being introduced into this country by means of Cattle from such countries or places : now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, doth Order, and it is hereby Ordered, that on and after the 28th day of March instant, no Cattle shall be imported or introduced into the United Kingdom, which shall come from, or shall have been at any place within the aforesaid territories and dominions, situate in Europe, belonging to His Majesty the King of the Netherlands ; and also that on and after the said 28th day of March instant, no Cattle shall be imported or introduced into the United Kingdom which shall be, or shall have been, on board any vessels at the same time with any Cattle which shall have come from, or shall have been within, the aforesaid territories and dominions.

And Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, doth hereby further Order, that, in the event of any Cattle being landed in any portion of the United Kingdom, contrary to the provisions of this Order, all such Cattle, the importation or introduction whereof is so hereby prohibited as aforesaid, shall, upon their arrival in this country, be destroyed or otherwise disposed of, as the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs may direct.

This Order shall continue in force until revoked by any further Order.

The word " Cattle " shall include Sheep as well as Bulls, Cows, Oxen, Heifers, and Calves.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

(signed) *Arthur Helps.*

CATTLE IMPORTATION
(NETHERLANDS).

COPY of an ORDER of HER MAJESTY in
COUNCIL Prohibiting the IMPORTATION into
the United Kingdom of CATTLE from the
Netherlands, dated 24th March 1866.

(Presented in pursuance of 11 & 12 Vict. c. 105.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
13 April 1866.

CATTLE, &c. IMPORTATION (NETHERLANDS).

COPIES of Two ORDERS in COUNCIL dated the 27th day of June 1866, issued under the Act 11 & 12 Vict. c. 105, with regard to the IMPORTATION of CATTLE and of HIDES, &c. from the *Netherlands*.

Council Office, }
17 July 1866. }

EDMUND HARRISON.

At the Court at Windsor, the 27th day of June 1866.

Present:—The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, by an Order reciting that, whereas it had been represented to Her Majesty that certain contagious or infectious disorders were then prevalent among cattle, in the dominions and territories situated in Europe, belonging to His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, and that there was danger of the said disorders being introduced into this country by means of cattle from such countries or places, did order, that on and after the twenty-eighth day of March then instant no cattle should be imported or introduced into the United Kingdom which should come from or should have been at any place within the aforesaid territories and dominions, situate in Europe, belonging to His Majesty the King of the Netherlands; and also that on and after the said twenty-eighth day of March then instant, no cattle should be imported or introduced into the United Kingdom which should be, or should have been, on board any vessels at the same time with any cattle which should have come from, or should have been within, the aforesaid territories and dominions.

And Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, did thereby further order that, in the event of any cattle being landed in any portion of the United Kingdom, contrary to the provisions of that Order, all such cattle, the importation or introduction whereof was thereby prohibited as aforesaid, should, upon their arrival in this country, be destroyed or otherwise disposed of, as the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs might direct; and that that Order should continue in force until revoked by any further Order; and that the word "cattle" should include sheep as well as bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves.

And whereas it is advisable that this Order should be revoked to the extent hereinafter set forth.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, doth hereby revoke so much of the said Order as would apply to cattle the produce of the provinces of Friesland and Groningen, parts of the said dominions belonging to His said Majesty the King of the Netherlands, and doth hereby authorise any such cattle to be imported into any port or place in Great Britain, from the ports of Harlingen, in the province of Friesland, and Delfzyl, in the province of Groningen, only, subject nevertheless to all the regulations heretofore or hereafter to be made by the Lords of the said Council, or by any local authority under the Order of such lords, applicable to the importation of foreign cattle or sheep into any port or place in Great Britain.

This Order shall be construed as the said recited Order of the twenty-fourth day of March last, and shall continue in force until revoked.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

(signed) *Arthur Helps.*

At the Court at Windsor, the 27th day of June 1866.

Present:—The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS Her Majesty, at the Court held at Buckingham Palace, the 24th day of March last, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, by an Order reciting that whereas it had been represented to Her Majesty that certain contagious or infectious disorders were then prevalent among cattle in the dominions and territories situated in Europe belonging to His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, and that there was danger of the said disorders being introduced into this country by means of cattle from such countries or places, did order that, on and after the twenty-eighth day of March then instant, no cattle should be imported or introduced into the United Kingdom which should come from or should have been at any place within the aforesaid territories and dominions situate in Europe, belonging to His Majesty the King of the Netherlands; and also that, on and after the said twenty-eighth day of March then instant, no cattle should be imported or introduced into the United Kingdom which should be or should have been on board any vessels at the same time with any cattle which should have come from or should have been within the aforesaid territories and dominions;

And whereas by an Order, bearing even date herewith, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, hath revoked so much of the said Order as would apply to cattle the produce of the Provinces of Friesland and Groningen, parts of the said dominions belonging to His said Majesty the King of the Netherlands, and authorised any such cattle to be imported into any port or place in Great Britain from the ports of Harlingen, in the province of Friesland, and Delfzyl, in the province of Groningen only, subject nevertheless to all the regulations heretofore or hereafter to be made by the Lords of the said Council, or by any local authority under the Order of such Lords, applicable to the importation of foreign cattle or sheep into any port or place in Great Britain;

And whereas it has been represented to Her Majesty that it is advisable that certain provisions should be made with reference to the horns, hoofs, and raw or wet hides and skins of cattle to be imported from the dominions and territories aforesaid into the United Kingdom.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that on and after the first day of July, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, no horn, hoof, raw or wet hide or skin of any such cattle as aforesaid shall be imported or introduced into the United Kingdom which shall come from, or shall have been at, any place within the aforesaid territories and dominions, situate in Europe, belonging to His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, other than the said provinces of Friesland and Groningen; and also that on and after the said first day of July, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, no horn, hoof, raw or wet hide or skin of any such cattle shall be imported or introduced into the United Kingdom which shall be, or shall have been, on board any vessels at the same time with any cattle which shall have come from, or shall have been within, the aforesaid territories and dominions, other than the said provinces of Friesland and Groningen.

And Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, doth hereby further order that, in the event of the horn, hoof, raw or wet hide or skin of any cattle being landed in any portion of the United Kingdom, contrary to the provisions of this Order, such horn, hoof, raw or wet hide or skin, the importation or introduction whereof is so hereby prohibited as aforesaid, shall, upon arrival in this country, be destroyed or otherwise disposed of, as the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs may direct.

This Order shall continue in force until revoked by any further Order.

The word "cattle" shall include sheep as well as bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

(signed) *Arthur Helps.*

CATTLE, &c. IMPORTATION
(NETHERLANDS).

COPIES of Two Orders in Council, dated 27th
June 1866, issued under the Act 11 & 12 Vict.
c. 103, with regard to the Importation of
CATTLE and of HIDES, &c. from the Netherlands.

Presented in pursuance of the Act 11 & 12 Vict. c. 103, s. 5.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
18 July 1866.*

CATTLE PLAGUE.

COPIES of NINETEEN ORDERS relating to the CATTLE PLAGUE issued by the
LORDS of the COUNCIL under the Provisions of 11 & 12 Vict. c. 107.

Council Office, }
6 February 1866. }

ARTHUR HELPS.

(Presented in pursuance of 11 & 12 Vict. c. 107, s. 6.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
7 February 1866.

C O N T E N T S.

COPIES of NINETEEN ORDERS relating to the CATTLE PLAGUE issued by the LORDS
of the COUNCIL under the Provisions of 11 & 12 Vict. c. 107, dated respectively :

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COPIES of NINETEEN ORDERS relating to the CATTLE PLAGUE issued by the
LORDS of the COUNCIL under the Provisions of 11 & 12 Vict. c. 107.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 24th day of July 1865.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT :

Lord President.

Sir George Grey, Bart. | Mr. Milner Gibson.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty's reign, intituled, " An Act to prevent until the 1st day of September 1850, and to the end of the then next Session of Parliament, the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals " and which has since been from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, it is (amongst other things) enacted that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other part of any animals, or of hay, straw, fodder, or other articles likely to propagate infection ; and also for the purpose of purifying any yard, stable, outhouse, or other place, or any waggons, carts, carriages, or other vehicles ; and also for the purpose of directing how any animals dying in a diseased state, or any animals, parts of animals, or other things seized under the provisions of this Act are to be disposed of ; and also for the purpose of causing notices to be given of the appearance of any disorder among sheep, cattle, or other animals, and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such orders or regulations ; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act ; and that all persons offending against the said Act shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding 20 £., or such smaller sum as the said Lords or others of Her Majesty's Privy Council may in any case by such Order direct :

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder, of which the nature is at present uncertain, has lately appeared, and now prevails among cattle within the metropolis and in the neighbourhood thereof, and it is expedient to take measures for preventing such disorder from spreading :

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council do hereby, by virtue and in exercise of the powers given by the said recited Act, and by the several Acts continuing the same as aforesaid, order as follows :

1. If at the date of the publication of this Order in the " London Gazette " there shall be any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, or ox labouring under any contagious or infectious disorder in the possession or custody of any cowkeeper, dairyman, or dairywoman, or of any milkman, or milkwoman, or vendor or purveyor of milk, or of any dealer in cattle whatsoever within the city of London or within the limits of the metropolitan police district, or if at any time hereafter, while this present Order shall continue in force and unrevoked, any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, or ox, being in the possession or custody of any such person as aforesaid within the said city of London, or within the metropolitan police district,

shall be seized or attacked with, or be found labouring or suffering under, any such contagious or infectious disorder, notice of the existence of such disorder, or of the first appearance of such disorder in or among the cattle belonging to or in the custody of any such person as aforesaid, shall immediately thereupon be given by the person in whose possession or custody such diseased animals or animal shall be, to the Clerk of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council in waiting at the office of Her Majesty's Privy Council at Whitehall, in the county of Middlesex; and it shall be lawful for the said Clerk of Her Majesty's Privy Council, and for all such persons as he shall by writing under his hand authorise in that behalf, thereupon, and at all reasonable times thereafter, to inspect and examine all or any such diseased animals or animal, and to report to the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council all such information and particulars as to the nature or character of such disorder as may seem to him expedient, for the purpose of enabling proper regulations to be made for preventing or checking the further propagation and increase of such disorder.

2. Every person offending against this Order, and omitting to give such notice, or to permit such inspection and examination as aforesaid, shall for every such offence forfeit any sum not exceeding 20 *l.*, which the justices before whom he or she shall be convicted of such offence may think fit to impose.

(signed) *Edmund Harrison.*

AT the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 11th day of August 1865.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT :

Earl Russell.

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Sir George Grey, Bart.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to prevent until the 1st day of September 1850, and to the end of the then next Session of Parliament, the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals," and which has since been from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, it is (amongst other things) enacted that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time, to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other part of any animals, or of hay, straw, fodder, or other articles likely to propagate infection; and also for the purpose of purifying any yard, stable, outhouse, or other place, or any waggons, carts, carriages, or other vehicles; and also for the purpose of directing how any animals dying in a diseased state, or any animals, parts of animals, or other things seized under the provisions of this Act, are to be disposed of; and also for the purpose of causing notices to be given of the appearance of any disorder among sheep, cattle, or other animals, and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act; and that all persons offending against the said Act shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding 20 *l.*, or such smaller sum as the said Lords or others of Her Majesty's Privy Council may in any case by such Order direct :

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder has lately appeared, and now prevails among cattle within the metropolis and in the neighbourhood thereof, of which disorder the nature was at the time of the making of the Order next hereafter mentioned uncertain, but which has since been ascertained to be of a typhoid nature, and is generally designated as the "Cattle Plague," and may be recognized by the following symptoms :

"Great

“Great depression of the vital powers, frequent shivering, staggering gait, cold extremities, quick and short breathing, drooping head, reddened eyes, with a discharge from them, and also from the nostrils, of a mucous nature, raw looking places on the inner side of the lips and roof of the mouth, diarrhoea, or dysenteric purging :”

And whereas it was expedient to take measures for preventing such disorder from spreading :

And whereas, for such purpose, an Order was duly made, in pursuance of the authority of the said Acts, by the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, dated July 24, 1865, applicable to the City of London and the Metropolitan Police District :

And whereas since the making of the said Order the said disorder has appeared in other parts of England, and it is expedient to extend the provisions of the said Order to the remaining parts of England and Wales, and to make further regulations for the purpose aforesaid for the last-mentioned parts of the United Kingdom :

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council do hereby, by virtue and in exercise of the powers given by the said recited Act, and by the several Acts continuing the same as aforesaid, order as follows :

1. That this Order shall extend to all the parts of England and Wales not comprised in the said recited Order.

2. That in this Order the word “animal” shall be interpreted to mean any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, or calf.

3. If at the date of the publication of this Order in the “London Gazette” there shall be any animal labouring under any such disorder, in the possession or custody of any cowkeeper, dairyman, or dairywoman, or of any milkman, or milkwoman, or vendor or purveyor of milk, or of any dealer in cattle, or farmer or person in possession of cattle, whatsoever, within those parts of the United Kingdom to which this Order refers, or if at any time hereafter, while this present Order shall continue in force and unrevoked, any animal, being in the possession or custody of any such person as aforesaid within the last-mentioned parts of the United Kingdom, shall be seized or attacked with, or be found labouring or suffering under, any such disorder, notice of the existence of such disorder, or of the first appearance of such disorder in or among the animals belonging to, or in the custody of, any such person as aforesaid, shall immediately thereupon be given by the person in whose possession or custody such diseased animals or animal shall be, if such person shall reside within any corporate town, to the mayor or other principal officer of the corporation, or, if elsewhere, to the clerk of the justices acting in and for the petty sessional division of the county, or district in the nature of a county, in which he resides ; and, upon receipt of such notice, or upon any other information which satisfies him or them that such disease has appeared within his or their jurisdiction respectively, it shall be lawful for such mayor or other principal officer, and for the said justices, if he or they shall think fit, from time to time to appoint some veterinary surgeon, or other person duly qualified, to be an inspector, for the purpose of carrying into effect the following Rules and Regulations within the corporate town or petty sessional division for which he shall have been appointed, and the same authority may, from time to time, revoke such appointment.

4. Every such inspector shall have the power of entering upon and inspecting any premises in or upon which he has reason to believe that there is any animal labouring under such disease, from time to time, as often as he may think necessary.

5. Every person within any district for which an inspector shall have been appointed as aforesaid upon whose premises there shall be any animal labouring under such disorder, shall, as far as practicable, keep such animal separate and apart from all other animals ; and no person shall, without the license of such inspector, send to market, or remove from his premises, any such animal, or any animal which has been in the same shed or stable, or has been herded, or been in contact, with any animal labouring under such disorder.

6. Every animal within any such district as aforesaid dying of such disorder or slaughtered on account thereof, shall be buried, if practicable, on the

premises where it has died, or been slaughtered, or (if this be not practicable) as near thereto as may be convenient; and if such animal be not buried with its skin, its skin shall be disinfected in such manner as the inspector of the district may direct.

7. Every person within any such district on whose premises there shall be any animal so labouring as aforesaid shall cleanse and disinfect such premises in such manner as the inspector of such district shall direct.

8. Every person offending against this Order, shall for every such offence forfeit any sum not exceeding 20 *l.* which the justices before whom he or she shall be convicted of such offence may think fit to impose.

(signed) *Arthur Helps.*

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 11th day of August 1865.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT:

Earl Russell.

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Sir George Grey, Bart.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to prevent until the 1st day of September 1850, and to the end of the then next Session of Parliament, the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals," and which has since been from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, it is (amongst other things) enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other part of any animals, or of hay, straw, fodder, or other articles likely to propagate infection; and also for the purpose of purifying any yard, stable, outhouse, or other place, or any waggons, carts, carriages, or other vehicles; and also for the purpose of directing how any animals dying in a diseased state, or any animals, parts of animals, or other things seized under the provisions of this Act, are to be disposed of; and also for the purpose of causing notices to be given of the appearance of any disorder among sheep, cattle, or other animals, and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act; and that all persons offending against the said Act shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding 20 *l.*, or such smaller sum as the said Lords, or others of Her Majesty's Privy Council may in any case by such Order direct.

And whereas an Order was made in pursuance of the authority of the said Acts on the 24th of July 1865, by the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, applicable to the City of London and to the Metropolitan Police District, containing certain provisions for the purpose of preventing the spreading of a certain disorder, of which the nature was at the time of the making of the said Order uncertain, but which has since been ascertained to be of a typhoid nature, and is commonly designated as the "Cattle Plague," and which may be recognised by the following symptoms:

"Great depression of the vital powers, frequent shivering, staggering gait, cold extremities, quick and short breathing, drooping head, reddened eyes, with a discharge from them, and also from the nostrils, of a mucous nature, raw-looking places on the inner side of the lips and roof of the mouth, diarrhoea, or dysenteric purging."

And whereas inspectors have been appointed in pursuance of the provisions of such Order:

And

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council do hereby, by virtue and in exercise of the powers given by the said recited Act, and by the several Acts continuing the same, as aforesaid, order as follows:—

6. Every person offending against this Order shall, for every such offence, forfeit any sum not exceeding 20 £, which the justices before whom he or she shall be convicted of such offence may think fit to impose.

purpose

purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act; and that all persons offending against the said Act shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding 20 £, or such smaller sum as the said Lords or others of Her Majesty's Privy Council may in any case by such Order direct:

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder has lately appeared, and now prevails among cattle within the Metropolis and in the neighbourhood thereof, of which disorder the nature was at the time of the making of the Order next hereafter mentioned uncertain, but which has since been ascertained to be of a typhoid nature, and is generally designated as the "Cattle Plague," and may be recognized by the following symptoms:—

"Great depression of the vital powers, frequent shivering, staggering gait, cold extremities, quick and short breathing, drooping head, reddened eyes, with a discharge from them, and also from the nostrils, of a mucous nature, raw-looking places on the inner side of the lips and roof of the mouth, diarrhoea, or dysenteric purging:"

And whereas it was expedient to take measures for preventing such disorder from spreading:

And whereas, for such purpose, an Order was duly made, in pursuance of the authority of the said Acts, by the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, dated 24th July 1865, applicable to the City of London and the Metropolitan Police District:

And whereas since the making of the said Order, the said disorder appeared in other parts of England, and another Order was, on the 11th day of August 1865, duly made by the said Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, in pursuance of such authority, applicable to all parts of England:

And whereas the said disease has now appeared in Scotland, and it is expedient to extend the provisions of the said Orders to Scotland:

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council do hereby, by virtue and in exercise of the powers given by the said recited Act, and by the several Acts continuing the same as aforesaid, order as follows:

1. That this Order shall extend to all parts of Scotland.
2. That in this Order the word "animal" shall be interpreted to mean any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, or calf.
3. If at the date of the publication of this Order in the "London Gazette" there shall be any animal labouring under any such disorder in the possession or custody of any cowkeeper, dairyman or dairywoman, or of any milkman or milkwoman, or vendor or purveyor of milk, or of any dealer in cattle, or farmer, or person in possession of cattle whatsoever, within those parts of the United Kingdom to which this Order refers, or if at any time hereafter while this present Order shall continue in force and unrevoked, any animal being in the possession or custody of any such person as aforesaid, within the last-mentioned parts of the United Kingdom, shall be seized or attacked with, or be found labouring or suffering under, any such disorder, notice of the existence of such disorder, or of the first appearance of such disorder in or among the animals belonging to or in the custody of any such person as aforesaid, shall immediately thereupon be given by the person in whose possession or custody such diseased animals or animal shall be, if such person shall reside within any burgh or town having a town council, to the provost or other principal magistrate of such burgh or town, or if elsewhere, to the clerk of the peace of the county in which he resides; and upon receipt of such notice, or upon any other information which satisfies him or them that such disease has appeared within his or their jurisdiction respectively, it shall be lawful for such provost or other principal magistrate, and for the justices of such county, if he or they shall think fit, from time to time to appoint some veterinary surgeon, or other person duly qualified, to be an Inspector for the purpose of carrying into effect the following rules and regulations within the burgh or town or county for which he shall have been appointed; and the same authority may from time to time revoke such appointment.

4. Every such Inspector shall have the power of entering upon and inspecting

ing any premises in or upon which he has reason to believe that there is any animal labouring under such disease, from time to time, as often as he may think necessary.

5. Every person within any district for which an Inspector shall have been appointed as aforesaid upon whose premises there shall be any animal labouring under such disorder, shall, as far as practicable, keep such animal separate and apart from all other animals; and no person shall, without the license of such Inspector, send to market, or remove from his premises, any such animal, or any animal which has been in the same shed or stable, or has been herded, or been in contact, with any animal labouring under such disorder.

6. Every animal within any such district as aforesaid dying of such disorder, or slaughtered on account thereof, shall be buried, if practicable, on the premises where it has died, or been slaughtered, or (if this be not practicable) as near thereto as may be convenient; and if such animal be not buried with its skin, its skin shall be disinfected in such manner as the Inspector of the district may direct.

7. Every person within any such district on whose premises there shall be any animal so labouring as aforesaid shall cleanse and disinfect such premises in such manner as the Inspector of such district shall direct.

8. Every person offending against this Order shall for every such offence forfeit any sum, not exceeding 20 *l.*, which the justices before whom he or she shall be convicted of such offence may think fit to impose.

(signed) *Arthur Helps.*

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 25th day of August 1865.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT:

Sir George Grey, Bart.

|

Mr. Secretary Cardwell.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to prevent until the 1st day of September 1850, and to the end of the then next Session of Parliament, the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals," and which has since been from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, it is (amongst other things) enacted that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time, to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals; and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act; and that all persons offending against the said Act shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding 20 *l.*, or such smaller sum as the said Lords or others of Her Majesty's Privy Council may in any case by such Order direct:

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder has lately appeared, and now prevails among cattle within that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, which is generally designated as the "Cattle Plague:"

And whereas it is expedient to take measures for preventing such disorder from extending to that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland;

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council do hereby, by virtue and in exercise of the powers given by the said recited Act, and by the several Acts continuing the same as aforesaid, order as follows:—

1. That in this Order the word "cattle" shall be interpreted to mean any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, or calf.

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2. That

2. That after the date of the publication of this Order in the London Gazette, it shall not be lawful for any person to remove any cattle from any port or place within that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, to any port or place within that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland.

And the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury are to give such directions herein as may be necessary to ensure due obedience to this Order.

(signed) *Arthur Helps.*

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 26th day of August 1865.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT:

Sir George Grey, Bart.

| Mr. Secretary Cardwell.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to prevent until the 1st day of September 1850, and to the end of the then next Session of Parliament, the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals," and which has since been from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, it is (amongst other things) enacted that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time, to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other part of any animals, or of hay, straw, fodder, or other articles likely to propagate infection; and also for the purpose of purifying any yard, stable, outhouse, or other place, or any waggons, carts, carriages, or other vehicles; and also for the purpose of directing how any animals dying in a diseased state, or any animals, parts of animals, or other things seized under the provisions of this Act, are to be disposed of; and also for the purpose of causing notices to be given of the appearance of any disorder among sheep, cattle, or other animals, and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act; and that all persons offending against the said Act shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding 20 *l.*, or such smaller sum as the said Lords or others of Her Majesty's Privy Council may in any case by such Order direct:

And whereas several Orders, dated respectively 24th July, and 11th and 18th August 1865, have been made under the authority of the said Acts by the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, with a view to check the spreading of the cattle disease described in the two last-mentioned Orders:

And whereas it is expedient to vary the said Orders:

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council do hereby, by virtue of, and in exercise of the powers given by the said Acts, order as follows:—

1. That this Order shall extend to all parts of Great Britain:
2. That in this Order the word "animal" shall be interpreted to mean any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, or calf:
3. That whenever the mayor or other principal officer of any corporation, or the justices acting in and for the petty sessional division of any county, or district in the nature of a county, within England or Wales, and the provost or other principal magistrate of any burgh or town, or the justices of any county within Scotland, shall have reason to apprehend the approach of the said disease to the district over which his or their jurisdiction extends, it shall be lawful for such mayor or other principal officer, and for such justices in

England

England or Wales, and for such provost or other principal officer, and for such justices in Scotland, if he or they shall think fit, from time to time to appoint one or more veterinary surgeon or surgeons, or other person or persons duly qualified to be an Inspector or Inspectors, for the purpose of carrying into effect within the district for which he or they shall have been appointed, the rules and regulations made by the said recited Orders and by this Order. And the same authority may from time to time revoke such appointment.

4. The powers of every Inspector appointed under any of the said recited Orders or this Order, shall extend to any fair or market held within his district, and to every other place within such district, in which animals, as defined in this Order, may be found.

5. Every such Inspector shall have power within his district to order and direct that any animal which he suspects to be labouring under such disease shall be kept separate and apart from every other animal which appears to be free from such disease. And every person having the charge of any animals shall obey every such order or direction given by any such Inspector.

6. Every such Inspector shall have power within his district to seize and slaughter, or cause to be slaughtered, and to cause to be buried in any convenient place, any animal labouring under such disease.

7. Every such Inspector shall have power within his district to cause to be disinfected, or, if necessary, destroyed, any fodder or manure which he deems likely to propagate the said disease; and every person within such district, upon whose premises any such fodder or manure shall be found, shall obey any order or direction given by such Inspector for that purpose.

8. That it shall not be lawful to send or bring to any fair or market, or to send or carry by any railway, or by any ship or vessel coastwise, or to place upon, or to drive along, any highway or the sides thereof, any animal labouring under such disease.

9. Every person offending against this Order shall for every such offence forfeit any sum, not exceeding 20 *l.*, which the justices before whom he or she shall be convicted of such offence may think fit to impose.

(signed) *Arthur Helps.*

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 7th day of September 1865

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT:

Lord President.

|

Viscount Palmerston.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to prevent until the 1st day of September 1850, and to the end of the then next Session of Parliament, the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals," and which has since been from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, it is (amongst other things) enacted that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time, to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of any animals; and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, later, or vary any such Orders or Regulations; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act: and that all persons offending against the said Act shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding 20 *l.* or such smaller

sum as the said Lords or others of Her Majesty's Privy Council may in any case by such Order direct :

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder has lately appeared, and now prevails among cattle within that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, which is generally designated as the "Cattle Plague:"

And whereas it was expedient to take measures for preventing such disorder from extending to that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland; and whereas, for such purpose, an Order was duly made in pursuance of the authority of the said Acts, by the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, dated 25th August 1865; and whereas, by such Order, the removal to any port or place in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, from any port or place in that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, of any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, or calf was prohibited :

And whereas it is apprehended that the said disease, termed "Cattle Plague," may be communicated otherwise than by the removal of the above-named animals :

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council do hereby, in exercise of the powers given by the said recited Act, and by the several Acts continuing the same as aforesaid, order as follows :—

That, after the date of the publication of this Order in the "London Gazette," it shall not be lawful for any person to remove any skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of any of the above-named animals from any port or place within that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, to any port or place within that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland.

And the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury are to give such directions herein as may be necessary to ensure due obedience to this Order.

(signed) *Arthur Helps.*

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 13th day of September 1865.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT :

Lord President. | Duke of Somerset.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to prevent, until the 1st day of September 1850, and to the end of the then next Session of Parliament, the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals," and which has since been from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, it is (amongst other things) enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time, to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of any animals, and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act; and that all persons offending against the said Act shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay any sum, not exceeding 20 *l.*, or such smaller sum as the said Lords or others of Her Majesty's Privy Council may in any case by such Order direct :

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder has lately appeared, and now prevails among cattle within that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, which is generally designated as the "Cattle Plague:"

And whereas it was expedient to take measures for preventing such disorder from extending to that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland; and whereas for such purpose, Orders were duly made in pursuance of the authority
of

of the said Acts, by the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, dated the 25th of August 1865 and the 7th day of September 1865 :

And whereas by the last-mentioned Order the removal to any port or place in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, from any port or place in that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, of any skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, or calf, was prohibited :

And whereas it has been represented to the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, that there is annually a large importation into Ireland of skins and hides brought from India, South America, and Australia, which countries are at present free from the disease designated as the "cattle plague:"

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council do hereby, in exercise of the powers given by the said recited Act, and by the several Acts continuing the same as aforesaid, order as follows :

That, after the date of the publication of this Order in the "London Gazette," all hides and skins brought into Great Britain from India, South America, or Australia, and afterwards removed from Great Britain to Ireland, are hereby excepted from the operation of the said Order of the 7th day of September 1865.

And the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury are to give such directions herein as may be necessary to give due effect to this Order.

(signed) *Arthur Helps.*

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 22d day of September 1865.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT :

Lord President.		Earl de Grey and Ripon.
Duke of Somerset.		Mr. Secretary Cardwell.
Earl of Clarendon.		Mr. H. A. Bruce.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty's reign, c. 107, intituled "An Act to prevent, until the 1st day of September 1850, and to the end of the then next Session of Parliament, the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders amongst Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals," and which has since been from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, and lastly by an Act passed in the Session of the 28th and 29th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, c. 119, it is (amongst other things) enacted that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time, to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other part of any animals, or of hay, straw, fodder, or other articles likely to propagate infection; and also for the purpose of purifying any yard, stable, outhouse, or other place, or any waggons, carts, carriages, or other vehicles; and also for the purpose of directing how any animals dying in a diseased state, or any animals, parts of animals, or other things seized under the provisions of the said Act, are to be disposed of; and also for the purpose of causing notices to be given of the appearance of any disorder among sheep, cattle, or other animals, and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act; and that all persons offending against the said Act shall, for each and every offence, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding 20 £, or such smaller sum as the said Lords or others of Her Majesty's Privy Council may in any case by such Order direct :

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder now prevails among the cattle

cattle of Great Britain, which is generally designated the "cattle plague," and may be recognized by the following symptoms:—

"Great depression of the vital powers, frequent shivering, staggering gait, cold extremities, quick and short breathing, drooping head, reddened eyes, with a discharge from them, and also from the nostrils, of a mucous nature, raw looking places on the inner side of the lips and roof of the mouth, diarrhœa or dysenteric purging:"

And whereas several Orders, dated respectively the 24th of July, the 11th, 18th, and 26th of August 1865, have been made under the authority of the said Acts by the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, with a view to check the spreading of the said disorder:

And whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the said Orders:

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council do hereby, by virtue of, and in exercise of the powers given by, the said Act, so continued as aforesaid, order as follows:

1. This Order shall extend to all parts of Great Britain.
2. The said Orders, dated respectively the 24th of July, the 11th, 18th, and 26th of August 1865, are revoked, with the exception of so much of the said Order of the 24th of July 1865, as empowers the Clerk of Her Majesty's Privy Council to appoint Inspectors within the limits of the Metropolitan Police District, provided that such revocation shall not affect any appointment made, or any act done, or penalty recoverable, under any Order hereby revoked.
3. In this Order the word "animal" shall mean any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, calf, sheep, lamb, goat, or swine; and the word "Inspector" shall include any Inspector appointed under this Order, or under any of the said revoked Orders.
4. Whenever the local authority, as hereinafter defined, shall be satisfied of the existence of the said disorder in, or have reason to apprehend its approach to, the district over which his or their jurisdiction extends, it shall be lawful for such local authority, if he or they shall think fit, from time to time to appoint one or more veterinary surgeon or surgeons, or other duly qualified person or persons, to be an Inspector or Inspectors, for the purpose of carrying into effect the rules and regulations made by this Order, within the district for which he or they shall have been appointed. And the same authority may, from time to time, revoke such appointment.
5. Subject to the powers herein reserved to the Clerk of Her Majesty's Privy Council, the local authority within the City of London, and the liberties thereof, shall be the Lord Mayor; in any municipal borough in England or Wales, the mayor; in any petty sessional division in England or Wales (exclusive so far as relates to the jurisdiction of the Inspector of so much of the said division as lies within the limits of a municipal borough for which an Inspector has been appointed), the justices acting in and for such petty sessional division. The local authority in any burgh or town in Scotland which is subject to the jurisdiction of a provost or other principal magistrate, shall be the provost or such principal magistrate: and, in any other place in Scotland not within the jurisdiction of such provost or other principal magistrate, the justices of the county in sessions assembled.
6. Every Inspector shall from time to time report to the local authority by which he is appointed, the steps taken by him for carrying into effect the regulations prescribed by this Order: and the local authority shall certify, in such manner as may be directed by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the number of days that such Inspector has actually been engaged in the performance of his duty, and the number of miles travelled by him while thus engaged.
7. Every Inspector shall furnish the Lords of the Council with such information in regard to the said disorder as their Lordships may, from time to time, require.
8. Every person having in his possession, or under his custody, any animal labouring under the said disorder, shall forthwith give notice thereof to the Inspector of the district within which such person resides, or if no Inspector shall

shall have been appointed for the district within which such person resides, then to the officers hereinafter named, according to the place of residence of the person obliged to give notice; that is to say, within the Metropolitan Police District, to the said Clerk of the Privy Council; within the City of London and the liberties thereof, to the Lord Mayor; within any other borough, burgh, or town subject to the jurisdiction of a mayor, provost, or other principal magistrate, to such mayor, provost, or other principal magistrate; elsewhere in England, to the clerk of the justices acting in and for the petty sessional division; and elsewhere in Scotland, to the clerk of the peace of the county.

9. Every Inspector shall have power to enter upon and inspect any premises or place in which any animal or animals may be found within the district for which he is appointed, and to examine and inspect, whenever and wherever he may deem it necessary, any animal within such district.

10. Every Inspector shall have power within his district to seize and slaughter or cause to be seized and slaughtered, and to be buried, as hereinafter directed, in any convenient place, any animal labouring under the said disorder.

11. Every Inspector shall have power within his district to cause to be cleansed and disinfected, in any manner which he may think proper, any premises in which animals labouring under the said disorder have been, or may be, and to cause to be disinfected, and if necessary destroyed, any fodder, manure, or refuse matter, which he may deem likely to propagate the said disorder. And every owner or occupier of such premises shall obey any order given by such Inspector for that purpose.

12. Every Inspector shall have power within his district to direct that any animal which he suspects to be labouring under the said disorder shall be kept separate from animals free from the said disorder. And every person having in his possession, or under his custody, such animal, shall obey any order given by such Inspector for that purpose.

13. Every person having in his possession, or under his custody, any animal labouring under the said disorder, shall, as far as practicable, keep such animal separate from all other animals, and shall not, if the animal be within a district for which an Inspector has been appointed, remove the same from his land or premises, without the licence of the Inspector.

14. No person shall send or bring to any fair or market, or expose for sale, or send or carry by any railway, or by any ship or vessel coastwise, or place upon, or drive along, any highway or the sides thereof, any animal labouring under the said disorder.

15. No person in any district for which an Inspector has been appointed shall, without the licence of the Inspector, send or bring to or from market, or remove from his land or premises, any animal which has been in the same shed or stable, or has been in the same herd or flock, or has been in contact with any animal labouring under the said disorder.

16. No person shall place or keep any animal labouring under the said disorder in any common or unenclosed land, or, if the animal be in a district for which an Inspector has been appointed, in any field or pasture, where, in the judgment of the Inspector, such animal may be likely to propagate the said disorder.

17. All animals having died of the said disorder, or having been slaughtered on account thereof, shall be buried with their skins, and with a sufficient quantity of quick-lime, or other disinfectant, as soon as practicable, and shall be covered with at least five feet of earth, or shall, in districts for which an Inspector has been appointed, with the consent of the owner, be otherwise disposed of, in manner directed by the Inspector.

18. During the continuance of the "cattle plague" within the said City of London, or that part of the Metropolitan Police District which is under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Board of Works, no animal shall be brought or sent to the Metropolitan Cattle Market, or any other market within the said city, or the said part of the Metropolitan Police District, except for the purpose of

being there sold for immediate slaughtering : and every such animal, as soon as sold, shall be marked for slaughter, in the manner in which cattle are ordinarily marked for slaughter in the Metropolitan Cattle Market.

19. Whenever any local authority, as hereinbefore defined, declares by notice published in any newspaper circulating within his or their jurisdiction, that it is expedient that animals, as hereinbefore defined, or some specified description thereof, shall be excluded from any specified market or fair within that jurisdiction, for a time to be specified in such notice, it is hereby ordered, that after the publication of such notice, it shall not be lawful for any person to bring or send such animals or description thereof into such market or fair ; provided always, that this clause of this Order shall not, unless renewed by a further Order, be in force after the expiration of three calendar months from the date of this Order.

20. Every person offending against this Order shall, in pursuance of the said Act, for every such offence forfeit any sum not exceeding 20 *l.*, which the justices before whom he or she shall be convicted of such offence may think fit to impose.

(signed) *Arthur Helps.*

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 29th day of September 1865.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT :

Duke of Somerset.

|

Mr. Secretary Cardwell.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty's reign, intituled " An Act to prevent, until the 1st day of September 1850, and to the end of the then next Session of Parliament, the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals," and which has since been from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, it is (amongst other things) enacted that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time, to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals ; and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations ; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid, in any such Order or Orders contained, shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act ; and that all persons offending against the said Act shall, for each and every offence, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding 20 *l.*, or such smaller sum as the said Lords or others of Her Majesty's Privy Council may in any case by such Order direct :

And whereas it is expedient to take measures for preventing the spreading to the Island and Barony of Lewis, in the county of Ross, of a contagious or infectious disorder generally designated " the cattle plague," now prevailing in many other parts of Great Britain.

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council do hereby, by virtue and in exercise of the powers given by the said recited Act, and by the several Acts continuing the same as aforesaid, order as follows :—

1. In this Order the word " cattle " shall be interpreted to mean any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, calf, sheep, or lamb.

2. It shall not be lawful for any person to remove any cattle to any port or place within that part of Great Britain called the Island and Barony of Lewis, in the county of Ross, from any other port or place in Great Britain :

And the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury are to give such directions herein as may be necessary to ensure due obedience to this Order.

(signed) *Arthur Helps.*

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 29th day of September 1865.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT :

Duke of Somerset.

|

Mr. Secretary Cardwell.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to prevent until the 1st day of September 1850, and to the end of the then next Session of Parliament, the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals," and which has since been from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, it is (amongst other things) enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time, to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of any animals ; and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations ; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid, in any such Order or Orders contained, shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act ; and that all persons offending against the said Act shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding 20 £., or such smaller sum as the said Lords or others of Her Majesty's Privy Council may in any case by such Order direct :

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder has lately appeared, and now prevails, among cattle within that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, which is generally designated as the "cattle plague:"

And whereas it was expedient to take measures for preventing such disorder from extending to that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland ; and whereas, for such purpose, Orders were duly made in pursuance of the authority of the said Acts, by the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, dated 25th August and 7th and 13th September 1865 ; and whereas, by such Orders, the removal to any port or place, in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, from any port or place in that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, of any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, or calf, and, with certain exceptions, of the skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of any of those animals, was prohibited :

And whereas there is reason to believe that the said disorder has made its appearance among sheep and lambs :

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council do hereby, in exercise of the powers given by the said recited Act, and by the several Acts continuing the same as aforesaid, order as follows :—

That it shall not be lawful for any person to remove any sheep or lamb, or the skin, or any other part, of any sheep or lamb, from any port or place within that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, to any port or place within that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland ; provided, that this Order shall not extend to skins brought into Great Britain from India, South America, or Australia, and afterwards removed from Great Britain to Ireland :

And the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury are to give such directions herein as may be necessary to insure due obedience to this Order.

(signed) *Arthur Helps.*

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 31st day of October 1865.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT :

Lord Chancellor.
Lord President.
Sir George Grey, Bart.

Mr. Milner Gibson.
Mr. Bruce.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty's reign, chapter 107, intituled "An Act to prevent until the 1st day of September 1850, and to the end of the then next Session of Parliament, the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders amongst Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals," which Act has since been from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, and lastly by an Act passed in the Session of the 28th and 29th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter 119, it is (amongst other things) enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time, to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of any animals, or of hay, straw, fodder, or other articles likely to propagate infection; and also for the purpose of purifying any yard, stable, outhouse, or other place, or any waggons, carts, carriages, or other vehicles; and also for the purpose of directing how any animals dying in a diseased state, or any animals, parts of animals, or other things seized under the provisions of the said Act, are to be disposed of; and also for the purpose of causing notices to be given of the appearance of any disorder among sheep, cattle, or other animals, and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act; and that all persons offending against the same shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding 20 £, or such smaller sum as the said Lords or others of Her Majesty's Privy Council may in any case by such order direct:

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder now prevails among the cattle of Great Britain, which is generally designated the "cattle plague," and may be recognized by the following symptoms:—

"Great depression of the vital powers, frequent shivering, staggering gait, cold extremities, quick and short breathing, drooping head, reddened eyes, with a discharge from them, and also from the nostrils, of a mucous nature, raw looking places on the inner side of the lips and roof of the mouth, diarrhœa or dysenteric purging:"

And whereas several Orders, dated respectively the 24th of July, the 11th, 18th, and 26th of August, and 22d of September 1865, have been made under the authority of the said Acts by the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, with a view to check the spreading of the said disorder:

And whereas it was ordered by the Lords of the Council on the 22d of September 1865, as follows:

(Clause 19.)

"Whenever any local authority, as hereinbefore defined, declares, by notice published in any newspaper circulating within his or their jurisdiction, that it is expedient that animals, as hereinbefore defined, or some specified description thereof, shall be excluded from any specified market or fair within that jurisdiction, for a time to be specified in such notice, it is hereby ordered, that after the publication of such notice it shall not be lawful for any person to bring or send such animals or description thereof into such market or fair: Provided always, that this clause of this Order shall not, unless renewed by a further Order, be in force after the expiration of three calendar months from the date of this Order."

And

And whereas notices published under the said clause of the said Order have been evaded by sales being held in the neighbourhood of markets or fairs from which animals have been excluded by such notices, and it is expedient to prevent such evasion :

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council do hereby, by virtue of, and in exercise of the powers given by, the said Act, so continued as aforesaid, order as follows :—

1. Where any notice has been or may hereafter be published by any local authority, as defined in the said Order of the 22d day of September 1865, excluding animals, as defined in the said Order, or some specified description thereof from markets or fairs within the jurisdiction of such local authority ; It shall not be lawful, from and after the date of this Order, and while such notice shall be in force, for any person to bring or send any such animals or such description thereof, to any place within such jurisdiction for the purpose of exhibition or sale, or to receive, exhibit, buy, or sell any such animals so brought or sent : Provided that nothing contained in this clause of this Order shall be held to prohibit any person from exhibiting or selling on his own land or premises any such animal belonging to him which has been on such land or premises for not less than 14 days previous to such sale.

2. Every person offending against this Order shall, in pursuance of the said Act, for every such offence forfeit any sum not exceeding 20*l.* which the justices before whom he or she shall be convicted of such offence may think fit to impose.

(signed) *Arthur Helps.*

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 3rd day of November 1865.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT :

Duke of Somerset.
Earl of Clarendon.

| Earl Russell.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to prevent until the 1st day of September 1850, and to the end of the then next Session of Parliament, the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals," which Act has since been from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, it is (amongst other things) enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time, to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals ; and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations ; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act ; and that all persons offending against the same shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding 20*l.*, or such smaller sum as the said Lords or others of Her Majesty's Privy Council may in any case by such Order direct :

And whereas an Order, dated the 29th day of September 1865, has been made under the authority of the said Acts by the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, with a view to prevent the spreading to the Island and Barony of Lewis, in the county of Ross, of a contagious or infectious disorder generally designated the "cattle plague," now prevailing in many other parts of Great Britain :

And whereas it is expedient to revoke the said Order, and to take measures for preventing the spreading of the said "cattle plague" to certain parts of Scotland :

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council do hereby, by

virtue and in exercise of the powers given by the said recited Act, and by the several Acts continuing the same as aforesaid, order as follows:—

1. The said Order, dated the 29th day of September 1865, is revoked, provided that such revocation shall not affect any act done or penalty recoverable under the said Order.

2. In this Order the word “cattle” shall be interpreted to mean any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, calf, sheep, or lamb, and the expression “North Western District of Scotland” shall be interpreted to mean and embrace the whole of the county of Argyll, in Scotland, and the whole of Scotland lying to the north and west of the Caledonian Canal.

3. It shall not be lawful for any person to remove any cattle to any port or place within the “North-Western District of Scotland,” as defined and described in this Order, from any other port or place in Great Britain.

4. Nothing in this Order shall be construed to prohibit the removal of any cattle from any port or place within the said North-Western District of Scotland to any port or place within the same, or within any other part of Great Britain.

5. Every person offending against this Order shall for every such offence forfeit any sum not exceeding 20*l.* which the Justices before whom he or she shall be convicted of such offence may think fit to impose.

(signed) *Arthur Helps.*

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 23d day of November 1865.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT :

Lord Privy Seal.
Duke of Somerset.
Earl Russell.

Sir George Grey.
Mr. Milner Gibson.
Mr. Bruce.

Preamble.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty's reign, chapter 107, intituled, “An Act to prevent, until the 1st day of September 1850, and to the end of the then next Session of Parliament, the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders amongst Sheep, Cattle and other Animals,” which Act has since been from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, and lastly by an Act passed in the Session of the 28th and 29th years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter 119, it is (amongst other things) enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time to make such orders and regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal, to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of any animals, or of hay, straw, fodder, or other articles likely to propagate infection; and also for the purpose of purifying any yard, stable, outhouse, or other place, or any waggons, carts, carriages, or other vehicles; and also for the purpose of directing how any animal dying in a diseased state, or any animals, parts of animals, or other things seized under the provisions of the said Act, are to be disposed of; and also for the purpose of causing notices to be given of the appearance of any disorder among sheep, cattle, or other animals, and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act; and that all persons offending against the same shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding 20*l.*, or such smaller sum as the said Lords or others of Her Majesty's Privy Council may in any case by such Order direct:

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder now prevails among the cattle
of

of Great Britain, which is generally designated the "Cattle Plague," and may be recognised by the following symptoms:

"Great depression of the vital powers, frequent shivering, staggering gait, cold extremities, quick and short breathing, drooping head, reddened eyes, with a discharge from them, and also from the nostrils, of a mucous nature, raw looking places on the inner side of the lips and roof of the mouth, diarrhoea or dysenteric purging."

Symptoms.

And whereas several Orders, dated respectively the 24th of July, the 11th, 18th, and 26th of August, the 22d of September, and the 31st of October 1865, have been made under the authority of the said Acts by the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, with a view to check the spreading of the said disorder:

And whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the said Orders, and to make further provisions with a view to check the spreading of the said disorder:

Consolidated Order to extend to

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council do hereby, by virtue of, and in exercise of the powers given by, the said Act, so continued as aforesaid, order as follows:--

1. This Order shall extend to all parts of Great Britain.

all parts of Great Britain.

2. The said Orders, dated respectively the 24th of July, the 11th, 18th, and 26th of August, the 22d of September, and the 31st of October 1865, are revoked, with the exception of so much of the said Order of the 24th of July 1865 as empowers the clerk of Her Majesty's Privy Council to appoint inspectors within the limits of the metropolitan police district, provided that such revocation shall not affect any appointment made, or any notice given, or any act done, or penalty recoverable, under any Order hereby revoked.

Revocation of former Orders not to affect Acts done.

3. In this Order the word "animal" shall mean any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, calf, sheep, lamb, goat, or swine; and the word "inspector" shall include any inspector appointed or to be appointed as aforesaid by the said Clerk of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or appointed under this order, or under any of the said revoked Orders.

Animal, definition of.

4. Whenever the local authority, as hereinafter defined, shall be satisfied of the existence of the said disorder in, or have reason to apprehend its approach to, the district over which his or their jurisdiction extends, it shall be lawful for such local authority, if he or they shall think fit, from time to time to appoint one or more veterinary surgeon or surgeons, or other duly qualified person or persons to be an inspector or inspectors, for the purpose of carrying into effect the rules and regulations made by this Order, within the district for which he or they shall have been appointed. And the same authority may, from time to time, revoke such appointment.

Inspectors, by whom appointed.

5. Subject to the powers herein reserved to the Clerk of Her Majesty's Privy Council, the local authority within the City of London, and the liberties thereof, shall be the Lord Mayor; in any municipal borough in England or Wales, the mayor; in any petty sessional division in England or Wales (exclusive, so far as relates to the jurisdiction of the inspector, of so much of the said division as lies within the limits of a municipal borough for which an inspector has been appointed), the justices acting in and for such petty sessional division. The local authority in any burgh or town in Scotland which is subject to the jurisdiction of a provost or other principal magistrate, shall be the provost or such principal magistrate; and, in any other place in Scotland not within the jurisdiction of such provost or other principal magistrate, the justices of the county in sessions assembled.

Local Authorities for this Order.

6. Every inspector shall from time to time report to the local authority by which he is appointed the steps taken by him for carrying into effect the regulations prescribed by this Order; and the local authority shall certify, in such manner as may be directed by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the number of days that such inspector has actually been engaged in the performance of his duty, and the number of miles travelled by him while so engaged.

Inspectors, their reports and expenses;

7. Every inspector shall furnish the Lords of the Council with such information in regard to the said disorder, as their Lordships may, from time to time, require.

to furnish information.

Diseased animals,
notice of, to whom
to be given.

8. Every person having in his possession, or under his custody, any animal labouring under the said disorder, shall forthwith give notice thereof to the inspector of the district within which such animal may be, or if no inspector shall have been appointed for such district then to the officers hereinafter named, according to the place where such animal may be; that is to say: within the Metropolitan Police District, to the said Clerk of the Privy Council; within the City of London and the liberties thereof, to the Lord Mayor; within any other borough, burgh, or town, subject to the jurisdiction of a mayor, provost, or other principal magistrate, to such mayor, provost, or other principal magistrate; elsewhere in England, to the clerk of the justices acting in and for the Petty Sessional Division; and elsewhere in Scotland, to the clerk of the peace of the county.

Powers of
inspectors; entry.

9. Every inspector shall have power, within the district for which he is appointed, to enter upon and inspect any premises or place in which any animal or animals which he suspects to be labouring under the said disorder may be found, and to examine and inspect, whenever and wherever he may deem it necessary, any animal which he suspects to be labouring under the said disorder within such district.

Disinfection.

10. Every inspector shall have power, within his district, to cause to be cleansed and disinfected, in any manner which he may think proper, any premises in which animals labouring under the said disorder have been, or may be, and to cause to be disinfected, and if necessary destroyed, any fodder, manure, or refuse matter, which he may deem likely to propagate the said disorder. And every owner or occupier of such premises shall obey any order given by such inspector for that purpose.

Diseased animals;
separation; sale
and transit
forbidden;

11. Every person having in his possession, or under his custody, any animal labouring under the said disorder, shall keep such animal separate from all other animals, and no person shall send or bring to any fair or market, or expose for sale, or send or carry by any railway, or by any ship or vessel coastwise, or place upon, or drive along, any highway or the sides thereof, any such animal.

not to be removed
without licence;

12. No person having in his possession or under his custody any animal labouring under the said disorder, or which has been in the same shed or stable, or in the same herd or flock, or in contact with any animal labouring under the said disorder, shall remove such animal alive from his land or premises without the licence of an inspector, or if no inspector has been appointed for the district within which such animal may be, without the licence of a justice of the peace acting in and for the jurisdiction within which such animal may be; provided that such licence shall be in writing, and shall only permit the removal of such animal to some place where it can be conveniently kept apart from all other animals until such inspector or justice is satisfied that there is no reasonable probability of such animal propagating the said disorder.

not kept on
commons;

13. No person shall place or keep any animal labouring under the said disorder in any common or unenclosed land, or, if the animal be in a district for which an inspector has been appointed, in any field or pasture, where, in the judgment of the inspector, such animal may be likely to propagate the said disorder.

if diseased, or
suspected, to be
kept separate;

14. Every inspector shall have power within his district to direct that any animal labouring under the said disorder, or which he suspects to be labouring under the said disorder, shall be kept separate from animals free from the said disorder. And every person having such animal in his possession or under his custody shall obey any direction given by such inspector for that purpose. And where the person having such animal in his possession or under his custody shall disobey such direction given by such inspector, then and in such case, and in such case only, shall such inspector have power to seize and slaughter, or to cause to be seized and slaughtered, such animal.

in what case may
be slaughtered by
inspector.

Burial.

15. All animals having died of the said disorder, or having been slaughtered on account thereof, shall be buried, as soon as practicable, in any convenient place with their skins, and with a sufficient quantity of quick-lime or other disinfectant, and shall be covered with at least five feet of earth, or shall, in districts for which an inspector has been appointed, be otherwise disposed of,

with

with the consent of the owner, in manner directed by the inspector, and the inspector shall have power to cause the carcase to be disinfected, when necessary, previous to the burial or other disposal thereof.

16. Whenever any local authority, as hereinbefore defined, declares, by notice published in any newspaper circulating within his or their jurisdiction, that it is expedient for a time, to be specified in such notice, to prevent the removal of animals as hereinbefore defined, or some specified description thereof, either absolutely, or except under such conditions as such local authority shall think fit to impose, with a view to prevent the spreading of the said disorder, to any market or fair, or to any place whatever within his or their jurisdiction for the purpose of exhibition or sale, then, in such case, and after the publication of such notice, it shall not be lawful for any person to bring or send any such animal, or description thereof, except in accordance with such conditions as aforesaid, into such market or fair, or to any place within such jurisdiction, for the purpose of exhibition or sale, or to receive, exhibit, buy, or sell any such animals so bought or sent.

Markets and fairs
how prevented.

17. Where the removal of animals, or any specified description thereof, to any market or fair, or elsewhere, for the purpose of exhibition or sale, has been or shall be prohibited, absolutely or conditionally, within the jurisdiction of any local authority in pursuance of any of the powers conferred by this or any of the said recited Orders, and complaint is made by such local authority to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State that the local authority for some adjoining or neighbouring district neglects or refuses to publish a notice with a view to a similar prohibition within the jurisdiction of such last-mentioned authority, and that, in consequence of such neglect or refusal, there is reason to apprehend the spreading of the said disorder, then in such case it shall be lawful for such Secretary of State, and he is hereby empowered, to publish such notice in any newspaper circulating within the jurisdiction of such last-mentioned local authority, and such notice so published by the Secretary of State shall have the same effect as if it had been published by the local authority so neglecting or refusing as aforesaid: Provided that nothing contained in this or the preceding clause of this Order shall be held to prohibit any person from exhibiting or selling on his own land, or premises any animal belonging to him which has been on such land or premises for not less than fourteen days previous to such sale.

Intervention of
Secretary of State
when necessary.

18. Whenever any local authority, as hereinbefore defined, declares, by notice published in any newspaper circulating within his or their jurisdiction, and also by notice published in some newspaper or newspapers circulating within the county or counties bordering upon the county within which the jurisdiction of such local authority is situate, that it is expedient, for a time to be specified in such notice, that animals, as hereinbefore defined, or some specified description thereof, shall not, either absolutely, or except under such conditions as such local authority shall think fit to impose with a view to prevent the spreading of the said disorder, be brought from any other part of Great Britain into any place within his or their jurisdiction, it shall not be lawful for any person to bring or send any such animal or description thereof, except in accordance with such conditions as aforesaid, from any place in Great Britain beyond such jurisdiction into any place within such jurisdiction; and the copy of any such notice shall be sent forthwith by the local authority by whom it is made to the Clerk of Her Majesty's Privy Council, and shall be published by him in the "London Gazette": Provided always, that nothing contained in this clause of this Order shall make it unlawful for any person to send or carry any such animals by railway through such jurisdiction; and provided also, that nothing contained in this clause of this Order shall make it unlawful for any person to bring or send, with the licence of any two justices acting in and for the jurisdiction to which such notice applies, any such animals, from any land or premises in his own occupation, and beyond such jurisdiction, to any other land or premises in his own occupation within such jurisdiction.

Exclusion of catt
from districts.

19. Any such local authority, or any of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, may, from time to time, if he or they think fit, renew, revoke, or modify all or any part of any notice published or to be published by them or him under

Revocation of
notices.

the powers given under this or the said revoked Orders, either absolutely or under such conditions as to such local authority or to such Secretary of State may seem proper, by a further notice to be published in the same manner as such notice is required to be published.

Metropolitan
Cattle Market.

20. During the continuance of the "cattle plague" within the said City of London, or the Metropolitan Police District, no person shall bring or send or cause to be brought or sent any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, or calf to the Metropolitan Cattle Market, except for the purpose of being there sold for immediate slaughtering; and every such animal so brought or sent shall, before being allowed to leave the said market, and although such animal may not have been sold, be marked in the manner in which cattle are ordinarily marked for slaughter in the said market, *videlicet*, by clipping the hair off the end of the tail. And the officers of the said market shall cause such mark to be duly made. And no person shall buy or sell, or cause to be bought or sold, any such animal in the said market, except for immediate slaughtering; and every person buying any such animal in any such market shall slaughter or cause the same to be slaughtered in all cases within seven days of such purchase, and, if such animal be removed beyond the limits of the Metropolitan Police District, within 48 hours after such removal.

Duration of Order.

21. This Order shall be in force until the 1st day of March next, and no longer, unless continued by some further Order.

Penalty.

22. Every person offending against this Order shall, in pursuance of the said Act, for every such offence forfeit any sum not exceeding twenty pounds, which the justices before whom he or she shall be convicted of such offence may think fit to impose.

(signed) *Arthur Helps.*

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 27th day of November 1865.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT:

Sir George Grey, Bart. | Mr. Bruce.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the session of the eleventh and twelfth years of Her present Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to prevent until the 1st day of September 1850, and to the end of the then next Session of Parliament, the spreading of contagious or infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals," which Act has since been from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, it is (amongst other things) enacted that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time, to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places, as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of any animals, and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained, shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act; and that all persons offending against the same shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding twenty pounds, or such smaller sum as the said Lords or others of Her Majesty's Privy Council may in any case by such Order direct:

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder has lately appeared, and now prevails among cattle within that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, which is generally designated as the "cattle plague":

And whereas it was expedient to take measures for preventing such disorder from extending to that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland; and whereas for such purpose Orders were duly made in pursuance of the authority of the said Acts, by the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, dated the 25th day of August 1865, and the 7th and 29th of September 1865:

And

And whereas by the Order, dated the 7th day of September 1865, the removal to any port or place in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, from any port or place in that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, of any skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, or calf, was prohibited :

And whereas by an Order dated the 13th day of September 1865, all hides and skins brought into Great Britain, from India, South America, and Australia, and afterwards removed from Great Britain to Ireland, were excepted from the operation of the said Order of the 7th day of September 1865 :

And whereas it has been represented to the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, that horns are imported into Ireland from India, South America, and Australia, which countries are at present free from the disease designated as the "cattle plague:"

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council do hereby, in exercise of the powers given by the said recited Act, and by the several Acts continuing the same as aforesaid, order as follows:—

That, after the date of the publication of this Order in the "London Gazette," all horns brought into Great Britain from India, South America, or Australia, and afterwards removed from Great Britain to Ireland, are hereby excepted from the operation of the said Order of the 7th day of September 1865.

And the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury are to give such directions herein as may be necessary to give due effect to this Order.

(Signed) *Edmund Harrison.*

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 16th day of December 1865.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT :

Lord President.
Duke of Somerset.

Sir George Grey, Bart.
Mr. Milner Gibson.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to prevent until the 1st Day of September 1850, and to the end of the then next Session of Parliament, the spreading of contagious or infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals," which Act has since been from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, and lastly by an Act passed in the Session of the 28th and 29th years of Her present Majesty, it is (amongst other things) enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of any animals, and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained, shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act; and that all persons offending against the same shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding 20 *l.*, or such smaller sum as the said Lords or others of Her Majesty's Privy Council may in any case by such Order direct :

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder now prevails among cattle within that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, which disorder is generally designated as the "cattle plague:"

And whereas, with a view to check the spreading of the said disorder, an Order dated the 23d of November 1865, has been made under the authority of the said Acts by the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, consolidating and amending certain Orders previously made for that purpose :

And whereas it is expedient to alter and amend the said Order of the 23d of November 1865 :

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council do hereby, in exercise of the powers given by the said Act, so continued as aforesaid, order as follows:—

1. So much of the said Order, dated the 23d of November 1865, as defines the local authority in Great Britain, is hereby revoked.

2. Subject to the powers reserved by the Order of the 23d of November to the Clerk of Her Majesty's Privy Council, the local authority within the City of London, and the liberties thereof, shall be the Lord Mayor; in every borough in England or Wales which is within the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act, the Mayor; in every county, riding, or division of a county, or liberty, having a separate court of quarter sessions of the peace in England or Wales, the justices of the peace for the said county, riding, or division of a county, or liberty, in general or quarter sessions assembled: Provided that no county of a city, or county of a town, or borough, which is within the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act, shall be deemed for the purposes of this Order part of a county, riding, division, or liberty. The local authority in every burgh or town in Scotland having a Town Council shall be the Provost or other principal magistrate; and, in any other place in Scotland, the justices of the county in sessions assembled.

3. All appointments made, notices given, and other acts done by any local authority under and by virtue of the said Order of the 23d of November 1865, or the Orders thereby revoked, shall be valid and effectual until altered, varied, or revoked by the local authority hereby constituted, and such local authority shall have and exercise all the powers given by the said Order of the 23d of November 1865, to the local authority therein described.

4. Whenever any local authority declares, by notice published in any newspaper circulating within its jurisdiction, that it is expedient for a time to be specified in such notice, that no cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, or calf shall, except under such conditions as such local authority shall think fit to impose with a view to prevent the spreading of the said disorder, be removed from any particular part of the jurisdiction of such local authority to any other part of such jurisdiction; or from any place or places within such jurisdiction, to be specified in such notice, to any other such place or places, also to be so specified; or from place to place generally within such jurisdiction, or within any specified part thereof; then it shall not be lawful for any person to remove any such animal in contravention of such notice: Provided always, that nothing contained in this clause of this Order shall make it unlawful for any person to send or carry any such animal by railway through or out of such jurisdiction, or to send or carry any such animal if brought by sea from any place out of Great Britain into such jurisdiction, to the nearest convenient railway station, for the purpose of carrying it through or out of such jurisdiction.

5. Any local authority may from time to time renew, revoke, alter, or vary, all or any part of any notice published or to be published by him or them, or any previous local authority within his or their jurisdiction, under the powers given under this or any former Orders, either absolutely or under such conditions as to such local authority may seem proper, by a further notice to be published in the same manner as such notice is required to be published.

6. The notice required by Section 8 of the Order of the 23d November 1865, to be given in England to the clerk of the justices acting in and for a petty sessional division of a county, shall hereafter be given to the clerk of the peace of such county.

7. This Order shall be in force from the 3d day of January next until the 1st day of March next, and no longer, unless continued by some further Order.

8. Every person offending against this Order shall, in pursuance of the said Act, for every such offence forfeit any sum not exceeding 20*l.*, which the justices before whom he or she shall be convicted of such offence may think fit to impose.

(signed) *Arthur Helps.*

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 20th day of January, 1866.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT.

Lord President.	Sir George Grey, Bart.
Lord Privy Seal.	Mr. Milner Gibson.
Earl Russell.	Mr. Bruce.
Lord Stanley of Alderley.	Mr. Göschen.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to prevent, until the 1st day of September, 1850, and to the End of the then Session of Parliament, the spreading of contagious or infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals," which Act has since been from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, and lastly, by an Act passed in the Session of the 28th and 29th years of Her present Majesty, it is (amongst other things) enacted that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time, to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of any animals, and to make other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations, and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act; and that all persons offending against the same should, for each and every offence, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding 20*l.*, or such smaller sum as the said Lords or others of Her Majesty's Privy Council may in any case by such Order direct:

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder prevails among cattle within those parts of the United Kingdom called England and Scotland, which disorder is generally designated as the "Cattle Plague," or "Rinderpest," and may be recognised by the following symptoms:—"Great depression of the vital powers, frequent shivering, staggering gait, cold extremities, quick and short breathing, drooping head, reddened eyes, with a discharge from them, and also from the nostrils, of a mucous nature, raw looking places on the inner side of the lips and roof of the mouth, diarrhoea or dysenteric purging:"

And whereas it is possible that the said disorder may extend to that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland; and it is expedient to make provisions with a view to check the spreading of the said disorder, in case it should so extend:

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council do hereby, by virtue of, and in exercise of, the powers given by the said Act so continued as aforesaid, order as follows:—

1. This Order shall extend to all parts of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland.

2. In this Order the word "animal" shall mean any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, calf, sheep, lamb, goat, or swine, and any horse kept in the same field, house, stable or building with any cattle.

3. In all provisions of this Order to be enforced within the Police District of Dublin Metropolis, the words "County Inspector of Constabulary," shall signify one of the Commissioners of the Dublin Metropolitan Police; and "Constable" shall signify a superintendent or inspector, or acting inspector of the Dublin Metropolitan Police; and the words "Petty Sessions Court" shall signify any of the offices of the divisional justices of the said district.

4. Every person having in his possession or under his custody any animal labouring under or having symptoms of the said disorder, shall forthwith give notice thereof to the nearest constabulary station of the district within which such animal is, or if within the Dublin Metropolitan Police District, to one of the superintendents of the Metropolitan Police.

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5. Every

5. Every constable shall have power within his district to enter upon and inspect any premises or place in which he has reason to believe that any animal is labouring under the said disorder, and to examine and inspect, whenever and wherever he may deem it necessary, any animal within such district which he has reason to suspect to be labouring under the disorder; and such constable shall report the fact of every such visit, with its results, to the Petty Sessions Court of the district in which such visit has been made at the next sitting of such court.

6. Whenever any constable shall receive or obtain information that any animal is labouring under the said disorder, he shall, by the next post, or if possible by telegram, communicate such information to the Chief Secretary or Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, who shall immediately order a competent person as Inspector to proceed without delay to the place where the animal alleged to be so labouring is, and to inspect the same; and such inspector shall on the same day forward to the said Chief Secretary or Under Secretary, a report stating whether in his opinion the animal is or is not affected with the disorder.

7. Such constable shall communicate also to the nearest magistrate the report which he has transmitted to the Chief Secretary or Under Secretary; and if such magistrate shall satisfy himself that there are reasons for grave suspicion that the animal mentioned in the constable's report is labouring under the said disorder, he shall have power to issue an order (to be in operation for three days, or until such time as the Inspector shall finally report that such animal is free from the said disorder, and subject to such conditions as he may think proper), prohibiting the removal of such animal from the land or premises where the said animal shall be, and requiring all other animals to be kept separate and apart from it.

8. On receipt of information to the effect that an animal is labouring under the said disorder, not being within a district already marked out as an infected district as hereinafter provided, the Lord Lieutenant shall send without delay to the place where such animal is, two or more competent persons, who shall mark out a certain line around such place, and lay down the same upon the Ordnance Map. The limit of the district enclosed shall be shown by well-defined boundaries, and all the district within such boundaries shall be called "an infected district," and such competent persons shall forthwith forward to the County Inspector of Constabulary a description of such district, and marked as aforesaid on the Ordnance Map.

9. On receipt of such information the County Inspector of Constabulary, shall, without delay, cause to be posted in all public places within 10 miles of the infected district, a notice describing the boundaries of the same; and, from the date of the posting of the first of such notices, it shall not be lawful for any person to hold any fair within such "infected district," or to move out of such "infected district" any animal whatsoever; but any animal, if certified by an Inspector to be free from disease, may be slaughtered, and the carcase of such animal may be sent out of such infected district, provided that its skin and offal shall be left within the district; and no skin of any animal slaughtered or dying within such district shall be removed without being disinfected, and without the permission of the Inspector, provided that this prohibition shall not extend to the carrying any animal through any such district by a railway train.

10. From the date of the posting of such notice, the County Inspector of Constabulary shall station at all necessary places constables and sub-constables, who shall prevent the egress of all animals from the "infected district," and shall prohibit the transit or passage of all animals by or through any part of the said district, except in railway trains, and shall as far as possible prevent any animal from approaching the boundaries of such district, and shall prevent the carrying out of any forage, litter, or manure therefrom.

11. The constables or sub-constables shall cause all fecal matter discharged by any animal labouring under the said disorder to be collected, so far as it can be done, and all litter and other refuse, in any house or place in which any such animal may have been located, and all fodder placed before or brought into contact with such animal, to be collected and buried at least four feet under the surface, or to be destroyed by fire, and the ashes thereof buried.

12. From

12. From the date of the posting of the first of such notices, all dogs within the infected district at that date shall be kept shut up or chained, or by other sufficient means shall be prevented from passing out of such district.

13. Such "infected districts" shall remain and be considered as an infected district, and subject to the regulations herein applicable to an infected district, so long as any case of disorder exists within it, and for a period of 21 days after the last case of death, or recovery, to be certified by the Inspector, and until such Inspector shall have certified that all proper precautions have been taken for the purposes of disinfection.

14. Every Inspector shall have power to require and cause any animal declared and certified by him in writing to be labouring under the said disorder, to be slaughtered without delay, and buried six feet deep in the ground, and covered with lime, in such a spot as he may select, and in the case of burial being necessary at a distance from the place of death, he shall cause all practicable means to be taken for preventing the carcase from becoming the vehicle of infection before the removal thereof. The carcasses of all diseased animals shall be buried unskinned, and the skins thereof shall be scored so as to prevent their being used.

15. No person who may be brought into contact with any deceased animal shall take with him out of such "infected district" any clothes or garment which such person may have worn while in contact with any such animal, either by wearing the same or otherwise, without taking all such precautions against propagating infection by means thereof, as the Lord Lieutenant by any order may direct.

16. No dog accompanying a drover, or of the description ordinarily used by drovers or persons in charge of cattle, sheep, or swine, shall be brought into any part of Ireland by any person, if the last place on land from whence such dog shall have been brought shall be any part of Great Britain.

17. This Order shall come into operation on the 25th day of January, 1866, and shall continue in force thenceforth until the same shall be revoked by any future Order.

18. Every person offending against this Order, shall, in pursuance of the said Act, for every such offence, forfeit any sum not exceeding 20*l.*, which the Justices before whom he or she shall be convicted of such offence may think fit to impose.

(signed) *Arthur Helps.*

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 20th day of January 1866.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT:

Lord President.	Sir George Grey, Bart.
Lord Privy Seal.	Mr. Milner Gibson.
Earl Russell.	Mr. Bruce.
Lord Stanley of Alderley.	Mr. Göschel.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty's reign, c. 107, intituled "An Act to prevent until the 1st Day of September 1850, and to the end of the then Session of Parliament, the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals," which Act has since been from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, and lastly, by an Act passed in the Session of the 28th and 29th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, c. 119, it is (amongst other things) enacted that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time, to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of meat,

skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of any animals, or of hay, straw, fodder, or other articles likely to propagate infection; and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act; and again, to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained, shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act; and that all persons offending against the same shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding 20*l.*, or such smaller sum as the said Lords or others of Her Majesty's Privy Council may in any case by such Order direct:

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder now prevails among cattle within that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, which disorder is generally designated as the "cattle plague:"

And whereas with a view to check the spreading of the said disorder, an Order, dated the 23d of November 1865, has been made under the authority of the said Acts, by the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, consolidating and amending certain Orders previously made for that purpose; and the same has since been altered and amended by a subsequent Order, bearing date the 16th day of December 1865:

And whereas it is expedient to alter and amend the said Orders of the 23d day of November 1865, and the 16th day of December 1865 respectively; now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council do hereby, in exercise of the powers given by the said Act so continued as aforesaid, order as follows:

I. The power given by the said Orders to any local authority, as defined by the said Order of the 16th day of December 1865, to declare by notice published in any newspaper circulating within its jurisdiction, and also by notice published in some newspaper or newspapers circulating within the county or counties bordering upon the county within which the jurisdiction of such local authority is situate, that it is expedient, for a time to be specified in such notice, that animals, as defined by the said Order of the 23d day of November 1865, or some specified description thereof, shall not, either absolutely, or except under such conditions as such local authority shall think fit to impose with a view to prevent the spreading of the said disorder, be brought from any other part of Great Britain into any place within his or their jurisdiction, shall extend, from and after the day on which this present Order comes into operation, to all raw or untanned hides and skins, and all horns or hoofs of any animals as defined as aforesaid, or of any description thereof to be specified in any such notice, except such hides, skins, horns, or hoofs, as are directly imported into the United Kingdom from India, Australia, South Africa, or America, and to the offal of any such animals as aforesaid, and also to all dung, hay, straw, fodder, or litter likely to propagate infection; and it shall not be lawful for any person, in contravention of any such notice, to bring or send any hide, skin, horn, hoof, offal, or other article as aforesaid, except in accordance with such conditions as aforesaid, from any place in Great Britain beyond such jurisdiction into any place within such jurisdiction; and the copy of any such notice shall be sent forthwith by the local authority by which it is made, to the Clerk of Her Majesty's Privy Council, and shall be published by him in the "London Gazette": Provided always, that nothing contained in this clause of this Order shall make it unlawful for any person to send or carry any such hides, skins, horns, hoofs, offal, or other articles as aforesaid, by railway, through such jurisdiction; and provided also, that nothing contained in this clause of this Order, shall make it unlawful for any person to bring or send, with the license of any two Justices acting in and for the jurisdiction to which such notice applies, any such hides, skins, horns, hoofs, offal, or other articles as aforesaid, from any land and premises in his own occupation, and beyond such jurisdiction, to any other land or premises in his own occupation within such jurisdiction, during a time to be specified in such license.

II. The power given by the said Order of the 16th day of December 1865, to any local authority as thereby defined, to declare, by notice published in any newspaper circulating within its jurisdiction, that it is expedient, for a time to be specified in such notice, that no cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, or calf shall, except under such conditions as such local authority shall think fit to impose with a view to prevent the spreading of the said disorder, be removed from any particular part of the jurisdiction of such local authority to any other part of such

such jurisdiction; or from any place or places within such jurisdiction, to be specified in such notice, to any other such place or places, also to be so specified; or from place to place generally within such jurisdiction, or within any specified part thereof; shall extend, from and after the day on which this present Order comes into operation, to all animals, as defined by the said Order of the 23d day of November 1865, or any specified description thereof; and also to all raw or untanned hides and skins, and all horns and hoofs of any animals as defined as aforesaid, or of any description thereof to be specified in any such notice, except such hides, skins, horns, or hoofs as are directly imported into the United Kingdom from India, Australia, South Africa, or America, and to the offal of any such animals as aforesaid, and also to all dung, hay, straw, fodder, or litter likely to propagate infection; and it shall not be lawful for any person to remove any animal, or any hide, skin, horn, hoof, offal, or other article as aforesaid, in contravention of any such notice: Provided always, that nothing contained in this clause of this Order shall make it unlawful for any person to send or carry any such animals, or any such hides, skins, horns, hoofs, offal, or other articles as aforesaid, by railway, through such jurisdiction, or to send or carry any such animals, or any such hides, skins, horns, hoofs, offal, or other articles as aforesaid, if brought by sea from any place out of Great Britain into such jurisdiction, to the nearest convenient railway station, for the purpose of carrying them through or out of such jurisdiction.

III. The aforesaid Order, bearing date the 16th day of December, is hereby amended by omitting the words "or out of" from the proviso at the end of the 4th clause of the said Order; and the said proviso is to be read as follows: "Provided always, that nothing contained in this clause of this Order shall make it unlawful to send or carry any such animal by railway through such jurisdiction, or to send or carry any such animal, if brought by sea from any place out of Great Britain into such jurisdiction, to the nearest convenient railway station, for the purpose of carrying it through or out of such jurisdiction."

IV. Any notice given by virtue of this present Order may be renewed, revoked, altered, or varied, from time to time, in the manner provided by the said recited Orders, with respect to notices given under and by virtue thereof.

V. This Order shall come into operation on the 25th day of January 1866, and shall be in force thenceforth until the 1st day of March next, and no longer, unless continued by some further Order.

VI. Every person offending against this Order shall, in pursuance of the said Act, for every such offence forfeit any sum not exceeding 20 *l.*, which the justices before whom he or she shall be convicted of such offence, may think fit to impose.

(signed) *Arthur Helps.*

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 1st day of February, 1866.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT:

Lord President.	Lord Stanley of Alderley.
Lord Privy Seal.	Sir George Grey, Bart.
Duke of Somerset.	Mr. Bruce.
Earl Russell.	Mr. Goschen.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the Session of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to prevent until the 1st day of September, 1850, and to the end of the then next Session of Parliament, the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals," and which has since been from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, it is (amongst other things) enacted that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time, to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from

such parts or places as they may designate, in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of any animals; and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid, in any such Order or Orders contained, shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act; and that all persons offending against the said Act shall, for each and every offence, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding 20 *L.*, or such smaller sum as the said Lords or others of Her Majesty's Privy Council may in any case by such Order direct:

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder has lately appeared, and now prevails, among cattle within that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, which is generally designated as the "cattle plague:"

And whereas it was expedient to take measures for preventing such disorder from extending to that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland; and whereas, for such purpose, Orders were duly made in pursuance of the authority of the said Acts, by the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, dated 25th August, and 7th, 13th, and 29th September, and 27th November, 1865; and whereas, by such Orders, the removal to any port or place in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, from any port or place in that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, of any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, calf, sheep, or lamb, and, with certain exceptions, of the skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of any of those animals, was prohibited:

And whereas it has been represented to the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, that a considerable trade is carried on in Ireland by the manufacture of leather from sheep and lamb pelts brought from Great Britain, and that all risk of infection from such pelts is removed by the process of "liming":

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council do hereby, in exercise of the powers given by the said recited Act, and by the several Acts continuing the same as aforesaid, order as follows:—

That from and after the date of the publication of this Order in the "London Gazette," sheep and lamb pelts that have been thoroughly "limed" are hereby excepted from the operation of the said Order of the 29th day of September, 1865, provided such pelts are packed in dry hogsheds (not coopered casks), and that the outsides of the hogsheds are whitewashed before being placed on board ship for conveyance to Ireland.

And the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury are to give such directions herein as may be necessary to insure due obedience to this Order.

(signed) *Arthur Helps.*

CATTLE PLAGUE.

COPIES of NINETEEN ORDERS relating to
the CATTLE PLAGUE issued by the Lords of
the Council under the Provisions of 11 & 12
Vic. c. 107.

(Presented in pursuance of 11 & 12 Vic. c. 107, s. 6.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
7 February 1866.*

CATTLE PLAGUE.

COPY of an ORDER relating to the CATTLE PLAGUE, passed by the LORDS of the COUNCIL, under the Provisions of the 11th & 12th Vict., c. 107, dated the 6th February 1866.

Council Office, }
8 February 1866. }

ARTHUR HELPS.

AT the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 6th day of February 1866.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT :

Lord President.
Duke of Somerset.
Lord Stanley of Alderley.

Sir George Grey, Bart.
Mr. Bruce.
Mr. Goschen.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty's reign, chapter 107, intituled, "An Act to prevent until the 1st Day of September 1850, and to the end of the then next Session of Parliament, the spreading of contagious or infectious Disorders amongst Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals," which Act has since been from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, and lastly by an Act passed in the Session of the 28th and 29th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter 119, it is (amongst other things) enacted that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time, to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of any animals, or of hay, straw, fodder, or other articles likely to propagate infection; and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act; and that all persons offending against the same shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding 20*l.*, or such smaller sum as the said Lords or others of Her Majesty's Privy Council may in any case by such Order direct :

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder now prevails among cattle within that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, which disorder is generally designated as the "Cattle Plague:"

And whereas, with a view to check the spreading of the said disorder, an Order, dated the 23d day of November 1865, has been made, under the authority of the said Acts, by the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, consolidating and amending certain Orders, previously made for that purpose: and the same has since been altered and amended by subsequent Orders, bearing date the 16th day of December 1865, and the 20th day of January 1866:

And whereas it is expedient to alter and amend the said Orders, in so far as they relate to the metropolis; now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council do hereby, in exercise of the powers given by the said Act so continued as aforesaid, order as follows:—

1. The word “Metropolis,” for the purposes of this Order, shall mean any parish or place within the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Board of Works, exclusive of the City of London and the liberties thereof, and also exclusive of that part of the county of Kent, which is included in such jurisdiction, and which is situated to the north of the Thames.

2. So much of the said Orders of the 23d day of November and the 16th day of December 1865, as empowers the Clerk of Her Majesty's Privy Council to appoint Inspectors within the limits of the Metropolitan Police Districts, is hereby revoked.

3. So much of the said Orders of the 23d day of November and the 16th day of December 1865, and of the Order of the 20th day of January 1866, as gives to any local authority any jurisdiction or power whatsoever within the metropolis is hereby revoked; and all Orders made or notices published by any such local authority shall absolutely cease and determine so far as respects the metropolis from the date of this Order coming into force, but without prejudice to their validity as respects any place beyond the metropolis.

4. The Clerk of Her Majesty's Privy Council may appoint Inspectors for the metropolis, and the notice required by Section 8 of the Order of the 23d of November 1865, to be given to the said Clerk of the Council by persons in certain cases within the Metropolitan Police District, shall after the date of this Order be required to be given only by persons within the metropolis.

5. No person having in his possession, or under his charge, any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, or calf within the metropolis, whether such animal has been in the Metropolitan Cattle Market or not, shall convey or remove, cause to be conveyed or removed, or attempt to convey or remove, any such animal out of the metropolis, except into the City of London, or the liberties thereof: Provided that where any person occupies a farm or other contiguous premises situated partly within and partly without the metropolis, he may, with a license from the Commissioner of Police of the metropolis, which such Commissioner is hereby empowered from time to time to grant, and, if he think fit, to revoke, and for a time not exceeding seven days from the date of such license, move from one part of such premises to another any animal not affected by the Cattle Plague which has been in his own possession for 14 days previous to the date of such license, and has been marked in such manner as the said Commissioner of Police may direct.

6. No person shall bring or send, or cause to be brought or sent, any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, or calf, to any market or fair, or to any place whatever in the metropolis, for the purpose of exhibition or sale, excepting to the Metropolitan Cattle Market; and no person shall bring or send, or cause to be brought or sent, any such animal to the said Metropolitan Cattle Market, except for the purpose of being there exhibited and sold for immediate slaughtering; and no such animal so brought or sent shall be allowed to leave the said market, unless sold and marked in the manner in which cattle are ordinarily marked, *videlicet*, by clipping the hair off the end of the tail. And the officers of the said market shall cause such mark to be duly made. And no person shall buy or sell, or cause to be bought or sold, any such animal in the said market, except for immediate slaughtering; and every person buying any such animal in the said market shall slaughter the same, or cause the same to be slaughtered, within seven days of such purchase; provided that nothing contained in this clause of this Order shall be held to prohibit any person from exhibiting or selling on his own land or premises any animal belonging to him which has been on such land or premises for not less than 14 days previous to such exhibition or sale, and is not affected by the Cattle Plague.

7. No person shall remove, or cause to be removed, any cow, heifer, bull, bullock,

bullock, ox, or calf, along any highway, thoroughfare, or public place, within the metropolis, except for a distance not exceeding 500 yards from part to part of the same farm, or to water, without a license from the said Commissioner of Police; and every such license shall state the number and description of animals licensed to be removed, and the place of their destination, and shall be valid only for 24 hours from the date thereof: Provided that this clause of this Order shall not apply to any animals intended for immediate slaughtering, which are sent to or from the said Metropolitan Cattle Market.

8. This Order shall come into operation on the 14th day of February, 1866.

9. Every person offending against this Order shall, in pursuance of the said Act, for every such offence forfeit any sum not exceeding 20 l., which the justices before whom he or she shall be convicted of such offence may think fit to impose.

(signed) *Arthur Helps.*

CATTLE PLAGUE.

COPY of an ORDER relating to the CATTLE
PLAGUE, passed by the Lords of the Council
on 6th February 1866, under the Provisions of
the 11 & 12 Vict., c. 107.

[Presented in pursuance of 11 & 12 Vict. c. 107.]

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
9 February 1866.*

CATTLE PLAGUE.

COPY of an ORDER of the LORDS of the COUNCIL, dated 23d February 1866,
continuing their Lordships' former ORDERS relating to the CATTLE PLAGUE.

Privy Council Office, }
27 February 1866. }

ARTHUR HELPS.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 23d day of February 1866.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT:

Lord President.
Lord Privy Seal.
Duke of Somerset.
Lord Stanley of Alderley.

Sir George Grey, Bart.
Mr. Milner Gibson.
Mr. Göschen.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty's reign, c. 107, intituled, "An Act to prevent until the 1st day "of September 1850, and to the end of the then Session of Parliament, the "spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders amongst Sheep, Cattle, and "other Animals," which Act has since been from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, and lastly by an Act passed in the Session of the 28th and 29th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, c. 119, it is (amongst other things) enacted that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time, to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal, to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of any animals, or of hay, straw, fodder, or other articles likely to propagate infection, and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act; and that all persons offending against the same shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding 20 *l.*, or such smaller sum as the said Lords or others of Her Majesty's Privy Council may in any case by such Order direct:

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder now prevails among cattle within that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, which disorder is generally designated as the "Cattle Plague:"

And whereas with a view to check the spreading of the said disorder, an Order, dated the 23d of November 1865, has been made, under the authority of the said Acts, by the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, consolidating and amending certain Orders previously made for that purpose; and the same has since been altered and amended by subsequent Orders, bearing date the 16th day of December 1865, the 20th day of January 1866, and the 6th day of February 1866, which Orders cease on the 1st of March next:

And whereas it is expedient to continue the said Orders, so far as the same are consistent with an Act passed in this present Session of Parliament, intituled, "The Cattle Diseases Prevention Act, 1866," by which provisions have been made

for the slaughtering of cattle affected with the Cattle Plague, and for other purposes:

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council do hereby, in exercise of the powers given under the said Act, so continued as aforesaid, order as follows:

I. The Orders of the Lords of the Council, dated the 23d of November 1865, the 16th of December 1865, the 20th of January 1866, and the 6th of February 1866, are hereby continued; and where any local authority, under any powers given by any of the said Orders of the Lords of the Council, has published notices, or made orders within its district, all such notices or orders which may be in force when this Order comes into operation, are hereby continued until the same shall be altered or revoked by any further Order, or by any local authority, subject nevertheless to the provisions contained in "The Cattle Diseases Prevention Act, 1866," or in any Act which may be hereafter passed.

II. The powers given by the said Orders, and by this present Order, to the local authority, shall be exercised, from and after the time when this Order comes into operation, by the local authority constituted under and for the purposes of "The Cattle Diseases Prevention Act, 1866," and not otherwise; save that in any place in which there shall not be any local authority duly constituted under and for the purposes of the said last-mentioned Act, until after the time when this Order comes into operation, the local authority, for the purpose of exercising the powers aforesaid, shall in the meantime, and until the constitution of a local authority under the said Act, continue to be such as is defined by the said Orders of the 16th day of December 1865, and the 6th day of February 1866, respectively.

III. So much of the said Orders of the 16th day of December 1865, and the 6th day of February 1866, as is inconsistent with this present Order, is hereby revoked.

IV. This Order shall come into operation immediately on the publication thereof in the "London Gazette," and shall continue in force until revoked by any further Order.

(signed) *Arthur Helps.*

CATTLE PLACUE.

COPY of an ORDER of the Lords of the Council,
dated 23d February 1868, continuing their Lord-
ships' former ORDERS relating to the CATTLE
PLACUE.

(Presented to Parliament in pursuance of 11 & 12 Vict. c. 107.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
23 February 1868.*

ARTHUR HELPS.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Lord President.
Lord Privy Seal.

Earl de Grey and Ripon.

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder now prevails among cattle within that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, which disorder is generally designated as the "Cattle Plague:"

And whereas it is expedient to make provision for the return of sheep belonging to persons who occupy lands within the North-western District of Scotland, and which sheep are presently wintering without the said district :

1. In this Order the expression “North-western District of Scotland” shall be
4—III. A interpreted

interpreted to mean and embrace the whole of the county of Argyll, in Scotland, and the whole of Scotland lying to the north and west of the Caledonian Canal. The words "Local Authority" shall mean the local authority under "The Cattle Diseases Prevention Act, 1866." The word "Inspector" shall mean any inspector appointed under any Order made under the authority of the recited Acts by the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or appointed under "The Cattle Diseases Prevention Act, 1866."

2. It shall be lawful for any person who occupies lands within the North-western District of Scotland to remove to such lands any sheep of which he is the owner, and which are presently wintering on farms without the limits of the said county, on obtaining a license signed by order of the Local Authority, and subject to the conditions contained in such license.

3. Every license for removing sheep into the North-western District of Scotland, shall contain a statement of the place in which such sheep have been wintering, and of the route by which they are to be moved; and no local authority shall sign, or authorize to be signed, any such license until a certificate, signed by an inspector, has been produced, certifying that such sheep are free from disease, and that the county in which such sheep have been wintering is free from cattle plague. And no local authority shall sign, or authorise to be signed, any such license, if the route, by which such sheep are to be moved, passes through a county which such local authority has reason to believe is infected with cattle plague.

4. This Order shall come into operation immediately on the publication thereof in the "Edinburgh Gazette," and shall continue in force until revoked by any further Order.

5. Every person offending against this Order shall, in pursuance of the said Act, for every such offence forfeit any sum not exceeding 20*l.* which the Justices before whom he or she shall be convicted of such offence may think fit to impose.

(signed) *Arthur Helps.*

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 17th day of March, 1866.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT.

Lord President.		Sir George Grey, Bart.
Lord Privy Seal.		Mr. Milner Gibson.
Duke of Somerset.		Mr. Bruce.
Lord Stanley of Alderley.		Mr. Göschen.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of the 11th and 12th years of Her Majesty's reign, c. 107, intituled "An Act to prevent, until the 1st day of September 1850, and to the end of the then Session of Parliament, the spreading of contagious or infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals," and which Act has since been from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, and lastly, by an Act passed in the Session of the 28th and 29th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, c. 119, it is (amongst other things) enacted that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time, to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of any animals, or of hay, straw, fodder, or other articles likely to propagate infection; and also for the purpose of purifying any yard, stable, out-house, or other place, or any waggons, carts, carriages, or other vehicles; and also for the purpose of directing how any animals dying in a diseased state, or any animals, parts of animals, or other things seized under the provisions of the said Act, are to be disposed of; and also for the purpose of causing notices to be given of the appearance of any disorder among sheep, cattle, or other animals,

and

and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act; and that all persons offending against the said Act shall, for each and every offence, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding 20*l.*, or such smaller sum as the said Lords or other of Her Majesty's Privy Council may in any such case by such Order direct:

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder now prevails among the cattle of Great Britain, which is generally designated the "Cattle Plague:"

And whereas divers Orders have from time to time been made under the authority of the said Acts by the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, with a view to check the spreading of the said disorder:

And whereas it is expedient to make further provisions with a view to check the spreading of the said disorder:

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council do hereby, by virtue of, and in exercise of, the powers given by the said Act so continued as aforesaid, order as follows:—

Every Railway or other Company or person carrying animals for hire within any part of Great Britain shall forthwith thoroughly cleanse and disinfect all pens, carriages trucks, and boats used by such Company or person for holding or carrying animals, by a washing of lime water, or, with the approval of the Board of Trade, by some other process; and until such pen, carriage, truck, or boat has been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected as aforesaid, no animal nor any article shall be placed or carried in any such pen, carriage, truck, or boat; and when such pen, carriage, truck, or boat has been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected as aforesaid, such Company or person, as aforesaid, using the same, on every occasion after any animal has been taken out of such pen, carriage, truck, or boat, and before any other animal or article is placed therein, shall thoroughly cleanse and disinfect every such pen, carriage, truck, or boat, in such manner as the Board of Trade shall from time to time direct; and if any pen, carriage, truck, or boat, shall at any time be used in contravention of this Order, the Company or person by whom it is so used, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 5*l.* for every time that such pen, carriage, truck, or boat is so used.

In this Order the expression "animal" shall mean bull, bullock, cow, ox, heifer, calf, sheep, goat, and swine; and the expression truck shall include any horse-box, or other vehicle used in the carrying of animals.

(signed) *Arthur Helps.*

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 24th day of March 1866.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT:

Lord President.	Mr. Milner Gibson.
Duke of Somerset.	Mr. Bruce.
Lord Stanley of Alderley.	Mr. Göschen.
Sir George Grey, Bart.	

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty's reign, c. 107, intituled "An Act to prevent until the 1st day of September 1850, and to the end of the then Session of Parliament, the spreading of contagious or infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals," and from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, and lastly by an Act passed in the Session of the 28th and 29th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, c. 119, it is (amongst other things) enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the re-

moval to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of any animals, or of hay, straw, fodder, or other articles likely to propagate infection, and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained, shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act.

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder, generally designated as the "cattle plague," has lately appeared, and now prevails amongst cattle in England and Wales:

And whereas divers Orders have been made by the Lords of the said Council in relation to the cattle plague, and it is expedient to consolidate, amend, and add to the said Orders:

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council do hereby, in exercise of the powers given under the said Act, so continued as aforesaid, order as follows:—

Preliminary.

1. Part I. of this Order, with the first schedule hereto, and the regulations 26 and 27 of part II., which relate to the isolation of infected places, and the rules with respect to infected places, shall come into operation immediately. The residue of this Order shall not come into operation until the 16th day of April 1866. The whole of this Order shall remain in force from the time of its coming into operation, until it is revoked or altered.

2. This order shall apply to England and Wales only.

PART I.

Definitions.

3. In the construction of this Order, the following terms shall have the meanings herein-after assigned to them; that is to say,

"Person" shall include a body of persons, corporate or unincorporate:

"Cattle" shall mean bull, bullock, cow, ox, heifer, or calf:

"Animal" shall mean cattle as above defined, sheep, lambs, goats, and swine:

"Disease" shall mean the cattle plague:

"Diseased" shall mean affected by the cattle plague:

"England" shall include Wales:

"Privy Council" shall mean the Lords and others of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, or any two of them:

"Borough" shall mean any place for the time being subject to an Act passed in the session holden in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of King William the Fourth, c. 76, intituled "An Act to provide for the regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales:"

"County" shall not include a county of a city or county of a town, but shall include any riding, division, or parts of a county having a separate Commission of the Peace:

The Liberty of St. Alban's, and the Liberty of the Isle of Ely, and the Soke of Peterborough, shall, respectively, be deemed to be separate counties, but all other liberties and franchises of counties shall be considered as forming part of the county by which they are surrounded, or if partly surrounded by two or more counties, then as forming part of that county with which they have the longest common boundary:

"The Metropolis" shall include all parishes and places in which the Metropolitan Board of Works have power to levy a main drainage rate, exclusive of the City of London and the Liberties thereof.

Every place that is not, according to the foregoing definitions, a borough, a county, or a part of the metropolis, or is not separately mentioned in the first schedule

schedule hereunto annexed, shall be deemed to form part of the county, as hereinbefore defined, to the county rate of which it is assessed, or if not so assessed, of the county within which it is situate.

Local Authority.

4. For the purposes of this Order, "District," "Local Authority," "Local Rate," and "Clerk of Local Authority," shall respectively mean the places, bodies of persons, rate, and officer in the first schedule hereto annexed in that behalf mentioned.

5. Any local authority may, from time to time, form one or more committee or committees, consisting wholly of its own members, or partly of its own members and partly of such other persons, being rated occupiers in the district, and qualified in such other manner as the local authority may determine, and may delegate, with or without conditions or restrictions, to any committee so formed, all or any powers conferred on the local authority by this Order, and may from time to time revoke, add to, or alter any powers so given to a committee.

A committee may elect a chairman of its meetings. If no chairman is elected, or if the chairman elected is not present at the time appointed for holding a meeting, the members present shall choose one of their number to be chairman of such meeting. A committee may meet and adjourn as it thinks proper. The quorum of a committee shall consist of such number of members as may be prescribed by the local authority that appointed it, or if no number be prescribed, of three members. Every question at a meeting shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present, and voting on that question; and in case of an equal division of votes, the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

The proceedings of a committee shall not be invalidated by any vacancy or vacancies amongst its members, or in case of a committee appointed by the general or quarter sessions of a county, by the termination of the sessions by which it was appointed.

A local authority may, from time to time add to, or diminish the number of the members, or otherwise alter the constitution of any committee formed by it under this Order, and may dissolve any such committee.

Any committee formed under the provisions of the Cattle Diseases Prevention Act, 1866, shall be deemed to be a committee of a local authority for the purposes of this Order, within the district of such local authority as defined by this Order.

6. The local authority of any borough which is assessed to the county rate of any county, may, with the consent of the local authority of such county, such consent being testified in writing, by a letter signed by the clerk of such last-mentioned authority, declare, by notice published in any newspaper circulating within such county, that such borough is annexed to such county, for the purposes of this Order, and from the date of the publication of such notice, such borough shall, for the purposes of this Order, form part of the district of the local authority of such county.

7. Every local authority shall perform all such duties as are imposed upon it by this Order, and shall make such reports to the Privy Council, as the Council may from time to time require.

Appointment of Officers, &c.

8. Every local authority shall from time to time appoint such inspectors or other officers as it thinks necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this Order within its district; it shall assign them such duties, and award them such salaries and allowances as it thinks expedient, and may revoke any appointment so made.

9. Every inspector or other officer appointed by a local authority previously to the date of this Order, for any purpose relating to the cattle plague, and holding office at such date, shall be deemed an inspector or officer for the purposes

poses of this Order, within the district of such local authority as defined by this Order, and be subject to the provisions thereof, in the same manner as if he had been appointed thereunder.

10. Every inspector shall furnish the Privy Council with such information in regard to the cattle plague, as they may from time to time require.

11. Every local authority may provide and supply, without charge, printed copies of any documents or forms requisite for the purposes of this Order.

12. All expenses incurred by a local authority in carrying into effect this Order, shall be defrayed out of the local rate.

13. Any person appointed, or to be appointed by the Privy Council, an inspector for the purposes of this Order, shall, throughout the whole of England, have all the powers which an inspector appointed by local authority, has within his district, and any direction of the Privy Council shall, as respects such inspector, be of the same validity as a direction of a local authority in the case of an inspector appointed by it.

PART II.

Diseased Animals.

14. Every person having in his possession or under his charge any diseased animal shall forthwith give notice thereof to such officer as may have been appointed by the local authority of the district to receive such notices; or, if no such officer has been appointed, to a police constable, whose duty it shall be to report without delay to the local authority the fact of such notice having been given to him. Any person failing to comply with this regulation as to giving notice shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

15. Every person having in his possession or under his charge any diseased animal shall, as far as practicable, keep such animal separate from animals not diseased. Any person failing to comply with this regulation shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

16. No diseased animal, and no animal which has, within the preceding 28 days, been in the same shed or stable or in the same herd or flock or in contact with a diseased animal, shall be removed alive from the premises where such animal may be, except with a license from the local authority of the district, which license shall only permit the removal of such animal to some place within the district of such local authority where it can be conveniently slaughtered, or kept apart from all other animals until such local authority is satisfied that there is no reasonable probability of such animal propagating disease; provided that no such license shall authorise such animal to be removed in contravention of the 17th regulation of this Order.

If any animal is removed in contravention of this regulation, the person causing, directing, or permitting the removal of such animal, and also the person removing the same, shall respectively be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

17. No diseased animal, and no animal that has within the preceding 28 days been in the same shed or stable, or in the same herd or flock, or in contact with a diseased animal, shall—

1. Be placed or kept in any common or unenclosed land, or in any field or other place insufficiently fenced:

2. Be sent or brought to any fair or market, or exposed for public sale:

3. Be driven along or allowed to stray upon any highway or the sides thereof:

4. Be sent or carried by any railway, canal, river, or other inland navigation, or by any coasting or sea-going vessel.

If any animal is dealt with in contravention of this regulation, the owner of such animal, and also the company or person other than the owner dealing with the

the same in contravention of this regulation, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

18. Where any offence is committed with respect to any animal under the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th regulations of this Order, or any of them, the local authority of the district, and any authority of a fair or market in which such animal may be, may, by themselves or their officers, cause such animal to be slaughtered and buried, and recover from the owner in a summary manner all expenses so incurred.

19. All diseased animals, whether they have been slaughtered or have died of the disease, shall be buried by the owner as soon as practicable in some proper place, with their skins slashed in such a manner as to prevent their being made of any use, and with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant, and shall be covered with at least five feet of earth, or shall be otherwise disposed of in such manner as may be directed by any regulations made by the local authority, and approved by the Privy Council.

If any diseased animal is not buried or otherwise disposed of in pursuance of this regulation, the owner of such diseased animal shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order, and it shall be lawful for the local authority to bury or otherwise dispose of any such animal, and to use any convenient place on the premises of the owner for that purpose.

The local authority may recover from the owner in a summary manner any expenses incurred by it under this regulation.

20. No person shall dig up any diseased animal, or part of a diseased animal. Any person acting in contravention of this regulation shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

21. Every local authority shall within its district, at its own expense, cause the premises in which diseased animals have been to be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected; and the occupier of such premises shall give all facilities for such cleansing and disinfecting. Any occupier of premises failing to give such facilities shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

22. No fresh animal shall be admitted into any yard, shed, stable, field, or other premises in which a diseased animal has been kept while affected by disease, or has died, or been slaughtered, until the expiration of 30 days after the cleansing and disinfecting of such premises. If any fresh animal is admitted into any yard, shed, stable, field, or other premises in contravention of this regulation, the occupier of such yard, shed, stable, field, or other premises shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

23. The dung of a diseased animal, and all hay, straw, or litter, or any other article that has been in contact with or used about a diseased animal, shall be destroyed, or, with the sanction of the local authority, shall be disinfected and dealt with to the satisfaction of the inspector. If such dung, hay, straw, litter, or any other article is not destroyed or disinfected and dealt with in pursuance of this regulation, the local authority may cause the same to be destroyed or disinfected, and recover in a summary manner all expenses incurred by it from the occupier of the premises on which such articles were found, and in addition thereto such occupier shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

24. The dung of a diseased animal, and all hay, straw, or litter, or any other article that has been in contact with or used about a diseased animal, shall not be removed from the premises where such animal has been, except for the purpose of being destroyed or disinfected and dealt with in compliance with this Order and with a license of an inspector specifying the place at which it is to be destroyed or disinfected and dealt with, and shall not be removed beyond the limits of the district of the local authority in which the said premises are situated without the consent in writing of the local authority into whose district it is moved. If such dung, hay, straw, litter, or other article is removed in contravention of this regulation, the occupier of the premises from which it is removed, and also the person removing the same, shall be respectively deemed guilty of an offence against this Order; and it shall be lawful for the local authority to destroy or disinfect any such article, and to recover the expenses of such destruction or disinfection from the said occupier.

25. Every local authority shall direct the disinfecting of clothes of, and the use of due precautions by, inspectors and other officers brought into contact with diseased animals, with a view to prevent such inspectors or officers spreading contagion. Any inspector or officer disobeying the directions of any local authority as to such disinfection and use of due precautions shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this order.

Infected Places.

26. The authorities hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, any local authority as to any place within its district shall, and the Privy Council as to any place in England may, by Order made at any time after the passing of this Order, and published in manner hereinafter mentioned, declare any place in which disease amongst animals at that time exists, together with such an area, including such place, as to such authority may seem to be required, to be an "infected place," from and after a date to be specified in such order; and the authority declaring a place to be infected may, at the expiration of one month after the disappearance of disease in that place, by Order published in like manner, declare such place to be free from disease, and after the publication of such last-mentioned Order such place shall cease to be an "infected place" within the meaning of this Order, unless again declared in manner aforesaid to be an "infected place."

Any local authority may include in the area of an "infected place" any adjoining part of the district of another local authority, with the consent of such last-mentioned authority, testified in writing by a letter signed by the clerk of such authority.

The area of an "infected place" may be described by reference to a map deposited at some specified place, or by reference to parishes, townships, farms, or otherwise, as the authority may think expedient.

An Order declaring a place to be an "infected place" shall be published by notice being posted up in or near the "infected place," and, so far as is possible, in all places where notices are usually posted up, within five miles of such "infected place," or in such other manner as the authority declaring the place to be infected may think expedient.

The local authority, on declaring any place infected, shall forthwith report by post to the Privy Council the fact of such declaration having been made.

No objection shall be taken in any legal proceeding in respect of an "infected place" on the ground that due notice has not been given of such place having been declared to be an "infected place."

Any Order made by the Privy Council under this regulation shall supersede any Order inconsistent with it that may have been made by a local authority.

27. The following rules shall be observed with respect to "infected places," in addition to the other regulations of this Order with respect to diseased animals; that is to say:—

1. No animal shall be moved out of an "infected place."
2. No hides, skins, horns, hoofs, or offal of animals shall be moved out of an "infected place," without the license of some officer of the local authority appointed to issue such licenses certifying that such articles have not formed part of a diseased animal, and, if necessary, have been properly disinfected:
3. No carcase of, or undressed meat that has formed part of, any bull, bullock, cow, ox, heifer, or calf, shall be moved out of an "infected place," without the license of some officer of the local authority appointed to issue such licenses certifying that such carcase is not that of a diseased animal, or that such meat has not formed part of a diseased animal:
4. No dung of animals, and no hay, straw, litter, or other articles forming the food of animals, or used for or about animals, shall be removed out of an infected place without the license of some officer of the local authority appointed to issue such licenses certifying that such articles have not been in contact with or used about a diseased animal:
5. A license for the purpose of this regulation must be in writing, and shall not authorise the removal of any articles beyond the district of the local authority in which the "infected place" is situate without the license of the local authority into whose district it is proposed to move such articles.

If any animal, dung of animals, hide, skin, horn, hoof, offal, meat, hay, straw, litter, or other articles, is or are moved in contravention of this regulation, the owner of such animal or articles, and also the person moving the same, or causing, directing, or permitting the same to be moved, shall respectively be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

All constables and police officers shall enforce the provisions of this regulation, to the utmost of their power, and may apprehend all persons committing any offence against this regulation, and may require all animals and articles being moved out of such place in contravention of this regulation to be forthwith taken back within the limits of such place.

This regulation shall not apply to any animal or article carried by railway through an infected place.

Markets and Fairs.

28. No market, fair, auction, exhibition, or sale of cattle, shall be held until the 1st day of June 1866, except as hereinafter mentioned; that is to say,

First. Cattle belonging to the owner or occupier of premises that are not situate within the limits of an infected place, if the cattle are free from disease, and have been in the possession of the owner or occupier not less than 28 days immediately previous to the sale, may be sold on such premises:

Secondly. Markets may be held, with the license of the Privy Council, for the sale of cattle intended for immediate slaughter; provided that no cattle shall be removed from such market until they have been marked in the manner in which cattle are ordinarily marked for slaughter according to the custom of such market, or, if there is no such custom, by clipping the hair off the end of the tail; and all cattle required to be marked by this regulation shall be slaughtered within four days from the date of the holding of such market (if sold) by or by the order of the purchaser, or, (if not sold) by or by the order of the owner, and shall in no instance be taken, in the case of cattle brought to the Metropolitan Cattle Market, beyond the limits of the Metropolis, including the City of London and the Liberties thereof, and in the case of cattle brought to any other market, beyond such limits as may be described in the license of the Privy Council allowing such market, and under such conditions with respect to their movement within such limits as may be imposed by such license.

If any cattle are sold in contravention of this regulation, both the seller and the purchaser of such cattle shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

If any cattle required to be marked by this regulation are not so marked, the persons for the time being in charge of such cattle shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

If any cattle required to be slaughtered by this regulation are not so slaughtered, the purchaser or owner of such cattle or his agent (as the case may be), shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

If any cattle are removed in contravention of this regulation, the person removing such cattle, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the removal of such cattle, shall respectively be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

29. No sheep, lambs, goats, or swine, shall be brought into or exposed for sale in any market licensed for the sale of cattle under the last preceding regulation, except for the purpose of immediate slaughter, and all such sheep, lambs, goats, and swine, when brought into or exposed for sale in any such market, shall be subject to the last preceding regulation, in the same manner as if they were cattle, except that they shall be marked in such manner as the market authority may direct, instead of in the manner prescribed by the said regulation.

Foreign Cattle.

30. Until the 1st of June 1866, all cattle brought by sea from any place out of the United Kingdom into any town or place in England shall be marked by clipping the hair off the end of the tail, and no such cattle shall be removed alive from such town or place except by sea.

“Town or place” in this regulation shall, according to circumstances, mean as follows:—

1. The area of the metropolis, including the City of London and the liberties thereof.
2. The area of any borough or such other limits as may be defined by the Privy Council in respect of such borough.
3. In the case of any other town or place, such area as may be defined by the Privy Council to constitute such town or place.

Cattle brought by Sea from any Part of the United Kingdom into England.

31. No cattle brought by sea from any place in the United Kingdom into any town or place in England shall be removed from such town or place alive, without a certificate from the local authority having jurisdiction in such town or place that such cattle have been examined by some officer appointed for that purpose by such authority, and that such cattle are free from disease; but such certificate shall not exempt such cattle from any other regulation of this Order with respect to the movement of cattle or otherwise; provided, nevertheless, that, in the case of cattle landed in any place in England from Ireland, the certificate of the local authority, that such cattle are free from disease, shall be accepted, in the case of a fat-stock license, by the person authorised to grant the same as sufficient for the purpose of granting such license, and, in the case of a store-stock license, such certificate shall be accepted by the justice as equivalent to the declaration of the owner or his agent and to the certificate of the occupiers required by the form of the said store-stock license.

“Town or place” shall in this regulation have the same meaning as in the preceding regulation.

Special Regulations within the Metropolis.

32. The following additional regulations shall be in force as respects the movement of cattle within the metropolis, inclusive of the City of London and the Liberties thereof:

1. No cattle shall be removed from the metropolis, inclusive as aforesaid; provided that where any person occupies a farm situate partly within and partly without the metropolis, inclusive as aforesaid, or any other contiguous premises so situate, he may, with a license from the Commissioner of Police of the metropolis (which license such commissioner is hereby empowered from time to time to grant, and, if he think fit, to revoke), and for a time not exceeding seven days from the date of such license, move from one part of such premises to another any animal not diseased which has been in his own possession for 28 days immediately previous to the date of such license, and has been marked in such manner as the said Commissioner of Police may direct.

If any cattle are removed from the metropolis, inclusive as aforesaid, in contravention of this regulation, the owner of such cattle, and also the person in charge of the same, shall respectively be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

2. No cattle shall be moved along any highway, thoroughfare, or public place within the metropolis, inclusive as aforesaid, except for a distance not exceeding 500 yards from part to part of the same farm or to water, without a license from the said Commissioner of Police; and every such license shall state the number and description of animals licensed to be removed, and the place of their destination, and shall be valid only for 24 hours from the date thereof; provided that this clause of this Order shall not apply to any animals intended for immediate slaughtering which are sent to or from the said Metropolitan Cattle Market.

If any cattle are moved along any highway, thoroughfare, or public place in contravention of this regulation, the owner of such cattle, and also the person in charge of the same, shall respectively be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Movement of Cattle.

33. No cattle shall be moved on any highway between sunset and sunrise, except within the limits of the metropolis, inclusive of the City of London and the Liberties thereof, or of any other city or town.

No cattle shall be moved by or upon any railway, canal, navigation, river, or highway, or by any vessel coastwise, without a license, except for a distance not exceeding 500 yards, from one part of the same farm to the other.

Licenses shall be of two descriptions—

1. A license for cattle intended for immediate slaughter, hereinafter called a fat-stock license :

2. A license for other cattle, hereinafter called a store-stock license.

A fat-stock license shall be in the form, and contain the particulars, and be signed in the manner appearing in the form marked A. in the second schedule annexed hereto, or as near thereto as circumstances admit.

A store-stock license shall be in the form, and contain the particulars, and be signed in the manner appearing in the form marked B. in the said second schedule, or as near thereto as circumstances admit.

No cattle shall be moved as aforesaid out of the district of the local authority in which they are, without a license in one of the forms aforesaid, such form being applicable to the class of cattle moved ; but where cattle are moved only within the district of a local authority, that local authority may make regulations for granting licenses, in such form as it thinks fit, for the movement of such cattle, so that the conditions of such licenses be not more stringent than the conditions of the licenses in the said second schedule.

If any cattle are moved in contravention of this regulation, the owner of such cattle, and the person directing or permitting the removal of the same, and the company or person conveying the same, shall respectively be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

Cattle brought by land from Scotland into England may be moved in England with the same licenses that in Scotland authorise their removal from the district of one local authority to another, in pursuance of any Order of the Privy Council in force for the time being.

34. No person shall drive or allow any cattle under his charge to be driven or to stray into any enclosed field, without the consent of the owner or occupier thereof, and any person acting in contravention of this regulation shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

Movement of Hides and Skins, &c.

35. No hide, skin, horn, or hoof of animals shall be moved by highway, railway, canal, river, or other mode of conveyance, unless effectually covered.

If any hides, skins, horns, or hoofs are moved in contravention of this regulation, the person sending the same, and the person moving the same, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

36. No regulation of this Order, shall apply to the following hides, skins, horns, and hoofs (that is to say),

(1.) Hides, skins, horns, or hoofs imported into the United Kingdom from India, Australia, South Africa, or America :

(2.) Hides, skins, horns, hoofs, or glue-pieces that have been effectually limed for manufacturing purposes.

But the burden of proving that any hides, skins, horns, or hoofs are such as are authorised by this regulation to be removed shall lie upon the person charged with moving the same in contravention of this Order.

Regulations as to Dogs.

37. A local authority may make such orders as it thinks expedient for preventing the propagation of disease by means of dogs, and may order any stray dogs to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as it thinks fit.

Cleansing of Pens and Trucks.

38. Every railway or other company or person carrying animals for hire shall, on every occasion after any animal has been taken out of any pen, carriage, truck, or boat, used by such company or person, and before any other animal or article is placed therein, thoroughly cleanse and disinfect every such pen, carriage, truck, or boat, in such manner as the Board of Trade may from time to time direct.

The expression "truck" shall include any horsebox or other vehicle used in the carrying of animals.

If any pen, carriage, truck, or boat, is at any time used in contravention of this regulation, the company or person by whom it is used shall, every time that such pen, truck, or boat, is used, be liable to a penalty not exceeding 5*l*.

Powers of Officers employed under this Order.

39. Any inspector or other officer empowered to carry this Order into effect, may, if authorised so to do by any General or Special Order in writing of the local authority, enter any field, stable, cow-shed, or other premises within his district, where he has reasonable grounds for supposing that cattle affected by disease are to be found, or have been, or have been buried, or otherwise disposed of, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Order, or enter into the station or premises of any railway or other company or person carrying animals for hire, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the pens, carriages, trucks, boats, or other vehicles, used by such company or person have been duly cleansed and disinfected; and if any person refuses admission to, or obstructs or impedes, or aids in obstructing or impeding, any such inspector or other officer, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

40. It shall be lawful for any officer authorised by a local authority so to do, or for any constable or police officer, to inspect any railway truck, cart, boat, or other vehicle by land or by water, in which animals, hay, manure, litter, straw, and other articles used for or about animals, are carried, and to examine the person in charge of the same, with a view to ascertain whether any animals or articles are being moved in contravention of this Order; and such officer may, if he has reasonable grounds for suspecting that such animals or articles are being moved in contravention of this Order, apprehend without warrant the person in charge of the same, and bring him before a justice, who shall inquire into the case in a summary manner, and such justice, if satisfied that there are good grounds for suspecting that such animals or articles were moved in contravention of this Order, may direct, by writing under his hand, such animals or articles to be detained, and the person in charge thereof to be brought before two justices as soon as practicable, and such animals or articles may be detained, and the person brought before the justices accordingly.

Upon such person being brought before the two justices they shall adjudicate on the case in a summary manner, and if satisfied that the animals or articles were moved in contravention of this Order, may direct the same to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of, as they think most expedient for the prevention of the spreading of disease amongst animals.

The constable or other police officer detaining any animals in pursuance of this regulation shall cause them to be supplied with requisite food and water during their detention; and any expenses incurred by such officer in respect of such animals may be recovered in a summary manner from the person in charge, or from the owner of the animals.

41. It shall be lawful for any constable or police officer, or for any officer authorised by a local authority so to do, to stop and detain any animal moved, or which he has reasonable grounds for suspecting is being moved, in contra-
vention

vention of this Order, and to apprehend without warrant the person in charge of such animal, and bring him before a justice, who shall inquire into the case in a summary manner; and such justice, if satisfied that such animal was being moved in contravention of this Order, may direct, by writing under his hand, the animal so moved to be detained, and the person in charge thereof to be brought before two justices as soon as practicable, and such animal may be detained and person brought before the justices accordingly.

Upon such person being brought before the two justices they shall adjudicate on the case in a summary manner, and, if satisfied that the animal was being moved in contravention of this Order, may direct the same to be slaughtered and buried, or to be otherwise disposed of as they think most expedient for the prevention of the spreading of disease amongst animals.

Any constable, police, or other officer detaining any animal shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and any expenses incurred by such officer in respect of any animal may be recovered in a summary manner from the person in charge, or from the owner of the animal.

42. If any person having charge of any animal or thing being moved on a highway, railway, canal, navigation, or river, for the moving whereof a license is requisite under this Order, being required by any constable, police officer, or officer authorised by a local authority, to produce the license (if any) for the moving of that animal or thing, fails so to do, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

43. Every person guilty of an offence against this Order shall for each such offence incur a penalty not exceeding 20 *l.*; and where any such offence is committed with respect to more than four animals, a penalty not exceeding 5 *l.* for each animal may be imposed instead of the penalty of 20 *l.* And where any such offence is committed with reference to any dung, offal, hay, litter, straw, or other thing, a further penalty not exceeding 10 *l.* may be imposed for every half ton in weight of such dung or other thing after the first half ton.

44. Any local authority may appear before any justices, or in any legal proceedings, by its clerk, or by any agent authorised by it in writing under the hands of two of its members, and any railway company or other body corporate may appear before any justices or in any legal proceedings by their secretary, or by any member of their board of management, or by any agent authorised in writing under the hands of any two members of such board.

PART III.

Repeal of Orders.

45. On and after the 16th of April 1866, there shall be revoked, so far as respects England and Wales, the following Orders, or so much thereof as may be in force; that is to say,

The Order of July 24th, 1865,	The Order of January 20th, 1866,
„ November 23d, 1865,	„ February 6th, 1866,
„ December 16th, 1865,	„ February 23d, 1866.

And all notices published by any local authority in pursuance of such Orders shall cease to have any effect, without prejudice, nevertheless, to the prosecution of any offence that may have been committed against the said Orders or notices, or any of them, or to the recovery of any penalty in respect of such offence.

(signed) *Arthur Helps.*

The First Schedule.

Districts of Local Authority.	Description of Local Authority of District set opposite its Name.	Local Rate.	Clerk of Local Authority.
Counties except the Metropolis.	The Justices in General or Quarter Sessions assembled.	The county rate, or rate in the nature of a county rate.	Clerk of the Peace.
The Metropolis - - -	The Metropolitan Board of Works.	Rate or fund applicable to the payment of the general expenses of the Board.	The Clerk of the Metropolitan Board of Works.
City of London and the Liberties thereof.	The Court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen.	Consolidated sewers rate -	Town Clerk.
Boroughs - - - -	The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses acting by the Council.	The Borough fund or Borough rate.	Town Clerk.
District of Local Board of Oxford.	The Local Board - -	Rate leviable by the Local Board.	Clerk of the Local Board.

The SECOND SCHEDULE.

(A.)

Fat Stock License.

I, *A.B.*, of (*a*) hereby license the removal of the under-mentioned fat cattle marked with the letter X (*b*), from the premises of of in the county of to (*c*) at in the county of such cattle to proceed as follows: (*d*) And I grant this license after satisfying myself that the said premises are not within an infected place, and that no case of cattle plague has existed on the said premises, or within one mile of the outward boundary of such premises, within 28 days immediately preceding the date of this license; and that the said animals have been on the said premises for the said period of 28 days (*e*). This license shall be in force for (*f*) days, and no longer.

Dated, &c. &c.

Description of Cattle.

Number of Cattle.	Breed.	Age.	Bull, Cow, Ox, or Calf.

(signed) " "

(*a*) This license may be granted by the local authority of the place from which the cattle are removed, or any person appointed by such local authority to grant such license.

(*b*) The cattle must be marked with the letter X, on the hind quarter.

(*c*) Here insert licensed market or place of slaughter, &c.

(*d*) Describe route. The highway, if the animals proceed by highway, must not pass through, or within a mile of, the outward boundary of any "infected place."

(*) In the case of cattle landed in any place in England from Ireland, the certificate of the local authority, that such cattle are free from disease, shall be accepted by the person authorised to grant this license as sufficient for the purpose of granting such license.

(*f*) Not to exceed three days.

CATTLE PLAGUE.

COPIES of THREE ORDERS of the Lords of the Council, relating to the CATTLE PLAGUE, dated, respectively, 14th March 1866, 17th March 1866, and 24th March 1866.

(Presented in pursuance of 11 & 12 Vict. c. 107.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
13 April 1866.

CATTLE PLAGUE.

COPIES of NINE ORDERS relating to the CATTLE PLAGUE, issued by the LORDS of the COUNCIL under the provisions of the Act 11 & 12 Vict. cap. 107, dated, respectively, 31st May 1866, 7th June 1866 (Three), 11th June 1866, 19th June 1866, 22d June 1866 (Two), and 3rd July 1866.

Council Office, }
17 July 1866. }

EDMUND HARRISON.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 31st day of May 1866.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT :

Lord President.
Duke of Somerset.
Sir George Grey, Bart.
Mr. Milner Gibson.

Mr. Monsell.
Mr. Chichester Fortescue.
Mr. Bruce.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of the 11th & 12th years of Her present Majesty's reign, c. 107, intituled "An Act to prevent until the 1st day September 1850, and to the end of the then Session of Parliament, the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals," and from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, and, lastly, by an Act passed in the Session of the 28th & 29th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, c. 119, it is (amongst other things) enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time to make such orders and regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of any animals, or of hay, straw, fodder, or other articles likely to propagate infection, and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act :

And whereas the said Act has been amended and explained by an Act passed in the 29th year of Her present Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to amend the Act of the 11th & 12th years of Her present Majesty, c. 107. to prevent the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals :"

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder, generally designated as the "Cattle Plague," has lately appeared, and now prevails, amongst cattle in England and Wales :

And whereas divers Orders have been made by the Lords of the said Council in relation to the cattle plague, which were consolidated and amended by an Order bearing date the 24th day of March last : which Order contained certain regulations relating to the movement of cattle, and certain other regulations which will expire on the 1st day of June next relating to the sale of cattle in markets :

And whereas by an Order of the said Lords of the said Council, bearing date the 26th day of May instant, the time so limited has been extended from the

1st day of June next until the said Lords of the said Council shall otherwise order :

And whereas by an Order, bearing date the 5th day of May instant, the Lords of the Council did make a certain Order regulating the movement of cattle from a certain market, held at Stanley, in the township of West Derby, in the county palatine of Lancaster, to the township of Birkenhead, in the county of Chester, which Order will expire on the 1st day of June next ; and it is expedient that the same should be continued as herein provided :

Now, therefore, the Lords of the Privy Council do hereby order that all the provisions and regulations in the said Order of the 5th May instant shall be continued and be in force until the provisions of the said Order of the 24th of March last, applicable to the sale of cattle in markets, shall cease to be in force, or until the Lords of the Council shall make other Order in this behalf.

(signed) *Arthur Helps.*

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 7th day of June 1866.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT :

The Lord President.
Lord Stanley of Alderley.
Sir George Grey, Bart.

Mr. Monsell.
Mr. Chichester Fortescue.
Mr. Bruce.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty's reign, c. 107, intituled "An Act to prevent, until the 1st day of September 1850, and to the end of the then Session of Parliament, the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals," and from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, and lastly by an Act passed in the Session of the 28th and 29th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, c. 119, it is (amongst other things) enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of any animals, or of hay, straw, fodder, or other articles likely to propagate infection, and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations : and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act.

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder, generally designated as the "Cattle Plague," has lately appeared and now prevails among cattle in Scotland.

And whereas an Order, dated 3rd November 1865, was made by the Lords of the said Council in regard to the said cattle plague, whereby it was declared that the expression "North-western district of Scotland" shall be interpreted to mean and embrace the whole of the county of Argyll in Scotland, and the whole of Scotland lying to the north and west of the Caledonian Canal.

And whereas other Orders have been made by the said Lords relating in whole or in part to the said north-western district of Scotland ; and whereas it is expedient to extend and enlarge the said north-western district of Scotland.

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council do hereby in exercise of the powers given under the said Act so continued as aforesaid order as follows :

1. The expression "North-western district of Scotland," shall mean and embrace not only "the whole of the county of Argyll in Scotland, and the whole

whole of Scotland lying to the north and west of the Caledonian Canal," but also the whole of the counties of Inverness, Elgin, and Nairn, except so much thereof as lie to the east and south-east of the River Spey from its mouth to the point where it is joined by the River Avon; provided that the county of Argyll shall not be affected in any way by the foresaid extension of the north-western district as regards the movement of animals into the said county.

2. Section 47 of the Order of 11th April 1866 is hereby revoked, and in lieu thereof it is ordered, that every license for moving sheep into the north-western district of Scotland, as above extended and defined, shall contain a statement of the place from and the route by which such sheep are to be moved, and no local authority shall sign or authorise to be signed any such license until a certificate signed by an inspector or other officer appointed for the purpose by the local authority of the county from which such sheep are to be moved has been produced, certifying that such sheep are free from disease, and that the place from which such sheep are to be moved has been free from cattle plague for 28 days, and is not within 10 miles of an infected place, as defined by the said Order of 11th April 1866, and no local authority shall sign or authorise to be signed any such license, if the route by which such sheep are to be moved passes through an "infected place," or within 10 miles thereof: Provided that no sheep shall be removed into any county by virtue of any such license, unless the consent of the local authority of such county has been first had and obtained.

3. The whole Orders in Council at present in force in regard to the north-western district of Scotland shall be held to extend and apply to the north-western district of Scotland as hereby extended and defined.

(signed) *Arthur Helps.*

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 7th day of June 1866.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT:

Lord President.
Lord Stanley of Alderley.
Sir George Grey, Bart.

Mr. Monsell.
Mr. Chichester Fortescue.
Mr. Bruce.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty's reign, c. 107, intituled, "An Act to prevent until the 1st day of September 1850, and to the end of the then Session of Parliament, the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals," and from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, and lastly by an Act passed in the Session of the 28th and 29th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, c. 119, it is (amongst other things) enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of any animals, or of hay, straw, fodder, or other articles likely to propagate infection, and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act:

And whereas the said Act has been amended and explained by an Act passed in the 29th year of Her present Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty, c. 107, to prevent

the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals :

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder, generally designated as the "Cattle Plague," has lately appeared, and now prevails amongst cattle in England and Wales :

And whereas divers Orders have been made by the Lords of the said Council in relation to the cattle plague, which were consolidated and amended by an Order bearing date the 24th day of March last :

And whereas provisions are contained in the said Order of the Privy Council to regulate the movement of cattle on any highway, and such movement without a license as therein described is prohibited, except for a distance not exceeding 500 yards, from one part of the same farm to the other :

And whereas the holding of markets for the sale of cattle is prohibited by the said Order until the 1st day of June 1866, except in the case of a market held with the license of the Privy Council for the sale of cattle intended for immediate slaughter, which term hath, by an Order of the said Council, been extended from the said 1st day of June until the said Lords of the Council shall otherwise direct.

And whereas there is a market held in the borough of Wolverhampton, in the county of Stafford, for the sale of cattle, and the holding thereof has been licensed by the Lords of the said Council, by instrument bearing date the 31st day of May last, for the sale of cattle intended for immediate slaughter, so long as the said above-mentioned Orders shall remain in force, or until the revocation thereof as therein provided, subject to all the conditions, provisions, and regulations in the said first-mentioned Order contained applicable to such market :

And whereas it is provided by the said Order of the 24th of March last, that in the case of cattle brought to any market other than the Metropolitan Cattle Market, they shall in no case be taken beyond such limits as may be described in the license of the Privy Council allowing such market, and under such conditions with respect to their movement within such limits as may be imposed by such license :

And whereas in the said license for the holding of the above-mentioned market it is provided that no cattle brought into the said market shall be taken alive beyond the limits of the municipal boundaries of the borough of Wolverhampton, and it is expedient that certain other regulations should be made in this behalf :

Now, therefore, the Lords of the Council do hereby order, that notwithstanding such provision in the said license, cattle sold in the said market may, until the 30th of September next, if the said license shall so long continue in force, be moved to any slaughter-house within a district bounded by the main high road leading from Wolverhampton to Dudley, by the railway from Dudley to Walsall, which crosses the Stour Valley Railway to the south-east of Tipton, and by the main high road leading from Walsall to Wolverhampton, to be there immediately slaughtered, under such regulations as the local authority of the several counties in which these places shall be situated respectively shall from time to time make and issue in regard to the movement, and the places, times, and manner of the slaughtering of such cattle.

And if the said local authority make regulations in such behalf, cattle may be moved under such regulations from the said market by railway only to the Spon-lane station of the London and North-Western Railway, or to the West Bromwich station of the Great Western Railway, and thence respectively to slaughter-houses within the parish of West Bromwich, and there be forthwith slaughtered, or to the Brierley Hill station of the Great Western Railway, to be forthwith slaughtered, within one mile of such station. And, subject to regulations to be made by the said local authority, cattle may be slaughtered within the parts of the parishes of Willenhall, Wednesbury, and Sedgley, which are not included in the district above described :

Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall allow the cattle to be kept alive for more than four days after exposure in the said market.

Every such regulation shall be published by the said local authority in some newspaper circulating in the borough of Wolverhampton, and by a notice affixed in some conspicuous place in the said market.

Every person who shall contravene this Order, or any regulation of the local

local authority made under it, shall be guilty of an offence, and be subject to the like penalty as in the case of a contravention of any regulation in the said Order of the 24th of March last.

(signed) *Arthur Helps.*

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 7th day of June 1866.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT :

Lord President.
Lord Stanley of Alderley.
Sir George Grey, Bart.

Mr. Monsell.
Mr. Chichester Fortescue.
Mr. Bruce.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty's reign, c. 107, intituled, "An Act to prevent until the 1st day of September 1850, and to the end of the then Session of Parliament, the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals," and from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, and lastly by an Act passed in the Session of the 28th and 29th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, c. 119, it is (amongst other things) enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time, to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of any animals, or of hay, straw, fodder, or other articles likely to propagate infection, and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act :

And whereas the said Act has been amended and explained by an Act passed in the 29th year of Her present Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty, c. 107, to prevent the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals :"

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder, generally designated as the "Cattle Plague," has lately appeared, and now prevails, amongst cattle in England and Wales :

And whereas divers Orders have been made by the Lords of the said Council in relation to the cattle plague, which were consolidated and amended by an Order bearing date the 24th day of March last :

And whereas provisions are contained in the said Order of the Privy Council to regulate the movement of cattle on any highway, and such movement without a license as therein described is prohibited, except for a distance not exceeding 500 yards, from one part of the same farm to the other :

And whereas the holding of markets for the sale of cattle is prohibited by the said Order until the 1st day of June 1866, except in the case of a market held with the license of the Privy Council for the sale of cattle intended for immediate slaughter, which term hath, by an Order of the said Council, been extended from the said 1st day of June until the said Lords of the Council shall otherwise direct :

And whereas there is a market held on premises belonging to the Corporation of Salford, situate in Cross-lane, in Salford, in the county of Lancaster, for the sale of cattle, and the holding thereof has been licensed by the Lords of the said Council, by instrument bearing date the 31st day of May last, for the sale of cattle intended for immediate slaughter, so long as the said above-mentioned Orders shall remain in force, or until the revocation thereof as

therein provided, subject to all the conditions, provisions, and regulations in the said first-mentioned Order contained applicable to such market :

And whereas it is provided by the said Order of the 24th of March last, that in the case of cattle brought to any market other than the Metropolitan Cattle Market, they shall in no case be taken beyond such limits as may be described in the license of the Privy Council, allowing such market, and under such conditions with respect to their movement within such limits as may be imposed by such license :

And whereas in the said license for the holding of the above-mentioned market, it is provided that no cattle brought into the said market shall be taken alive beyond the limits of the municipal boundaries of the boroughs of Salford and Manchester, and it is expedient that certain other regulations should be made in this behalf :

Now, therefore, the Lords of the Council do hereby order, that notwithstanding such provision in the said license, cattle sold in the said market may, until the 30th day of September next, if the said license shall so long continue in force, be moved for a distance extending 12 miles from the said market, but not further, to any slaughter-house, to be there immediately slaughtered under such regulations as the local authority for the county of Lancaster shall from time to time make and issue in regard to the movement as well as the places, times, and manner of slaughtering of such cattle :

Provided, that if any cattle shall be moved for a distance exceeding five miles in a direct line from such market, the cattle shall be moved by railway only from the market to their ultimate destination, or to within one mile thereof ; and provided also, that nothing herein contained shall allow the cattle to be kept alive for more than four days after exposure in the said market.

Every such regulation shall be published by the said local authority in some newspaper circulating in the borough of Salford, and by a notice affixed in some conspicuous place in the said market.

Every person who shall contravene this Order, or any regulation of the local authority made under it, shall be guilty of an offence, and be subject to the like penalty as in the case of a contravention of any regulation in the said Order of the 24th of March last.

(signed) *Arthur Helps.*

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 11th day of June 1866.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT :

Lord President.
Sir George Grey, Bart
Mr. Chichester Fortescue.

Mr. Monsell.
Mr. Bruce.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty's reign, c. 107, intituled "An Act to prevent until the 1st day of September 1850, and to the end of the then Session of Parliament, the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals," and from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, and lastly by an Act passed in the Session of the 28th and 29th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, c. 119, it is (amongst other things) enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating

regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of any animals, or of hay, straw, fodder, or other articles, likely to propagate infection, and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act:

And whereas the said Act has been amended and explained by an Act passed in the 29th year of Her present Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to amend the Act of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty, c. 107, to prevent the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals:"

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder, generally designated as the "Cattle Plague," has lately appeared, and now prevails, amongst cattle in England and Wales:

And whereas divers Orders in pursuance of the said first-recited Act have been made by the Lords of the said Council in relation to the cattle plague, which were consolidated and amended by Orders bearing date the 24th day of March and 11th day of April 1866:

And whereas certain exceptions are made in such Orders respectively, in regard to cattle brought from Ireland into England or Scotland, and it is now advisable that such exceptions should be rescinded and annulled, in respect of the district hereinafter mentioned.

Now, therefore, the Lords of the Council do hereby rescind and annul, from the 15th day of June instant, so much of the said Orders, whether contained in the articles or in the schedules, as authorises the acceptance of a certificate from a local authority in respect of cattle landed from Ireland, in place of the declaration and certificates, or other evidence or testimony required in respect of cattle brought into or removed from any other place in England or Scotland, in every case where such cattle shall have been moved out of any part of the province of Ulster during a period of 21 days next preceding their being landed in England or Scotland respectively.

And the said Lords do order that any such cattle which may be moved out of the province of Ulster may be landed from Ireland at any place in England and Scotland respectively, and be removed from that place subject to such provisions and conditions as apply to other cattle removed from that place, if the person bringing such cattle from Ireland or seeking to move them produce to the local authority, or its appointed officer at such place, a license purporting to be signed by a justice of the peace in Ireland, and dated six days before the landing of such cattle, in the form and accompanied with the certificate and declaration also in the forms following; and if any person shall move any cattle landed from Ireland in England or Scotland in contravention of this Order, he shall be guilty of an offence, and be liable to the penalty imposed by such Orders respectively.

This Order shall be construed in like manner as the said Orders of the 24th day of March and the 11th day of April, and all the provisions of such last-mentioned Orders now in force shall apply to this Order, except so far as they may be inconsistent with anything herein contained.

(signed) *Arthur Helps.*

FORM OF LICENSE FOR THE REMOVAL OF CATTLE FROM THE PROVINCE OF
ULSTER IN IRELAND.

Licens

I _____ of _____ in the county of _____ one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, having jurisdiction in the place from which it is proposed to move the undermentioned animals, having satisfied myself of the correctness of the declaration annexed hereto, hereby license the person undermentioned to move the said cattle by the undermentioned route, provided that the said cattle shall not be driven through any "infected place," or within one mile of the outward boundary of such place.

Name.

Date.

Number and Description of Cattle.	Name and Address of <i>Seller or Owner.</i>	Route to be taken.	Name and Address of Buyer or Consignee at Port of Debarkation.

This license shall be available for six days, and no longer.

Declaration of Owner or his Agent.

(To be annexed to foregoing License.)

I, *A.B.*, of _____ in the county of _____ in the kingdom of Ireland, do hereby declare that the cattle marked _____ (*which I have sold or consigned for sale*) to _____ are free from cattle plague, and that no case of cattle plague has, within the two months immediately preceding my making this declaration, existed upon the premises from which I desire to move such cattle, or within two miles of the outward boundary of such premises: And I further declare that the said cattle have all of them been on the said premises for 28 days immediately preceding my making this declaration, and have not during that time been in contact with any newly purchased animals.

Dated this _____ day of _____

Signed by [*Declarant*].

Certificate to accompany Declaration.

To be given by the Inspector, Sub-Inspector, or Head Constable of Police, or if within the Police District of Dublin Metropolis, by the Superintendent or Inspector, or Acting Inspector of the Dublin Metropolitan Force.

I, the undersigned, being _____ of police of the district which comprises the premises of the said *A.B.*, have viewed the cattle described in his Declaration, and certify that to the best of my knowledge the same are free from Cattle Plague, and I believe that the statements contained in the Declaration of the said *A.B.* are correct.

Dated this _____ day of _____ at _____ in the
county of _____

(signed) *C. D.* (Inspector or other Officer as aforesaid).

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 19th day of June 1866.

By the Lords of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT :

Mr. Monsell.

|

Mr. Bruce.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty's reign, c. 107, intituled, "An Act to prevent until the 1st day of September 1850, and to the end of the then Session of Parliament, the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals," and from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, and lastly by an Act passed in the Session of the 28th and 29th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, c. 119, it is (amongst other things) enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time, to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of any animals, or of hay, straw, fodder, or other articles likely to propagate infection, and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act :

And whereas the said Act has been amended and explained by an Act passed in the 29th year of Her present Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to amend the Act of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty, c. 107, to prevent the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals :"

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder, generally designated as the "Cattle Plague," has lately appeared; and now prevails, amongst cattle in England and Wales :

And whereas divers Orders have been made by the Lords of the said Council in relation to the cattle plague, which were consolidated and amended by an Order bearing date the 24th day of March last :

And whereas provisions are contained in the said Order of the Privy Council to regulate the movement of cattle on any highway, and such movement without a license as therein described is prohibited, except for a distance not exceeding 500 yards, from one part of the same farm to the other.

And whereas the holding of markets for the sale of cattle is prohibited by the said Order until the 1st day of June 1866, except in the case of a market held with the license of the Privy Council for the sale of cattle intended for immediate slaughter, which term hath, by an Order of the said Council, been extended from the said 1st day of June until the said Lords of the Council shall otherwise direct :

And whereas there is a market held in the borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the county of Northumberland, which is contiguous to the borough of Gateshead, in the county of Durham, for the sale of cattle, and the holding thereof has been licensed by the Lords of the said Council, by instrument bearing date the 31st day of May last, for the sale of cattle intended for immediate slaughter, so long as the said above-mentioned Orders shall remain in force, or until the revocation thereof, as therein provided, subject to all the conditions, provisions, and regulations in the said first-mentioned Order contained applicable to such market :

And whereas it is provided by the said Order of the 24th of March last, that in the case of cattle brought to any market other than the Metropolitan Cattle Market, they shall in no case be taken beyond such limits as may be described in the license of the Privy Council allowing such market, and under such conditions with respect to their movement within such limits as may be imposed by such license :

And whereas in the said license for the holding of the above-mentioned

market, it is provided that no cattle brought into the said market shall be taken alive beyond the district comprised within the outer municipal boundaries of the said two boroughs, and it is expedient that certain other regulations should be made in this behalf :

Now, therefore, the Lords of the Council do hereby order, that notwithstanding such provision in the said license, cattle other than such as may be brought by sea from any place out of the United Kingdom into the port of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, sold in the said market, may, until the 30th day of September next, if the said license shall continue so long in force, be moved to any slaughter-house in the borough of Sunderland, in the said county of Durham, but not further, to be there immediately slaughtered under such regulations as the local authority for the county of Durham shall, from time to time, make and issue in regard to the movement as well as the times, places, and manner of the slaughtering of such cattle.

Provided, that the cattle shall be removed by railway only from Newcastle-upon-Tyne to the borough of Sunderland : Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall allow the cattle to be kept alive for more than four days after exposure in the said market.

Every such regulation shall be published by the said local authority in some newspaper circulating in the boroughs of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Sunderland, and by a notice affixed in some conspicuous place in the said market.

Every person who shall contravene this Order, or any regulation of the local authority made under it, shall be guilty of an offence, and be subject to the like penalty as in the case of a contravention of any regulation in the said Order of the 24th of March last.

(signed) *Arthur Helps.*

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 22nd day of June 1866.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT :

Mr. Monsell.

|

Mr. Bruce.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty's reign, c. 107, intituled, "An Act to prevent, until the 1st day of September 1850, and to the end of the then Session of Parliament, the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals," and from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, and lastly by an Act passed in the Session of the 28th and 29th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, c. 119, it is (amongst other things) enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time, to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine or other animals, or of meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of any animals, or of hay, straw, fodder, or other articles likely to propagate infection, and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations ; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act :

And whereas the said Act has been amended and explained by an Act passed in the 29th year of Her present Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to amend the Act of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty, c. 107, to prevent the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals :"

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder, generally designated as the "Cattle

"Cattle Plague," has lately appeared, and now prevails, amongst cattle in England and Wales:

And whereas divers Orders have been made by the Lords of the said Council in relation to the cattle plague, which were consolidated and amended by an Order bearing date the 24th day of March last:

And whereas provisions are contained in the said Order of the Privy Council to regulate the movement of cattle on any highway, and such movement without a license as therein described is prohibited, except for a distance not exceeding 500 yards, from one part of the same farm to the other:

And whereas the holding of markets for the sale of cattle is prohibited by the said Order until the 1st day of June 1866, except in the case of a market held with the license of the Privy Council for the sale of cattle intended for immediate slaughter, which term hath, by an Order of the said Council, been extended from the said 1st day of June until the said Lords of the Council shall otherwise direct:

And whereas there is a market held for the borough of Liverpool, at Stanley, in the township of West Derby, in the county of Lancaster, which is known by the name of the Liverpool New Cattle Market, which is also used by the inhabitants of the township of Birkenhead, in the county of Chester, for the sale of cattle, and the holding thereof has been licensed by the Lords of the said Council, by instrument bearing even date herewith, for the sale of cattle intended for immediate slaughter, imported from Ireland, and landed at the Clarence and Collingwood Docks as therein specified, so long as the said above-mentioned Orders shall remain in force, or until the revocation thereof as therein provided, subject to all the conditions, provisions and regulations in the said first-mentioned Order contained applicable to such market:

And whereas it is provided by the said Order of the 24th of March last, that in the case of cattle brought to any market other than the Metropolitan Cattle Market, they shall in no case be taken beyond such limits as may be described in the license of the Privy Council allowing such market, and shall be subject to such conditions with respect to their movement within such limits as may be imposed by such license:

And whereas in the said license for the holding of the above-mentioned market, it is provided that no cattle brought into the said market shall be taken alive beyond the limits of the municipal boundaries of the borough of Liverpool, with special provisions for cattle moved to the said township of Birkenhead, or elsewhere than to the borough of Liverpool, and it is expedient that certain other regulations should be made in this behalf:

Now, therefore, the Lords of the Council do hereby order, that notwithstanding such provisions in the said first-mentioned Order respecting the movement of cattle, cattle sold in the said market may, until the 30th day of September next, if the said license shall so long continue in force, be moved from the said market to any slaughter-house in the towns of Blackburn, Bolton, Bury, Rochdale, Warrington, and Wigan, in the county of Lancaster, and in the city of Chester, in the county of that name, to be there immediately slaughtered under such regulations as the local authorities for the counties of Lancaster and Chester respectively, shall, from time to time, make and issue in regard to the movement as well as the places, times, and manner of slaughtering of such cattle:

Provided, that if any cattle shall be moved for a distance exceeding five miles in a direct line from such market, the cattle shall be moved by railway only from the market to their ultimate destination, or to the nearest slaughter-house within one mile of the station, except in respect of cattle to be moved to Chester, which shall be driven, taken, or conveyed along the shortest route from the said market, across the River Mersey, to one of the landing-places at the Woodside or the Birkenhead Ferry, and from such landing-place through the town of Birkenhead to the railway station, and thence by the railway to Chester: Provided also, that all cattle so removed shall be so marked that the date of their sale can be distinctly ascertained, and shall be slaughtered within the space of four days after exposure in the said market.

Every such regulation shall be published by the said local authority in some newspaper circulating in the borough of Liverpool, and by a notice affixed in some conspicuous place in the said market.

Every person who shall contravene this Order, or any regulation of the local authority made under it, shall be guilty of an offence, and be subject to the like penalty as in the case of a contravention of any regulation in the said Order of the 24th of March last.

(signed) *Arthur Helps.*

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 22nd day of June 1866.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT :

Mr. Monsell.

|

Mr. Bruce.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty's reign, c. 107, intituled, "An Act to prevent, until the 1st day of September 1850, and to the end of the then Session of Parliament, the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals," and from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, and lastly by an Act passed in the Session of the 28th and 29th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter 119, it is (amongst other things) enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of any animals, or of hay, straw, fodder, or other articles likely to propagate infection, and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act :

And whereas the said Act has been amended and explained by an Act passed in the 29th year of Her present Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty, c. 107, to prevent the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals :"

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder, generally designated as the "Cattle Plague," has lately appeared, and now prevails, amongst cattle in England and Wales :

And whereas divers Orders in pursuance of the said first-recited Act have been made by the Lords of the said Council in relation to the cattle plague, which were consolidated and amended by Orders bearing date the 24th day of March and 11th day of April 1866 :

And whereas several counties are at present free from the cattle plague, but the said plague exists to a considerable extent in counties respectively adjoining such counties; and it is expedient that provisions relative to the movement of animals into such counties respectively should be made as hereinafter provided :

Now, therefore, the Lords of the Council do hereby order that from and after the date hereof the local authority for the counties of Durham, Caernarvon, Merioneth, Hereford, Worcester, Warwick, Gloucester, Wilts, Hants, Surrey, Sussex, and Devon respectively, may from time to time, and with a view to prevent the spreading of the said cattle plague, make regulations for the exclusion from such counties respectively of cattle or other animals coming from any other part of Great Britain, or for the admission of such cattle or other animals into the same respectively, subject to such conditions as to such local authority may seem expedient :

And such local authority may from time to time revoke or alter any such regulations. And no cattle or other animals shall be conveyed, brought, or taken

taken into the said counties respectively contrary to such regulations, anything in the Orders of the 24th of March and 11th April 1866 to the contrary notwithstanding, after four days from the publication of such regulations, except as hereinafter provided :

Provided that no such regulation shall interfere with the conveyance of any animals by railway through or out of the county to which it refers.

This Order shall be construed in like manner as the Orders of the 24th March and 11th April 1866, and all the provisions therein contained shall apply to this Order, so far as the same can be applicable, and the violation of any part of this Order shall be an offence subject to the penalty incurred under the said Orders by the committing of any offence against them or either of them; and the regulations made by each local authority under this Order shall be published in some newspaper circulating within the county for which such local authority acts, and also in some newspaper circulating within the county or counties bordering on the county for which such local authority acts.

(signed) *Arthur Helps.*

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 3rd day of July 1866.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT :

The Lord President.
Sir George Grey, Bart.

Mr. Chichester Fortescue.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty's reign, c. 107, intituled, "An Act to prevent until the 1st day of September 1850, and to the end of the then Session of Parliament, the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals," and from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, and lastly by an Act passed in the Session of the 28th and 29th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, c. 119, it is (amongst other things) enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of any animals, or of hay, straw, fodder, or other articles likely to propagate infection, and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act.

And whereas the said Act has been amended and explained by an Act passed in the 29th year of Her present Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty, c. 107, to prevent the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals :"

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder, generally designated as the "Cattle Plague," has lately appeared, and now prevails amongst cattle in England and Wales :

And whereas divers Orders in pursuance of the said first-recited Act have been made by the Lords of the said Council in relation to the cattle plague, which were consolidated and amended by Orders bearing date the 24th day of March and 11th day of April 1866 :

And whereas certain exceptions are made in such Orders respectively, in regard to cattle brought from Ireland into England or Scotland, and whereas such exceptions have, by an Order bearing date the 11th day of June ultimo, being rescinded and annulled in respect of the province of Ulster, and it is advisable that the same should be rescinded and annulled in respect of the province of Leinster, in the kingdom of Ireland.

Now, therefore, the Lords of the Council do hereby rescind and annul, from the 9th day of July instant, so much of the said Orders whether contained in the articles or in the schedules, as authorises the acceptance of a certificate from a local authority in respect of cattle landed from Ireland in place of the declaration and certificates, or other evidence or testimony required in respect of cattle brought into or removed from any other place in England or Scotland, in every case where such cattle shall have been moved out of the province of Leinster during a period of 21 days next preceding their being landed in England or Scotland respectively.

And the said Lords do order that any such cattle which may be moved out of the province of Leinster may be landed from Ireland at any place in England and Scotland respectively, and be removed from that place subject to such provisions and conditions as apply to other cattle removed from that place, if the person bringing such cattle from Ireland or seeking to move them produce to the local authority or its appointed officer at such place, a license purporting to be signed by a justice of the peace in Ireland, and dated six days before the landing of such cattle, in the form and accompanied with the certificate and declaration also in the forms following.

If any person shall move any cattle landed from Ireland in England or Scotland, in contravention of this Order, he shall be guilty of an offence, and be liable to the penalty imposed by such Orders respectively.

This Order shall be construed in like manner as the said Orders of the 24th day of March and the 11th day of April, and all the provisions of such last-mentioned Orders now in force shall apply to this Order, except so far as they may be inconsistent with anything herein contained.

(signed) *Arthur Helps.*

FORM OF LICENSE FOR THE REMOVAL OF CATTLE FROM THE PROVINCE OF
LEINSTER IN IRELAND.

License.

I, _____ of _____ in the county of _____ one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, having jurisdiction in the place from which it is proposed to move the undermentioned animals, having satisfied myself of the correctness of the declaration annexed hereto, hereby license the person undermentioned to move the said cattle by the undermentioned route, provided that the said cattle shall not be driven through any "infected place," or within one mile of the outward boundary of such place.

Name.

Date.

Number and Description of Cattle.	Name and Address of Seller or Owner.	Route to be taken.	Name and Address of Buyer or Consignee at Port of Debarkation.

This license shall be available for six days, and no longer.

Declaration of Owner or his Agent.

(To be annexed to foregoing License.)

I, *A. B.*, of _____ in the county of _____ in the kingdom of Ireland, do hereby declare that the cattle marked _____ (*which I have sold or consigned for sale*) to _____ are free from cattle plague, and that no case of cattle plague has, within the two months immediately preceding my making this declaration, existed upon the _____

the premises from which I desire to move such cattle, or within two miles of the outward boundary of such premises: And I further declare that the said cattle have all of them been on the said premises for 28 days immediately preceding my making this declaration, and have not during that time been in contact with any newly purchased animals.

Dated this day of

Signed by [*Declarant.*]

Certificate to accompany Declaration.

To be given by the Inspector, Sub-Inspector, or Head Constable of Police, or if within the Police District of Dublin Metropolis, by the Superintendent or Inspector, or Acting Inspector of the Dublin Metropolitan Force.

I, the undersigned, being of police of the district which comprises the premises of the said *A. B.*, have viewed the cattle described in his Declaration, and certify that to the best of my knowledge the same are free from Cattle Plague, and I believe that the statements contained in the Declaration of the said *A. B.* are correct.

Dated this day of at in the
county of

(signed) *C. D.* (Inspector or other Officer as aforesaid).

CATTLE PLAGUE.

COPIES of NINE ORDERS relating to the CATTLE PLAGUE, issued by the Lords of the Council, under the Provisions of 11 & 12 Vict. c. 107, dated, respectively, 31 May 1866, 7 June 1866 (Three), 11 June 1866, 19 June 1866, 22 June 1866 (Two), and 3 July 1866.

(Presented in pursuance of 11 & 12 Vict. c. 107, s. 6.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
18 July 1866.

CATTLE PLAGUE.

COPIES of Two ORDERS relating to the CATTLE PLAGUE, issued by the LORDS of the COUNCIL on the 19th and 24th of July 1866.

Privy Council Office, }
24 July 1866. }

ARTHUR HELPS.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 19th day of July 1866.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT :

The Lord President.
Lord Naas.

| Mr. Secretary Walpole.
| Mr. Stephen Cave.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty's reign, c. 107, intituled "An Act to prevent, until the 1st day of September 1850, and to the end of the then Session of Parliament, the Spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders amongst Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals," which Act has since been from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, and lastly by an Act passed in the Session of the 28th and 29th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, c. 119, it is (amongst other things) enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of any animals, or of hay, straw, fodder, or other articles likely to propagate infection, and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations, and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act; and that all persons offending against the same shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding 20 £, or such smaller sum as the said Lords or others of Her Majesty's Privy Council may in any case by such Order direct:

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder now prevails among cattle within that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, which disorder is generally designated as the "Cattle Plague":

And whereas an Order, dated the 3d day of November 1863, has been made under the authority of the said Acts by the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, with a view to prevent the spreading to the "North-western District of Scotland" of a contagious or infectious disorder, generally designated the "Cattle Plague," now prevailing in many parts of Great Britain:

And whereas said Order has been altered by various other Orders of Council, and in particular by the Orders of 14th March, 11th April, and 7th June 1866:

And whereas it is expedient to make provision for the introduction into the north-western district of Scotland of sheep or lambs belonging or that may hereafter belong to persons who occupy lands within the said district of Scotland, and which sheep or lambs are presently or may hereafter be grazing without the said district.

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council do hereby, by virtue and in exercise of the powers given by the said recited Act, and by the several Acts continuing the same as aforesaid, order as follows :

1. Section 2 of the Order of 14th March 1866, is hereby suspended for a period of three months, subject to the further Orders of the Privy Council, and in lieu thereof it is ordered that it shall be lawful for any person who occupies lands within the north-western district of Scotland to remove to such lands any sheep or lambs of which he is or may become the owner, and which are presently, or may hereafter be grazing on farms without the limits of the said district, on obtaining a license, signed by order of the local authority, and subject to the conditions contained in such license, but with this further declaration, that no local authority shall sign, or authorise to be signed, any license, for the removal of sheep or lambs into the said north-western district, until satisfactory evidence has been adduced that the sheep or lambs have either been bred on the farm from which they are to be removed, or have been pastured thereon for a period of at least six months, and have not been exposed in any public auction, sale, fair, market, or exhibition.

2. The whole Orders in Council at present in force in regard to the north-western district of Scotland, and in particular the second section of the Order of 7th June 1866, shall remain in force, except in so far as inconsistent with this Order.

(signed) *Arthur Helps.*

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 24th day of July 1866.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT :

Lord President.

|

Mr. Gathorne Hardy.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty's reign, c. 107, intituled "An Act to prevent, until the 1st day of September 1850, and to the end of the then Session of Parliament, the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals," and from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, and lastly by an Act passed in the Session of the 28th and 29th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, c. 119, it is (amongst other things) enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of hay, straw, fodder, or other articles likely to propagate infection, and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act :

And whereas the said Act has been amended and explained by an Act passed in the 29th year of Her present Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to amend the Act of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty, c. 107, to prevent the Spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals :"

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder, generally designated as the "Cattle Plague," has lately appeared, and now prevails, amongst cattle in Scotland :

And whereas divers Orders in pursuance of the said recited Act have been made by the Lords of the said Council in relation to the said cattle plague, which

which were consolidated and amended by an Order bearing date the 11th day of April 1866 :

And whereas it is enacted by the 28th section of the said Order that no market, fair, exhibition, or sale of cattle shall be held until the 1st day of June 1866, except as therein mentioned ; and whereas, under an Order, bearing date the 26th day of May 1866, the said enactment in regard to holding markets, fairs, exhibitions, or sales of cattle, was *inter alia* continued in force, and is now in force :

And whereas by the 45th section of the said first-mentioned Order, it is provided that *inter alia* the regulations contained in the 28th section thereof above set forth shall not apply to the " North Western District of Scotland," as defined and described in an Order in Council, dated 3rd November 1865, and in another Order in Council, dated 14th March 1866 :

And whereas it is provided by the 50th section of the said first-mentioned Order, that it shall be competent for any local authority within the said north-western district of Scotland, to adopt and enforce all or any of the foregoing regulations not at present (by the said Order) made applicable to the said north-western district :

And whereas the local authority of the county of Argyll, being a local authority within the said north-western district of Scotland, did on the 16th April last 1866, resolve to adopt, and did adopt *inter alia* the regulations contained in the 28th section of the said first-mentioned Order :

And whereas it is expedient that provision should be made for the holding of markets, fairs, auctions, exhibitions, or sales of cattle, in the said county of Argyll :

Now, therefore, the Lords of the said Council do hereby order as follows ; that is to say :—

Art. 1. The local authority in the county of Argyll may grant licenses for the holding of markets, fairs, auctions, exhibitions, or sales of cattle, so that a separate license be granted for every market, fair, auction, exhibition, or sale of cattle, and that the same may be made revocable at the discretion of the said local authority, which license shall be in writing, and in such form as the local authority shall deem to be expedient.

Art. 2. This Order shall be construed in like manner as the said Orders of the 3rd day of November 1865, and 14th day of March, and 11th day of April 1866 ; and all the provisions of such last-mentioned Orders now in force, shall apply to this Order respectively, except so far as they may be inconsistent with anything herein contained.

(signed) *Edmund Harrison.*

CATTLE PLAGUE.

COPIES of TWO ORDERS relating to the CATTLE
PLAGUE, issued by the Lords of the Council
on the 19th and 24th of July 1866.

(Presented to Parliament in pursuance of 11 & 12 Vict.
c. 107, s. 6.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
25 July 1866.

CATTLE PLAGUE.

COPIES of FIVE ORDERS issued by the LORDS of the COUNCIL on the 19th, 24th, and 31st of July 1866, with reference to the CATTLE PLAGUE.

Privy Council Office, }
2 August 1866. }

ARTHUR HELPS.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 19th day of July 1866.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT:

The Lord President.
Lord Naas.

|
Mr. Secretary Walpole.
Mr. Stephen Cave.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty's reign, chapter 107, intituled, "An Act to prevent, until the 1st day of September 1850, and to the end of the then Session of Parliament, the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders amongst Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals," which Act has since been from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, and lastly by an Act passed in the Session of the 28th and 29th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter 119, it is (amongst other things) enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal, to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of any animals, or of hay, straw, fodder, or other articles likely to propagate infection, and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act; and that all persons offending against the same shall for each any every offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding 20*l.*, or such smaller sum as the said Lords or others of Her Majesty's Privy Council may in any case by such Order direct:

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder now prevails among cattle within that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, which disorder is generally designated as the "Cattle Plague:"

And whereas an Order, dated the 3rd day of November 1865, has been made under the authority of the said Acts by the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, with a view to prevent the spreading to the "North-western District of Scotland" of a contagious or infectious disorder, generally designated the "Cattle Plague," now prevailing in many parts of Great Britain:

And whereas the said Order has been altered by various other Orders of Council, and in particular by the Orders of 14th March, 11th April, and 7th June 1866:

And whereas it is expedient to make provision for the introduction into the North-western District of Scotland of sheep or lambs belonging or that may hereafter belong to persons who occupy lands within the said District of Scotland, and which sheep or lambs are presently or may hereafter be grazing without the said district :

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council do hereby, by virtue and in exercise of the powers given by the said recited Act, and by the several Acts continuing the same as aforesaid, order as follows :—

1. Section 2 of the Order of 14th March 1866 is hereby suspended for a period of three months, subject to the further Orders of the Privy Council, and in lieu thereof it is ordered that it shall be lawful for any person who occupies lands within the North-western District of Scotland to remove to such lands any sheep or lambs of which he is or may become the owner, and which are presently; or may hereafter be grazing on farms without the limits of the said District, on obtaining a license, signed by order of the Local Authority, and subject to the conditions contained in such license, but with this further declaration, that no Local Authority shall sign, or authorize to be signed, any license, for the removal of sheep or lambs into the said North-western District, until satisfactory evidence has been adduced that the sheep or lambs have either been bred on the farm from which they are to be removed, or have been pastured thereon for a period of at least six months, and have not been exposed in any public auction, sale, fair, market, or exhibition.

2. The whole Orders in Council at present in force in regard to the North-western District of Scotland, and in particular the second section of the Order of 7th June 1866, shall remain in force, except in so far as inconsistent with this Order.

(signed) *Arthur Helps.*

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 24th day of July 1866.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT :

The Lord President,

|

Mr. Gathorne Hardy.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty's reign, chapter 107, intituled "An Act to prevent, until the 1st day of September 1850, and to the end of the then Session of Parliament, the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals," and from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, and lastly by an Act passed in the Session of the 28th and 29th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter 119, it is (amongst other things) enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of hay, straw, fodder, or other articles likely to propagate infection, and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act :

And whereas the said Act has been amended and explained by an Act passed in the 29th year of Her present Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to amend the Act of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty, chapter 107, to prevent the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals :"

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder, generally designated the "Cattle Plague," has lately appeared, and now prevails, amongst cattle in Scotland :

And

And whereas divers Orders in pursuance of the said recited Act have been made by the Lords of the said Council in relation to the said Cattle Plague, which were consolidated and amended by an Order bearing date the 11th day of April 1866 :

And whereas it is enacted by the 28th section of the said Order that no market, fair, exhibition, or sale of cattle shall be held until the 1st day of June 1866, except as therein mentioned ; and whereas, under an Order bearing date the 26th day of May 1866, the said enactment in regard to holding markets, fairs, exhibitions, or sales of cattle was, *inter alia*, continued in force, and is now in force :

And whereas by the 45th section of the first-mentioned Order it is provided that, *inter alia*, the Regulations contained in the 28th section thereof above set forth shall not apply to the " North-western District of Scotland," as defined and described in an Order in Council, dated 3rd November 1865, and in another Order in Council, dated 14th March 1866 :

And whereas it is provided by the 50th section of the said first-mentioned Order, that it shall be competent for any Local Authority within the said North-western District of Scotland to adopt and enforce all or any of the foregoing Regulations not at present (by the said Order) made applicable to the said North-western District :

And whereas the Local Authority of the county of Argyll, being a Local Authority within the said North-western District of Scotland, did, on the 16th April last, 1866, resolve to adopt, and did adopt, *inter alia*, the Regulations contained in the 28th section of the said first-mentioned Order :

And whereas it is expedient that provision should be made for the holding of markets, fairs, auctions, exhibitions, or sales of cattle, in the said county of Argyll :

Now, therefore, the Lords of the said Council do hereby order as follows ; that is to say :—

Art. 1. The Local Authority in the county of Argyll may grant licenses for the holding of markets, fairs, auctions, exhibitions, or sales of cattle, so that a separate license be granted for every market, fair, auction, exhibition, or sale of cattle, and that the same may be made revocable at the discretion of the said Local Authority, which license shall be in writing, and in such form as the Local Authority shall deem to be expedient.

Art. 2. This Order shall be construed in like manner as the said Orders of the 3rd day of November 1865, and 14th day of March and 11th day of April 1866, and all the provisions of such last-mentioned Orders now in force shall apply to this Order respectively, except so far as they may be inconsistent with anything therein contained.

(signed) *Edmund Harrison.*

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 31st day of July 1866.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT :

Lord President.
Mr. Secretary Walpole.

Mr. Corry.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty's reign, chapter 107, intituled " An Act to prevent until the 1st day of September 1850, and to the end of the then Session of Parliament, the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals," and from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, and lastly by an Act passed in the Session of the 28th and 29th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter 119, it is (amongst other things) enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

or any two or more of them, from time to time to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of any animals, or of hay, straw, fodder, or other articles likely to propagate infection, and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act:

And whereas the said Act has been amended and explained by an Act passed in the 29th year of Her present Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to amend the Act of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty, chapter 107, to prevent the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals:"

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder, generally designated as the "Cattle Plague," has lately appeared, and now prevails amongst cattle in England and Wales:

And whereas divers Orders in pursuance of the said first recited Act have been made by the Lords of the said Council in relation to the Cattle Plague, which were consolidated and amended by an Order bearing date the 24th day of March last:

And whereas the county of Denbigh is at present free from the Cattle Plague, but the said Plague exists to a considerable extent in counties adjoining such county; and it is expedient that provisions relative to the movement of animals into such county should be made as hereinafter provided:

Now, therefore, the Lords of the Council do hereby order, that from and after the date hereof the Local Authority for the county of Denbigh, in the principality of Wales, may from time to time, and with a view to prevent the spreading of the said Cattle Plague, make Regulations for the exclusion from such county of cattle or other animals coming from any other part of Great Britain, or for the admission of such cattle or other animals into the same, subject to such conditions as to such Local Authority may seem expedient.

And such Local Authority may from time to time revoke or alter any such Regulations: and no cattle or other animals shall be conveyed, brought, or taken into the said county contrary to such Regulations, anything in the Order of the 24th of March last, or any subsequent Order, to the contrary notwithstanding, after four days from the publication of such Regulations, except as hereinafter provided:

Provided that no such Regulation shall interfere with the conveyance of any animals by railway through or out of the county to which it refers.

This Order shall be construed in like manner as the Order of the 24th March last, and all the provisions therein contained shall apply to this Order, so far as the same can be applicable; and the violation of any part of this Order shall be an offence subject to the penalty incurred under the said Order by the committing of any offence against it; and the Regulations made by each Local Authority under this Order shall be published in some newspaper circulating within the county of Denbigh, and also in some newspaper circulating within the counties bordering on it.

(signed) *Arthur Helps.*

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 31st day of July 1866.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT:

Lord President.

Mr. Secretary Walpole.

Mr. Corry.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty's reign, chapter 107, intituled "An Act to prevent, until the 1st day of September 1850, and to the End of the then Session of Parliament,

ment, the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals,” and from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, and lastly by an Act passed in the Session of the 28th and 29th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter 119, it is (amongst other things) enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty’s Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time, to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of any animals, or of hay, straw, fodder, or other articles likely to propagate infection, and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations ; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act :

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder, generally designated as the “Cattle Plague,” has lately appeared, and now prevails, amongst cattle in Scotland :

And whereas divers Orders have been made by the Lords of the said Council in relation to the Cattle Plague, under which Orders it is competent for the Local Authorities constituted thereby to make Orders or Regulations binding within their respective districts, and it is expedient that provision should be made for the publication of the Orders or Regulations of such Local Authorities :

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty’s Privy Council do hereby, in exercise of the powers given under the said Act so continued as aforesaid, order as follows :

1. The Orders and Regulations made after the date of this Order by any Local Authority, under any Order of Council, shall be published in some newspaper circulating within the district for which such Local Authority acts, and also in some newspaper circulating within the district or districts bordering on or contained within the district for which such Local Authority acts.

2. In the construction of this Order, the terms “district” and “Local Authority” shall have the meanings assigned to them in the Order of 11th April 1866.

(signed) *Arthur Helps.*

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 31st day of July 1866.

By the Lords of Her Majesty’s Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT :

Lord President.
Mr. Secretary Walpole.

| Mr. Corry.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty’s reign, chapter 107, intituled “An Act to prevent, until the 1st day of September 1850, and to the End of the then Session of Parliament, the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals,” and from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, and lastly by an Act passed in the Session of the 28th and 29th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter 119, it is (amongst other things) enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty’s Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time, to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of any animals, or of hay, straw, fodder, or other articles likely to propagate infection, and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act,

and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations: and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act:

And whereas the said Act has been amended and explained by an Act passed in the 29th year of Her present Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to amend the Act of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty, chapter 107, to prevent the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals:"

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder, generally designated as the "Cattle Plague," has lately appeared, and now prevails, amongst cattle in England and Wales:

And whereas divers Orders have been made by the Lords of the said Council in relation to the Cattle Plague, which were consolidated and amended by an Order bearing date the 24th day of March last:

And whereas provisions are contained in the said Order of the Privy Council to regulate the movement of cattle on any highway, and such movement without a license as therein described is prohibited, except for a distance not exceeding 500 yards, from one part of the said farm to the other:

And whereas the holding of markets for the sale of cattle is prohibited by the said Order until the 1st day of June 1866, except in the case of a market held with the license of the Privy Council for the sale of cattle intended for immediate slaughter, which term hath, by an Order of the said Council, been extended from the said 1st day of June until the said Lords of the Council shall otherwise direct:

And whereas there is a market held in a place known as Smithfield, in the borough of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, for the sale of cattle, and the holding thereof has been licensed by the Lords of the said Council, by instrument, bearing date the 31st day of May last, for the sale of cattle intended for immediate slaughter, so long as the said above-mentioned Orders shall remain in force, or until the revocation thereof as therein provided, subject to all the conditions, provisions, and regulations in the said first-mentioned Order contained applicable to such market:

And whereas it is provided by the said Order of the 24th of March last, that in the case of cattle brought to any market other than the Metropolitan Cattle Market, they shall in no case be taken beyond such limits as may be described in the license of the Privy Council allowing such market, and under such conditions with respect to their movement within such limits as may be imposed by such license:

And whereas in the said license for the holding of the above-mentioned market, it is provided that no cattle brought into the said market shall be taken alive beyond the limits of the municipal boundaries of the said borough, and it is expedient that certain other Regulations should be made in this behalf:

Now, therefore, the Lords of the Council do hereby order, that notwithstanding such provision in the said license, cattle sold in the said market may, until the 30th day of September next, if the said license shall so long continue in force, be moved to any slaughterhouse within the distance of two miles in a direct line from the boundary of the said borough, and situated within one of the counties of Warwick and Worcester, to be there immediately slaughtered under such Regulations as the Local Authority for the said counties respectively shall from time to time make and issue in regard to the movement as well as the places, times and manner of slaughtering of such cattle:

Provided, that nothing herein contained shall allow the cattle to be kept alive for more than four days after exposure in the said market.

Every such regulation shall be published by the said Local Authority in some newspaper circulating in the borough of Birmingham, and by a notice affixed in some conspicuous place in the said market.

Every person who shall contravene this Order, or any Regulation of the Local Authority made under it, shall be guilty of an offence, and be subject to the like penalty as in the case of a contravention of any Regulation in the said Order of the 24th of March last.

(signed) *Arthur Helps.*

CATTLE PLAGUE.

COPIES of FIVE ORDERS issued by the LORDS of the COUNCIL, on the 19th, 24th, and 31st of July 1866, with reference to the CATTLE PLAGUE.

(Presented in pursuance of Act 11 & 12 Vict. c. 107, s. 6.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
3 August 1866.*

CATTLE PLAGUE.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 2 March 1866;—*for*,

“RETURN of the Number of CATTLE SLAUGHTERED in each COUNTY and BOROUGH in *England*, in obedience to the Directions of Cattle Inspectors, acting under the Orders of the Privy Council of the 26th day of August 1865, between that Date and the 23d day of November 1865, when the said Order was Revoked :”

“Similar RETURN for each COUNTY and BOROUGH in *Wales* :”

“And, similar RETURN for each COUNTY and BOROUGH in *Scotland*.”

(*Mr. Waldegrave-Leslie.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
10 April 1866.

RETURN of the Number of CATTLE SLAUGHTERED in each COUNTY and BOROUGH in *England*, in obedience to the Directions of Cattle Inspectors, acting under the Orders of the Privy Council of the 26th day of August 1865, between that Date and the 23d day of November 1865, when the said Order was Revoked; similar RETURN for each COUNTY and BOROUGH in *Wales*; and, similar RETURN for each COUNTY and BOROUGH in *Scotland*.

THESE Returns have been compiled from Materials in the possession of the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office. They show the Number of Cattle Slaughtered while suffering from Cattle Plague in the Metropolitan Police District, and in each County (including Boroughs) in *England*, *Wales*, and *Scotland*, between the 26th August and 23d November 1865; but do not distinguish Cattle Slaughtered by directions of the Cattle Inspectors from Cattle Slaughtered by directions of the Owners.

COUNTIES OF ENGLAND.

Bedford - - - - -	66	Northampton - - - - -	192
Berks - - - - -	40	Northumberland - - - - -	214
Buckingham - - - - -	93	Nottingham - - - - -	8
Cambridge - - - - -	277	Oxford - - - - -	12
Chester - - - - -	58	Rutland - - - - -	- nil.
Cornwall - - - - -	18	Salop - - - - -	105
Cumberland - - - - -	35	Somerset - - - - -	5
Derby - - - - -	69	Stafford - - - - -	65
Devon - - - - -	26	Suffolk - - - - -	448
Dorset - - - - -	4	Surrey - - - - -	263
Durham - - - - -	63	Sussex - - - - -	264
Essex - - - - -	230	Warwick - - - - -	58
Gloucester - - - - -	57	Westmoreland - - - - -	- nil.
Hants - - - - -	73	Wilts - - - - -	7
Hereford - - - - -	34	Worcester - - - - -	10
Hertford - - - - -	36	York, East Riding - - - - -	56
Huntingdon - - - - -	112	„ North Riding - - - - -	89
Kent - - - - -	237	„ West Riding - - - - -	243
Lancaster - - - - -	182		
Leicester - - - - -	5	TOTAL COUNTIES of ENGLAND -	4,779
Lincoln - - - - -	120		
Monmouth - - - - -	- nil.	Metropolitan Police District -	850
Norfolk - - - - -	855		
		ENGLAND, TOTAL - - -	5,629

W A L E S.

Anglesey - - - - -	—	Glamorgan - - - - -	—
Brecon - - - - -	—	Merioneth - - - - -	—
Cardigan - - - - -	—	Montgomery - - - - -	—
Caermarthen - - - - -	—	Pembroke - - - - -	—
Carnarvon - - - - -	—	Radnor - - - - -	—
Denbigh - - - - -	56		
Flint - - - - -	23	WALES, TOTAL - - -	79

S C O T L A N D.

Aberdeen - - - - -	121	Kinross - - - - -	—
Argyle - - - - -	—	Kirkcudbright - - - - -	—
Ayr - - - - -	17	Lanark - - - - -	650
Banff - - - - -	—	Linlithgow - - - - -	27
Berwick - - - - -	43	Nairn - - - - -	—
Bute - - - - -	—	Orkney and Shetland - - -	—
Caithness - - - - -	—	Peebles - - - - -	5
Clackmannan - - - - -	4	Perth - - - - -	72
Dumbarton - - - - -	21	Renfrew - - - - -	67
Dumfries - - - - -	18	Ross and Cromarty - - -	—
Edinburgh - - - - -	155	Roxburgh - - - - -	5
Elgin or Moray - - - - -	—	Selkirk - - - - -	5
Fife - - - - -	80	Stirling - - - - -	40
Forfar - - - - -	350	Sutherland - - - - -	—
Haddington - - - - -	10	Wigtown - - - - -	—
Inverness - - - - -	—		
Kincardine - - - - -	14	SCOTLAND, TOTAL - - -	1,704

TOTAL, ENGLAND - - - - - 5,629
 „ WALES - - - - - 79
 „ SCOTLAND - - - - - 1,704
 TOTAL - - - - - 7,412

Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office,
 Secretary's Office, 21 March 1866.

Alexander Williams, Secretary.

CATTLE PLAGUE.

RETURN of the Number of CATTLE SLAUGHTERED in each COUNTY and BOVOTEN in *England*, in obedience to the Directions of Cattle Inspectors, between 26th August and 23d November 1865, &c.; Similar RETURN for *Wales*; and, Similar RETURN for *Scotland*.

(*Mr. Waldegrave-Leslie.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
10 April 1866.

CATTLE PLAGUE.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 24 April 1866; -for,

“ COPY of MEMORIAL from the County of *Chester* on the CATTLE PLAGUE,
agreed to at a County Meeting, and presented to the Secretary of State
for the Home Department.”

Whitehall, }
25 April 1866. }

H. WADDINGTON.

To the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Baronet, Her Majesty's Principal
Secretary of State for the Home Department,

THE MEMORIAL of the Inhabitants of the County of *Chester*, in Public
Meeting assembled,

Sheweth,

That the staple commodity of the County of *Chester* is Cheese, and that the
Farms have been chiefly occupied, from time immemorial, as Dairy Farms, in
which large Stocks of very valuable Cattle have been kept, and such Dairy
Farms cannot, without great loss and disadvantage, be adapted to other
purposes.

That the ravages of the Cattle Plague, and the consequent loss sustained by
the farmers, have been very far greater in this County than in any other part
of the Kingdom.

That the Returns furnished by the Chief Constable of the County show
that, up to the 10th day of March One thousand Eight hundred and Sixty-six,
the number of animals which had died or been slaughtered on account of the
Plague, amounted to 47,383 head, of which upwards of 38,500 died previous
to the provisions of the “ Cattle Diseases Prevention Act ” being put in force ;
and your Memorialists regret to state that the disease is still most virulent.

That these Returns do not represent nearly the whole loss sustained, as very
many stockholders have been induced to sell their Cattle at any prices which
they could obtain, lest they should become infected and die.

That there are four hundred and ninety-one Townships in the County, and
of these only sixty-four have hitherto escaped, and it is impossible to say how
long these may remain unvisited by the calamity.

That on numerous farms, the tenants of which are wholly dependent on the
produce of their dairies, the entire stock has been swept away ; and on many
other farms the stock has been reduced to a very few animals, and thus many
persons, and their families, have been reduced from comparative comfort to
poverty or great distress.

That by the Orders of the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council it was
required that all animals which had died of the Plague should be buried in
their skins, and thus the owners thereof not only lost the value of the carcase
of the animals, but were also compulsorily deprived of the value of their hides,
hoofs, bones and horns, the value of which they might otherwise, notwith-
standing the animals had died of the Plague, have realized. The owners of

MEMORIAL :—CATTLE PLAGUE.

such animals were also put to very considerable expense by being compelled to provide for the burial of these animals, in accordance with the Regulations made, and also to provide disinfectants.

Your Memorialists submit, that these unfortunate persons, whose property it was deemed right to deprive them of, compulsorily, for the general good of the community, are entitled, upon every principle of fairness and justice, to be reimbursed to that extent at least, out of the Public Funds, for the losses which they have been so compelled to sustain, with a view to the public good.

Your Memorialists, therefore, most respectfully request that Her Majesty's Government will take into their consideration the circumstances above set forth, and will devise some means for compensating, out of the Public Funds, those who have been thus compulsorily deprived, by the Government of the country, of their property for the public benefit.

Chester Castle,
10 March 1866.

(signed) *Robert Barbour,*
Sheriff of Cheshire.



CATTLE PLAGUE.

COPY of MEMORIAL from the County of *Chester*
on the CATTLE PLAGUE, agreed to at a County
Meeting, and presented to the Secretary of
State for the Home Department.

(*Sir Philip Grey Egerton.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
26 April 1866.

CATTLE PLAGUE INQUIRY.

QUARTERLY RETURNS

(Nos. 1 and 2)

Containing RETURNS of the Number of FARMS, &c., affected, and of the ANIMALS Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, from the Commencement of the Disease to the 30th September 1865 and the 30th December 1865 respectively; with Corrections from Information received at the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office to 31st January 1866.

Privy Council Office, }
27 April 1866. }

EDMUND HARRISON.

(PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT BY HER MAJESTY'S COMMAND.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
4 May 1866.

CATTLE PLAGUE INQUIRY. QUARTERLY RETURN. No. 1.—For Quarter ending

These Returns do not profess to give the Total Number of Cases which have occurred in Great Britain, but only those which have been ascertained. They record the Cases reported as occurring.

COUNTIES OR DISTRICTS.	Week ending 24 June.					Week ending 1 July.					Week ending 8 July.					Week ending 15 July.				
	Total No. of Farms, Sheds, or in which the Disease has appeared.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Total Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Total Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Total Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.
ENGLAND.																				
Bedford -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Berks -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buckingham -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambridge -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chester -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cornwall -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cumberland -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derby -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Devon -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dorset -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durham -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Essex -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gloucester -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hants -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hereford -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hertford -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Huntingdon -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kent -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	16	-	15	1
Lancaster -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leicester -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincoln -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monmouth -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	54	-	22	-	1	14	3	5	6
Northampton -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northumberland -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nottingham -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oxford -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rutland -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salop -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	-	10	-	-	12	-	10	1
Somerset -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stafford -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suffolk -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	25	-	0	-
Surrey -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sussex -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warwick -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Westmoreland -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wilts -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worcester -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
York, East Riding -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
York, North Riding -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
York, West Riding -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS, COUNTIES OF ENGLAND :-																				
For each week	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	89	-	52	-	3	67	3	30	6
From commencement of Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	156	3	91	8
TOTALS, METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT :-																				
For each week	1	30	-	28	-	5	147	103	21	-	6	486	317	96	-	9	254	165	78	-
From commencement of Disease	-	-	-	-	-	6	177	103	49	-	12	663	420	145	-	21	917	585	223	-
TOTALS, ENGLAND :-																				
For each week	1	30	-	28	-	5	147	103	21	-	14	575	317	148	-	12	321	168	117	8
From commencement of Disease	-	-	-	-	-	6	177	103	49	-	20	752	420	197	-	32	1,073	588	314	8
WALES :																				
Anglesey -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brecon -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cardigan -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carmarthen -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carmarvon -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denbigh -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flint -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glamorgan -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merioneth -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montgomery -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pembroke -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Radnor -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS, WALES :-																				
For each week	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From commencement of Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SCOTLAND :																				
Aberdeen -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argyle -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ayr -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banff -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Berwick -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bute -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caithness -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clackmannan -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dumfries -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dumfries -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edinburgh -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elgin or Moray -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fife -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forfar -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haddington -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inverness -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kinross -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kirkcudbright -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lanark -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leithgow -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nairn -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orkney and Shetland -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peebles -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perth -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-</						

* The Metropolitan Police District includes the whole of the County of Middlesex, and parts of the Counties of Essex, Herts, Kent, and Surrey.

3

from the official information received at this Office from Inspectors, whether appointed by the Clerk of the Council or by the Local Authorities, during the Weeks indicated by the Readings.

[illegible]

* Since going to press it has been discovered that this outbreak does not properly belong to Berwick. As the error does not materially affect any of the calculations, and its correction would involve a large amount of work, it has been allowed to remain.

Corrections from Information received at this Office up to 31 January 1866—continued.

Week ending 16 September.					Week ending 23 September.					Week ending 30 September.					Totals to 30 September 1865.					COUNTIES OR DISTRICTS.
Total No. of Farms, &c. in which the disease has appeared.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Total Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Total Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Total Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
2	7	-	1	-	2	16	10	1	-	6	27	8	20	2	12	74	22	42	2	Bedford.
6	39	1	17	-	3	30	2	14	8	22	1	61	21	4	47	354	68	206	24	Berk.
3	41	41	-	-	1	16	4	5	-	1	15	1	8	2	16	149	72	56	2	Buckingham.
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	13	3	2	1	5	38	9	13	1	Cambridge.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chester.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cornwall.
1	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	7	4	-	-	2	5	3	1	-	Cumberland.
1	2	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	6	1	-	-	3	18	0	2	-	Derby.
2	3	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	76	25	43	1	Devon.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	4	8	-	Dorset.
1	19	5	7	-	1	7	10	4	-	3	13	11	3	1	12	80	36	32	11	Durham.
22	111	16	71	12	28	113	36	60	2	22	119	29	51	10	211	1,191	232	702	52	Essex.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	Gloucester.
1	10	4	-	-	4	30	36	5	-	1	4	2	2	-	22	160	67	92	-	Hants.
1	14	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	-	14	-	Hereford.
1	4	3	-	-	2	18	5	12	1	1	2	-	1	-	9	55	24	26	2	Hertford.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Huntingdon.
9	60	38	24	-	18	57	33	20	-	13	43	30	19	22	118	741	289	402	33	Kent.
3	32	18	12	-	2	5	1	3	2	5	17	2	15	-	18	86	34	39	4	LANCASTER.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Leicester.
-	-	-	-	-	1	9	5	4	-	2	2	1	1	-	3	11	6	5	-	Lincoln.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monmouth.
12	36	28	4	-	9	29	22	9	-	15	110	54	26	1	68	560	225	243	13	Norfolk.
4	9	6	2	-	8	50	18	22	5	5	24	17	7	1	28	142	81	43	11	Northampton.
5	82	46	29	1	4	29	17	4	-	5	29	10	16	-	17	189	93	69	1	Northumberland.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	5	1	-	Nottingham.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Oxford.
2	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	4	41	11	28	2	Rutland.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	1	-	Salop.
3	11	2	9	-	3	17	3	13	-	1	3	1	1	-	10	70	23	44	1	Somerset.
23	107	50	61	-	14	89	46	28	22	30	165	74	95	9	159	770	344	345	37	Stafford.
11	43	18	15	-	10	22	14	4	6	14	84	54	23	23	31	544	214	230	39	Suffolk.
5	21	7	8	-	11	47	13	26	5	14	104	40	50	6	89	737	307	378	93	Surrey.
6	17	6	11	-	4	14	3	9	3	2	8	4	4	-	25	88	23	50	3	Sussex.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Warwick.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	5	3	Westmoreland.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	1	4	Wills.
-	-	-	-	-	3	9	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	2	0	Worcester.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	York, East Riding.
6	11	6	-	-	9	44	12	26	2	7	9	4	4	-	27	60	25	31	2	York, North Riding.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	York, West Riding.
130	692	304	287	13	139	664	263	277	62	139	897	352	373	82	-	-	-	-	-	TOTALS, COUNTIES OF ENGLAND :—
739	4,828	1,616	2,505	122	878	5,492	1,909	2,782	184	1,037	6,319	2,261	3,155	266	1,637	6,319	2,261	3,155	266	For each week.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	From commencement of Disease.
63	260	78	90	22	51	376	71	191	10	40	485	78	355	21	-	-	-	-	-	TOTALS, METROPOLITAN DISTRICT :—
352	4,600	2,202	1,961	57	403	5,096	2,273	2,152	67	443	5,591	2,346	2,507	88	443	5,501	2,346	2,507	88	For each week.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	From commencement of Disease.
193	961	382	377	35	190	1,040	364	408	72	199	1,262	425	728	103	-	-	-	-	-	TOTALS, ENGLAND :—
1,091	9,518	3,618	4,466	179	1,281	10,558	4,182	4,934	251	1,480	11,820	4,607	5,662	354	1,480	11,820	4,607	5,662	354	For each week.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	From commencement of Disease.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WALES :—
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Anglesey.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Brecon.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cardigan.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cardmarthen.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cardarvon.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Denbigh.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	1	9	Flint.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Glamorgan.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Merioneth.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Montgomery.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pembroke.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rathnor.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TOTALS, WALES :—
2	10	1	9	-	1	3	3	1	-	4	28	16	7	-	7	41	19	-	-	For each week.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	From commencement of Disease.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SCOTLAND :—
5	54	51	3	-	1	1	1	-	-	4	8	6	-	-	22	184	115	65	3	Aberdeen.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	Angley.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ayr.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Banff.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	29	11	13	Berwick.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bute.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Caithness.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	Clackmannan.
1	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	3	-	1	14	1	3	-	2	17	1	0	-	Dumfries.
44	237	8	157	21	18	88	13	61	9	21	117	15	69	26	94	523	54	340	56	Dumfries.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Edinburgh.
2	24	11	11	-	2	15	5	3	2	-	19	8	4	1	4	58	24	18	3	Elgin or Moray.
1	11	1	7	3	7	66	30	26	-	1	17	6	1	-	10	112	37	52	3	Fife.
4	5	1	2	-	4	4	-	2	-	2	12	-	3	-	12	28	2	11	-	Forfar.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Haddington.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Inverness.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kinross.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kirkcudbright.
5	59	41	31	-	10	61	39	17	-	12	140	49	17	3	42	349	154	100	3	Lanark.
-	-	-	-	-	2	14	6	5	-	1	16	13	3	-	3	30	19	8	-	Linlithgow.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nairn.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Orkney and Shetland.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	Peebles.
-	-	-	-	-	3	18	6	4	-	1	7	-	0	-	4	25	6	10	-	Perth.
-	-	-	-	-	2	5	5	-	-	3	5	2	1	-	5	10	7	1	-	Renfrew.

CATTLE PLAGUE INQUIRY. QUARTERLY RETURN. No. 2.—For Quarter ending

These Returns do not profess to give the Total Number of Cases which have occurred in Great Britain, but only those which have been ascertained. They record the Cases reported as occurring

COUNTIES OR DISTRICTS.	Week ending 7 October.					Week ending 14 October.					Week ending 21 October.					Week ending 28 October.				
	Total No. of Farms, Sheds, or other Places in which the Disease has appeared.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Total Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Total Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Total Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.
ENGLAND :																				
Bedford -	3	19	1	15	4	3	74	18	41	5	1	26	17	9	1	2	10	-	5	3
Berks -	8	30	12	26	4	4	51	2	30	-	3	44	12	28	11	2	17	-	12	11
Buckingham -	8	-	-	-	-	5	14	1	6	2	4	6	4	5	5	2	2	1	1	-
Cambridge -	-	1	6	2	2	5	11	7	2	-	4	19	14	2	3	5	19	5	11	-
Gloucester -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	1	3	-	8	23	13	9	-
Cornwall -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	2	-	-	1	-
Cumberland -	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-
Derby -	3	9	8	1	2	-	2	-	4	3	7	3	2	2	2	2	6	9	2	3
Devon -	1	1	-	-	-	1	12	3	3	-	1	11	12	1	2	3	4	9	3	3
Dorset -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durham -	5	6	3	-	1	1	9	5	2	3	3	5	2	1	2	3	5	2	-	2
Essex -	16	114	23	73	54	14	61	14	47	15	9	28	3	21	8	6	33	12	10	16
Gloucester -	2	25	2	18	4	1	1	-	-	-	2	4	1	3	-	2	14	8	4	-
Hants -	6	21	4	6	7	2	12	2	4	4	2	3	4	-	3	2	22	4	14	12
Hereford -	1	2	-	-	-	1	16	-	16	-	1	3	-	3	-	1	12	-	-	-
Hertford -	2	7	2	4	-	2	6	2	-	-	2	4	1	-	2	13	-	-	2	-
Huntingdon -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	88	41	30	4	4	38	11	18	-
Kent -	18	41	17	18	1	20	111	35	49	2	7	33	7	24	8	6	62	14	36	2
Lancaster -	11	56	12	24	-	10	59	18	25	1	9	26	15	11	-	14	26	10	19	8
Leicester -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincoln -	3	4	1	2	1	2	7	3	1	-	3	23	20	2	-	5	16	1	12	-
Monmouth -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk -	13	62	26	30	4	22	94	47	32	6	25	167	60	81	2	22	170	57	74	7
Northampton -	7	10	7	2	-	11	19	10	9	-	15	32	91	7	-	6	23	9	8	-
Northumberland -	14	68	30	23	6	9	39	7	20	11	26	78	35	44	7	21	71	16	45	6
Nottingham -	1	8	2	6	-	2	8	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	1
Oxford -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	4
Rutland -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salop -	3	4	2	1	-	2	23	2	17	-	2	75	36	25	-	2	13	9	2	-
Somerset -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stafford -	-	-	-	-	-	2	38	19	10	-	1	1	1	-	2	6	2	2	1	-
Suffolk -	11	47	30	7	3	10	77	49	32	11	6	26	18	7	7	5	39	14	17	1
Surrey -	22	54	11	20	4	6	93	53	35	2	13	44	15	14	-	5	45	15	21	10
Sussex -	22	70	40	34	5	10	44	22	11	14	7	28	12	91	5	6	29	16	10	1
Warwick -	3	24	4	15	1	3	4	1	3	1	7	24	3	13	-	2	2	1	-	-
Westmoreland -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wilt -	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	8	-
Worcester -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
York, East Riding -	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	-	4	-	6	10	5	10	-
York, North Riding -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	1	3	-
York, West Riding -	11	30	7	22	3	18	96	27	58	1	20	82	13	44	4	16	107	7	69	3
TOTALS, COUNTIES OF ENGLAND :-																				
For each week -	181	728	258	357	107	169	979	348	459	83	190	914	381	411	72	166	888	244	465	80
From commencement of Disease -	1,218	7,047	2,519	3,512	373	1,387	8,026	2,867	3,971	456	1,577	8,940	3,248	4,382	528	1,743	9,828	3,492	4,847	608
TOTALS, METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT :-																				
For each week -	40	203	71	116	21	31	206	75	164	20	25	143	53	74	18	19	122	71	52	16
From commencement of Disease -	483	5,794	2,417	2,023	109	514	5,910	2,492	2,787	129	539	6,653	2,545	2,861	147	558	6,175	2,616	2,918	163
TOTALS, ENGLAND :-																				
For each week -	221	931	329	473	128	200	1,185	423	623	103	215	1,057	434	485	90	185	1,010	315	517	96
From commencement of Disease -	1,701	12,751	4,886	6,135	482	1,901	13,986	5,359	6,758	585	2,116	14,993	5,798	7,243	675	2,301	16,003	6,108	7,760	771
WALES :																				
Anglesey -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brecon -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cardigan -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cararwen -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carmarvon -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denbigh -	1	3	1	1	-	11	40	7	6	1	10	69	14	52	2	3	27	10	35	1
Flint -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	40	16	18	3	-	-	-	-	-
Glamorgan -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merioneth -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montgomery -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pembroke -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Radnor -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS, WALES :-																				
For each week -	1	3	1	1	-	11	40	7	6	1	13	109	30	70	5	3	27	10	36	1
From commencement of Disease -	8	44	20	18	-	19	84	27	24	1	32	193	57	94	6	35	220	67	130	7
SCOTLAND :																				
Aberdeen -	3	22	22	-	-	2	9	8	1	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argyle -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ayr -	3	5	1	4	-	2	7	3	3	-	1	7	4	4	-	1	2	-	1	1
Banff -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Berwick -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bute -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caithness -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clackmannan -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	18	-	2	1
Dumbarton -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	-	-	-	2	23	8	10	3
Dumfries -	4	7	4	-	-	1	9	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edinburgh -	16	91	23	45	6	15	60	7	58	17	12	98	6	47	7	10	74	21	51	18
Elgin or Moray -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fife -	6	33	19	16	1	5	49	6	17	1	4	84	3	49	16	9	91	3	41	21
Forfar -	25	91	19	31	12	26	174	44	60	14	21	184	10	104	14	33	363	16	164	10
Gaddington -	3	10	1	8	-	-	6	1	7	2	2	14	-	12	4	-	2	1	-	1
Inverness -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kincaidine -	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	1
Kinross -	1	3	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	2	-	1	-	3	-	-	6	-	6	1
Kirkcudbright -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lanark -	17	179	51	120	9	24	186	62	158	11	19	284	189	28	8	15	244	69	72	3
Lithlithgow -	-	1	1	-	-	3	13	3	7	3	1	13	1	4	-	2	31	1	21	-
Nairn -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orkney and Shetland -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perth -	2	1	1	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Renfrew -	3	10	2	4	1	6	39	23	9	2	9	27	8	12	-	14	80	3	39	3
Ross and Cromarty -	3	34	8	3	-	2	17	19	11	-	1	5	-	3	2	4	13	6	8	2
Roxburgh -	2	2	-	-	-	3	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
Sekirk -	2	3	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	2
Stirling -	3	9	2	5	1	7	50	1	31	-	10	53	6	28	1	17	221	12	134	25
Sutherland -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wigtown -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS, SCOTLAND :-																				
For each week -	93	502</																		

• The Metropolitan Police District includes the whole of the County of Middlesex, and parts of the Counties of Essex, Herts, Kent, and Surrey.

RETURNS RELATING TO THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

7

30 December 1865, with Corrections from Information received at this Office up to 31 January 1866.

from the official information received at this Office from Inspectors, whether appointed by the Clerk of the Council or by the Local Authorities, during the Weeks indicated by the Headings.

Week ending 4 November.					Week ending 11 November.					Week ending 18 November.					Week ending 25 November.					COUNTIES OR DISTRICTS.
Total No. of Farms, Sheds, or other Places in which the Disease has appeared.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Total Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Total Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Total Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
5	25	3	19	8	-	26	1	25	2	1	25	1	18	4	4	37	7	15	5	Bedford.
8	1	11	9	4	-	16	1	5	5	-	4	2	3	8	2	7	-	2	4	Berks.
3	9	3	4	5	4	53	14	17	3	3	8	-	8	4	3	25	12	14	4	Buckingham.
11	45	18	20	-	21	200	48	120	-	31	279	79	140	2	46	275	94	111	10	Cambridge.
9	40	5	10	3	9	90	10	37	6	21	123	11	58	3	40	242	18	135	8	Chester.
3	20	4	3	-	1	38	23	-	-	5	34	9	27	-	6	46	4	20	1	Cornwall.
3	15	0	4	-	2	28	28	-	-	1	10	-	8	-	3	4	4	-	-	Cumberland.
1	2	1	2	-	1	11	3	1	-	1	19	14	3	1	4	22	24	8	-	Derby.
7	31	13	4	1	-	7	6	10	1	-	1	2	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	Devon.
3	55	4	46	6	5	72	8	74	19	3	16	6	11	1	8	42	9	33	10	Dorset.
2	13	7	5	-	1	27	20	8	1	1	1	-	-	-	3	21	19	2	-	Durham.
1	9	1	9	1	1	19	5	13	2	-	0	-	3	3	-	4	-	1	-	Essex.
4	97	49	1	-	-	15	1	19	2	-	2	-	3	-	2	43	34	15	14	Gloucester.
1	37	3	26	11	2	4	99	18	22	2	8	2	3	-	3	38	6	13	-	Hants.
5	18	10	6	2	4	99	18	22	-	11	28	12	54	1	22	90	18	48	-	Hereford.
10	72	24	48	6	7	47	13	24	15	7	37	18	23	6	5	14	4	-	-	Hertford.
13	75	22	33	5	11	75	24	16	9	22	66	26	31	19	16	94	22	27	10	Huntingdon.
1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kent.
4	14	2	9	3	6	67	7	17	3	9	111	42	37	9	10	76	38	36	1	Lancaster.
34	166	111	41	1	26	257	146	101	6	30	359	166	142	3	33	235	122	98	9	Leicester.
17	76	14	38	1	12	115	17	67	4	12	104	26	100	4	32	112	35	57	8	Lincoln.
19	49	11	29	2	15	91	22	56	5	7	62	7	48	2	11	50	2	47	6	Monmouth.
3	2	1	2	-	1	7	1	4	-	-	12	-	15	-	1	9	1	5	-	Norfolk.
7	78	31	20	-	2	2	1	1	-	14	22	12	8	-	3	5	1	1	-	Northampton.
5	24	8	8	3	6	40	9	19	1	3	28	7	15	1	7	43	11	22	1	Northumberland.
7	39	24	5	4	2	9	7	2	1	4	46	9	23	2	6	17	7	6	5	Nottingham.
3	16	4	16	10	7	52	13	22	-	2	42	26	17	2	4	23	6	18	7	Oxford.
6	38	13	7	1	3	39	34	5	7	1	55	27	21	11	6	23	17	11	2	Rutland.
4	47	19	13	6	5	27	3	24	3	3	6	1	5	4	1	23	8	17	3	Salop.
4	-	-	-	-	1	7	1	4	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	9	1	5	-	Somerset.
4	25	4	8	-	10	105	7	52	-	2	4	-	4	-	2	9	1	5	-	Stafford.
14	84	10	48	3	19	126	7	46	-	64	267	30	127	-	82	392	10	244	38	Suffolk.
33	187	50	82	12	66	126	7	46	-	71	272	29	160	12	75	331	42	164	24	Surrey.
242	1,427	431	685	112	260	2,033	525	983	107	428	2,483	600	1,389	139	513	2,734	614	1,415	221	Sussex.
1,985	11,255	3,023	5,482	720	2,245	13,288	4,448	6,405	827	2,673	15,771	5,948	7,854	966	3,188	18,505	5,062	9,269	1187	Warwick.
23	161	73	72	14	21	140	45	85	10	20	123	40	71	10	28	105	47	50	2	Westmoreland.
581	6,336	2,689	2,985	177	602	6,476	2,734	3,070	187	622	6,694	2,774	3,141	197	650	6,710	2,821	3,191	199	Wiltshire.
265	1,588	504	707	126	281	2,173	570	1,068	117	448	2,611	640	1,460	149	543	2,840	661	1,405	223	Worcester.
2,566	17,591	6,612	8,467	897	2,847	19,764	7,182	9,535	1014	3,295	22,375	7,822	10,995	1163	3,838	25,215	8,483	12,400	1386	York, East Riding.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	York, North Riding.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	York, West Riding.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TOTALS, COUNTIES OF ENGLAND:—
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	For each week.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	From commencement of Disease.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TOTALS, METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT:—
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	For each week.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	From commencement of Disease.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TOTALS, ENGLAND:—
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	For each week.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	From commencement of Disease.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TOTALS, WALES:—
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	For each week.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	From commencement of Disease.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TOTALS, SCOTLAND:—
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	For each week.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	From commencement of Disease.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TOTALS:—
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	For each week.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	From commencement of Disease.

QUARTERLY RETURN. No. 2.—For Quarter ending 30 December 1865, with

COUNTIES OR DISTRICTS.	Week ending 2 December.					Week ending 9 December.					Week ending 16 December.					Week ending 23 December.				
	Total No. of Farms, Sheds, or other Places in which the Disease has appeared.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Total Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Total Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Total Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.
ENGLAND:																				
Bedford	5	19	1	9	2	3	11	1	10	1	1	10	1	15	5	3	13	—	5	—
Berks	1	2	—	2	4	2	4	—	3	2	1	3	—	2	—	1	16	—	8	6
Buckingham	4	25	6	14	—	4	36	17	12	5	3	21	7	10	4	4	47	9	25	1
Cambridge	40	258	65	108	4	53	401	94	292	6	61	475	65	311	26	60	374	33	266	21
Cheshire	53	368	13	217	20	81	646	24	338	51	111	943	31	349	41	146	1,410	30	954	53
Cornwall	4	27	2	24	—	18	141	50	70	—	11	94	20	38	—	9	61	15	42	15
Cumberland	4	80	52	6	—	7	90	24	21	4	10	45	29	25	5	24	90	32	20	8
Devon	6	14	6	6	—	—	13	3	9	1	2	10	4	4	—	5	17	14	5	—
Dorset	2	2	—	1	—	2	10	2	8	1	—	2	—	—	1	1	25	—	11	4
Essex	1	1	—	1	4	4	33	6	5	2	3	31	3	13	—	4	26	1	35	—
Gloucester	11	50	6	19	1	7	76	18	49	12	6	55	17	28	5	9	89	9	56	—
Hants	—	2	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	4	—	—	3	1
Hereford	5	23	1	17	—	2	35	4	18	6	4	43	—	47	8	3	96	5	83	1
Hertford	—	14	—	14	4	3	20	3	14	—	7	19	—	14	1	4	44	6	40	3
Huntingdon	16	160	7	91	3	17	140	10	134	1	25	134	5	136	10	22	202	5	169	9
Kent	5	24	1	16	7	6	35	6	26	2	5	32	11	7	4	4	49	7	35	4
Lancaster	11	61	4	34	14	21	124	16	79	27	21	87	20	66	6	28	123	12	56	16
Leicester	1	1	—	1	—	4	17	11	6	—	2	14	—	9	—	2	10	1	1	—
Lincoln	24	127	30	78	13	40	235	36	143	6	68	424	34	262	19	68	468	27	307	25
Monmouth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norfolk	38	269	103	150	11	29	268	120	104	9	10	308	102	153	6	32	250	139	141	16
Northampton	21	124	27	68	5	17	123	30	106	10	14	123	31	81	8	19	99	17	71	7
Northumberland	5	40	3	44	3	5	59	9	33	9	1	52	3	43	10	1	9	—	19	3
Nottingham	—	—	—	—	—	2	23	7	5	—	2	25	8	11	6	3	26	4	19	—
Oxford	10	33	20	7	—	2	32	15	15	2	12	61	20	15	4	9	81	15	32	7
Rutland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	20	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salop	17	24	3	2	—	14	17	2	4	—	16	27	1	7	3	9	81	6	12	—
Somerset	2	29	10	10	—	4	13	6	12	3	—	3	—	—	—	2	5	1	3	—
Stafford	9	65	7	26	10	13	64	8	38	19	9	122	26	92	3	7	80	11	49	5
Suffolk	11	29	12	14	9	10	29	4	14	4	20	110	16	50	2	15	41	22	21	6
Surrey	6	36	3	22	—	4	43	11	17	5	—	27	9	19	2	2	36	5	25	3
Sussex	4	48	12	19	3	8	30	6	26	2	4	8	1	9	1	6	9	4	7	1
Warwick	6	48	2	30	9	9	55	1	32	2	1	23	—	14	4	5	16	5	10	9
Westmoreland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wiltshire	—	—	—	—	—	2	28	5	10	1	1	17	6	10	3	5	10	4	2	5
Worcester	2	6	1	5	1	—	1	1	—	2	2	9	2	2	—	—	5	3	—	3
York, East Riding	84	487	11	287	40	59	390	37	307	49	79	528	31	307	63	52	443	21	331	85
York, North Riding	106	398	8	209	22	70	525	19	308	51	123	614	11	443	103	110	740	52	392	116
York, West Riding	114	488	36	288	69	111	631	11	349	56	92	592	29	459	99	79	521	41	339	117
TOTALS, COUNTIES OF ENGLAND:—																				
For each week	628	3,384	452	1,841	270	633	4,401	626	2,619	351	729	5,121	535	3,271	461	757	5,010	566	3,603	550
From commencement of Disease	3,816	21,889	6,114	11,110	1,457	4,440	26,299	6,740	13,729	1,840	5,178	31,411	7,275	17,000	2,239	3,095	37,021	7,840	20,003	2,829
TOTALS, METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT:—																				
For each week	30	72	43	35	—	24	127	45	79	18	16	50	5	54	3	15	73	32	34	4
From commencement of Disease	680	6,782	2,864	3,226	199	704	6,009	2,009	3,307	217	720	6,068	2,014	3,359	220	735	7,041	2,946	3,988	244
TOTALS, ENGLAND:—																				
For each week	658	3,456	495	1,876	270	657	4,528	671	2,698	369	745	5,180	540	3,325	464	772	5,083	597	3,637	563
From commencement of Disease	4,496	28,671	8,978	14,336	1,656	5,133	33,309	9,749	17,034	2,657	5,898	38,379	10,189	20,359	2,459	3,830	44,062	10,786	23,956	3,052
WALES:																				
Anglesey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brecon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cardigan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carmarthen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carnarvon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denbigh	15	160	3	129	18	20	216	—	163	33	17	313	—	253	37	31	358	—	279	27
Flint	7	25	—	18	—	13	83	—	26	1	19	109	—	82	17	14	87	1	77	17
Glamorgan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Merioneth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montgomery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pembroke	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rathfriland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS, WALES:—																				
For each week	22	185	3	146	18	33	299	—	189	34	36	482	—	335	54	45	445	1	356	44
From commencement of Disease	118	895	82	586	65	151	1,194	82	775	99	187	1,676	82	1,110	163	232	2,121	88	1,466	197
SCOTLAND:																				
Aberdeen	1	18	11	7	—	—	2	2	1	—	2	15	13	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argyle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ayr	1	8	3	14	5	1	21	4	6	1	—	9	—	6	1	—	16	—	14	1
Barr	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Berwick	3	16	3	6	2	3	15	3	11	—	2	30	—	11	7	3	25	1	20	3
Bute	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caitness	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clackmannan	1	18	—	8	1	3	28	—	14	8	4	49	1	31	22	2	30	—	6	6
Dunbarton	6	31	—	30	7	8	65	1	36	6	3	46	—	37	5	7	47	—	20	11
Dumfries	5	85	5	98	2	8	107	11	43	4	3	29	—	27	10	4	27	3	49	—
Edinburgh	9	71	3	55	9	8	59	1	53	10										

RETURNS RELATING TO THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

Corrections from Information received at this Office up to 31 January 1866--*continued*

Total for the Year ending 30 December 1865.					Totals to 30 September 1865.					Totals for Quarter ending 30 December 1865.					Totals for the Year ending 30 December 1865.					
Total	Attacked	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Total	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Total	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Total	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
COUNTIES OR DISTRICTS.																				
ENGLAND :																				
Bedford	12	74	22	42	2	34	313	51	211	50	46	387	73	233	58	46	387	73	233	58
Berks	47	354	68	206	24	24	228	32	143	69	71	382	100	349	92	71	382	100	349	92
Buckingham	16	149	72	56	2	46	314	97	159	44	62	463	108	215	66	62	463	108	215	66
Cambridge	5	38	9	13	1	400	2,242	575	1,717	114	405	2,880	584	1,730	115	405	2,880	584	1,730	115
Chester	-	-	-	-	-	688	5,761	197	8,718	313	688	5,761	197	8,718	313	688	5,761	197	8,718	313
Cornwall	-	-	-	-	-	70	582	123	331	34	70	582	123	331	34	70	582	123	331	34
Cumberland	2	5	3	1	-	67	515	199	147	32	69	520	202	148	32	69	520	202	148	32
Derby	3	13	6	2	-	88	149	91	46	11	41	162	97	48	11	41	162	97	48	11
Devon	18	76	25	43	1	14	82	22	34	11	32	158	47	77	12	32	158	47	77	12
Dorset	1	12	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	4	8	-	1	12	4	8	-
Durham	12	69	36	32	11	38	182	49	97	100	311	1,904	361	1,099	217	311	1,904	361	1,099	217
Essex	211	1,191	232	702	52	10	713	139	497	100	15	115	27	152	26	15	115	27	152	26
Gloucester	1	6	7	6	-	14	100	58	42	7	16	118	20	60	28	16	118	20	60	28
Hants	22	160	67	92	-	26	384	45	274	30	27	398	45	288	30	27	398	45	288	30
Hereford	1	14	14	14	-	35	269	40	170	24	44	324	44	196	25	44	324	44	196	25
Hertford	9	55	24	26	2	166	1,277	157	919	45	166	1,277	157	919	45	166	1,277	157	919	45
Huntingdon	-	-	-	-	-	107	586	151	343	63	225	1,327	440	745	96	225	1,327	440	745	96
Kent	118	741	289	402	33	209	1,008	214	506	128	227	1,094	248	545	132	227	1,094	248	545	132
Lancaster	18	86	34	39	4	25	96	35	40	-	25	96	35	40	-	25	96	35	40	-
Leicester	3	11	6	5	-	339	2,170	283	1,576	119	342	2,181	289	1,381	119	342	2,181	289	1,381	119
Lincoln	-	-	-	-	-	88	560	228	243	13	355	2,768	1,309	1,221	92	443	3,346	1,555	1,464	105
Manx	28	142	81	43	11	201	1,070	271	691	45	229	1,312	352	734	56	229	1,312	352	734	56
Northampton	17	180	93	69	1	141	703	150	465	72	158	883	243	584	73	158	883	243	584	73
Northumberland	-	-	-	-	-	16	111	28	53	14	16	111	28	53	14	16	111	28	53	14
Nottingham	-	-	-	-	-	48	361	93	157	31	49	367	98	158	31	49	367	98	158	31
Oxford	1	6	5	1	-	1	24	3	12	-	1	24	3	12	-	1	24	3	12	-
Rutland	-	-	-	-	-	105	419	110	135	4	109	460	121	163	6	109	460	121	163	6
Salop	4	41	11	28	2	9	61	31	25	3	10	66	35	26	3	10	66	35	26	3
Somerset	1	5	4	1	-	73	573	108	311	55	92	643	131	355	55	92	643	131	355	55
Stafford	19	70	23	44	-	121	637	285	288	60	271	1,407	579	683	97	271	1,407	579	683	97
Suffolk	150	770	344	345	37	62	525	173	263	59	143	1,069	387	483	98	143	1,069	387	483	98
Surrey	81	544	214	220	39	86	430	209	180	58	175	1,187	516	504	84	175	1,187	516	504	84
Sussex	89	757	307	378	26	54	320	48	101	47	79	408	71	241	50	79	408	71	241	50
Warwick	25	88	23	50	3	54	320	48	101	47	79	408	71	241	50	79	408	71	241	50
Westmoreland	-	-	-	-	-	16	86	24	43	11	19	64	29	40	11	19	64	29	40	11
Wiltshire	3	8	5	3	-	10	43	16	16	10	12	48	17	20	10	12	48	17	20	10
Worcester	2	5	1	4	-	522	3,103	187	1,906	372	525	3,112	180	1,912	372	525	3,112	180	1,912	372
York, East Riding	-	-	-	-	-	672	3,808	192	2,283	469	672	3,808	192	2,283	469	672	3,808	192	2,283	469
York, North Riding	-	-	-	-	-	881	4,423	971	2,821	527	881	4,423	971	2,821	527	881	4,423	971	2,821	527
York, West Riding	27	69	26	31	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
879 6,477 547 4,429 681					1,037 6,319 2,261 3,155 266					5,777 37,179 6,126 21,877 3243					6,814 43,498 8,387 25,032 3500					
6,814 43,498 8,387 25,032 3500					1,037 6,319 2,261 3,155 266					5,777 37,179 6,126 21,877 3243					6,814 43,498 8,387 25,032 3500					
COUNTIES OF ENGLAND																				
23 192 20 89 13					443 5,501 2,346 2,507 88					315 1,672 629 975 149					758 7,173 2,975 3,482 237					
758 7,173 2,975 3,482 237					443 5,501 2,346 2,507 88					315 1,672 629 975 149					758 7,173 2,975 3,482 237					
METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT																				
902 6,600 578 4,518 694					1,480 11,820 4,607 5,662 354					6,092 38,851 6,755 22,852 3392					7,572 50,671 11,362 28,514 3740					
7,572 50,671 11,362 28,514 3740					1,480 11,820 4,607 5,662 354					6,092 38,851 6,755 22,852 3392					7,572 50,671 11,362 28,514 3740					
ENGLAND																				
WALES :																				
Anglesey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brecon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cardigan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carmarthen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carnarvon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denbigh	5	31	18	8	-	149	1,073	51	1,228	141	154	1,704	69	1,236	141	154	1,704	69	1,236	141
Flint	2	10	1	9	-	104	686	24	398	77	106	696	25	407	77	106	696	25	407	77
Glamorgan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merioneth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montgomery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pembroke	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Radnor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28 279 11 177 21					7 41 19 17 -					253 2,359 75 1,026 218					260 2,400 94 1,643 218					
260 2,400 94 1,643 218					7 41 19 17 -					253 2,359 75 1,026 218					260 2,400 94 1,643 218					
WALES																				
SCOTLAND :																				
Aberdeen	22	184	115	65	3	12	81	69	13	-	34	265	183	78	3	34	265	183	78	3
Argyle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ayr	1	6	6	-	-	14	146	18	101	17	15	152	24	101	17	15	152	24	101	17
Danf	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Berwick	7	29	11	13	-	17	189	46	82	34	24	216	57	95	34	24	216	57	95	34
Bute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caithness	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cheekmannan	1	1	1	-	-	18	163	5	61	62	19	184	6	81	62	19	184	6	81	62
Dumfries	2	17	1	6	-	56	527	21	326	86	58	544	22	332	86	58	544	22	332	86
Edinburgh	2	8	1	4	-	29	446	37	330	16	31	454	38	334	16	31	454	38	334	16
Elgin or Moray	94	523	54	340	56	116	819	132	515	146	210	1,342	186	855	202	210	1,342	186	855	202
Fife	4	58	24	18	3	165	2,450	63	1,457	477	169	2,508	87	1,475	480	169	2,508	87	1,475	480
Forfar	10	112	37	52	3	598	5,513	529	3,720	1178	608	6,025	506	3,772	1181	608	6,025	506	3,772	1181
Haddington	12	28	2	11	-	36	551	23	460	42	48	579	25	471	42	48	579	25	471	42
Inverness	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kincardine	-	-	-	-	-	23	206	75	122	24	23	298	75	122	24	23	298	75	122	24
Kinross	-	-	-	-	-	8	110	8	110	-	8	110	8	110	-	8	110	8	110	-
Kirkcubright	-	-	-	-	-	2	35	6	23	4	2	35	6	23	4	2	35	6	23	4
Lanark	42	349	154	100	3	224	2,975	763	1,644	321	266	3,324	917	1,744	324	266	3,324	917	1,744	324
Lindisgow	3	30	19	8	-	21	245	10	176	43	24	275	29	186	43	24	275	29	186	43
Nairn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orkney and Shetland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peebles	1	2	2	-	-	1	10	6	2	2	2	12	8	2	2	2	12	8	2	

CATTLE PLAGUE INQUIRY.

QUARTERLY RETURNS

(Nos. 1 and 2),

Containing RETURNS of the Number of FARMs, &c., affected, and of the ANIMALS Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, from the commencement of the Disease to the 30th September 1865 and the 30th December 1865 respectively; with Corrections from Information received at the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office to 31st January 1866.

(Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons to be Printed,

4 May 1866

R E P O R T

ON THE

ORIGIN, PROPAGATION, NATURE, AND TREAT- MENT OF THE CATTLE PLAGUE,

FROM

Information received at the Veterinary Department of the Privy
Council Office, from June, 1865, up to March 20th, 1866 ;

WITH

RETURNS AND MAPS SHOWING THE PROGRESS
OF THE DISEASE,

CORRECTED

To December 30th, 1865, from Information received up to
January 31st, 1866.

PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE
CLERK OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE
LORDS OF HER MAJESTY'S PRIVY COUNCIL,

BY

ALEXANDER WILLIAMS, L.R.C.P. EDIN., M.R.C.S.L., &c.,

SECRETARY TO THE VETERINARY DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE,
PRINCES STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

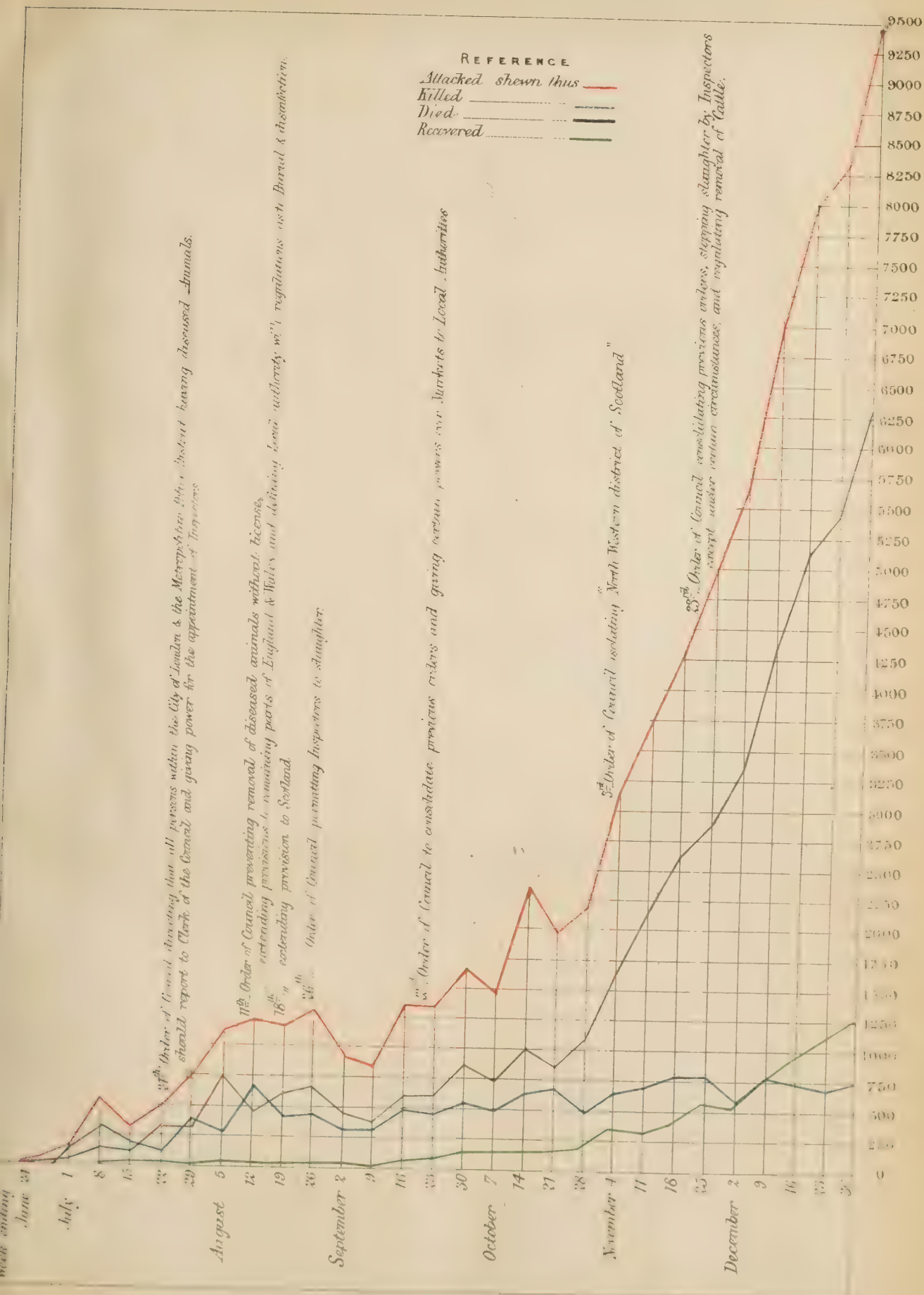
Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

CATTLE PLAGUE ENQUIRY,
DIAGRAM SHEWING THE WEEKLY RISE OR FALL IN THE NUMBER OF ANIMALS
ATTACKED, KILLED, DIED, AND RECOVERED, IN GREAT BRITAIN, FROM
THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE DISEASE UP TO DEC 30TH 1865.

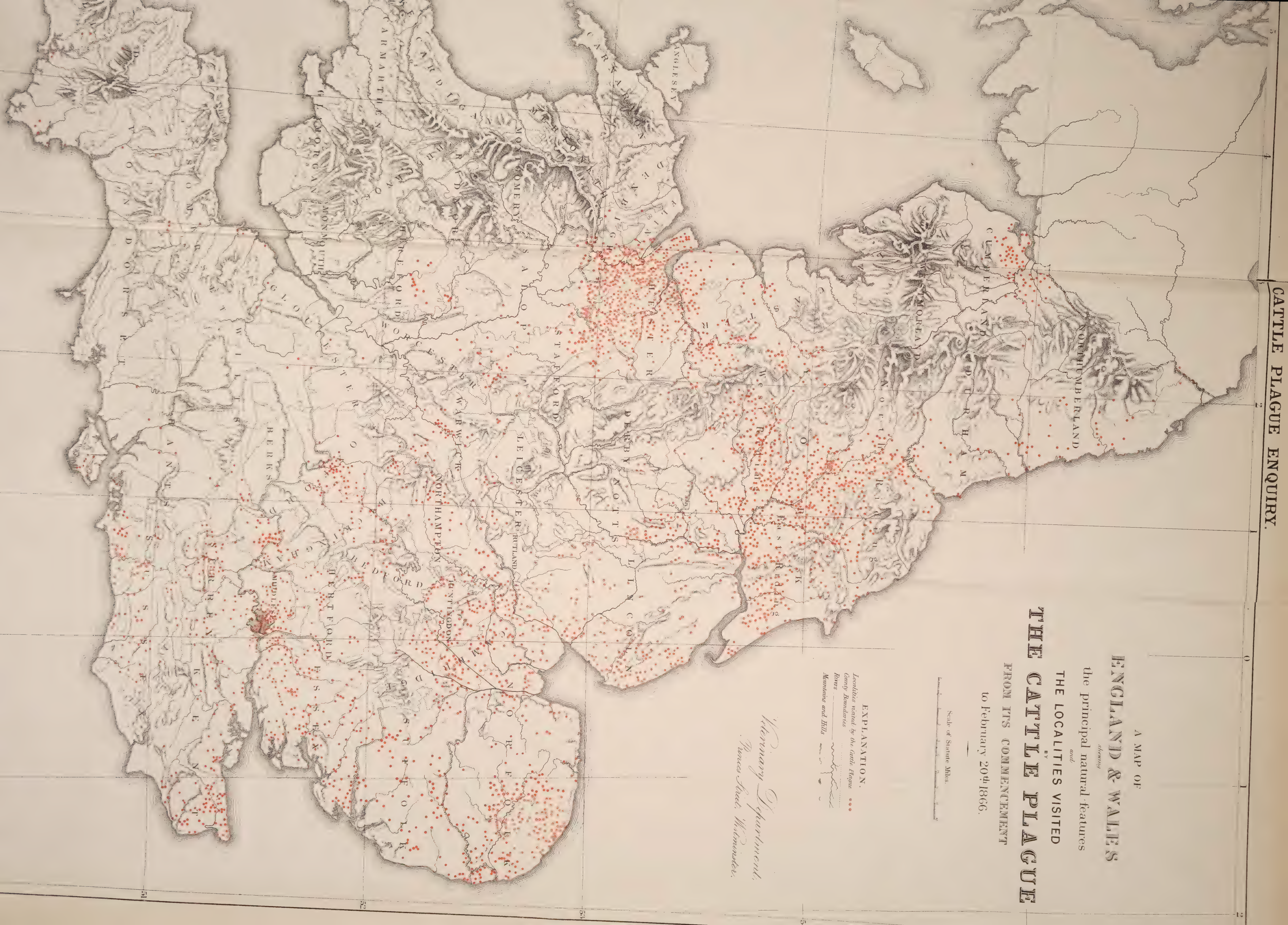


A MAP OF
ENGLAND & WALES
showing
the principal natural features
and
THE LOCALITIES VISITED
BY
THE CATTLE PLAGUE
FROM ITS COMMENCEMENT
to February 20th 1866.

Scale of Statute Miles.

EXPLANATION.
Localities visited by the cattle plague
County Boundaries
Rivers
Mountains and Hills

*Secretary Department,
Whitehall, Westminster.*



The Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office,
(Secretary's Office),

SIR,

March 20th, 1866.

IN accordance with your request, and for the information of the Lords of the Council, I have the honour to submit the following Report, on the information which has been received at this office with reference to "the origin, propagation, nature, and treatment of the Cattle Plague," since the establishment of this Department, October 14th, to December 30th, 1865.

This Report also embraces information received by Professor Simonds, from the month of June to the above date, and is corrected on all points of importance, from the latest information received at this office.

Before entering upon the Report, I think it necessary to make a few remarks on the general character of the correspondence received at this office, and also upon the unsatisfactory nature of the returns sent in by the Inspectors, in order to show the difficulty there has been to select anything useful from such a mass of conflicting evidence, consisting of more than 10,000 different papers. In the correspondence, directly opposite assertions occur, not only as to the date of the outbreak of the disease, but also as to its existence, and the latter even after post-mortem examinations of the animals have been made. Referring to the inaccuracy of the reports; of 6,382 received to 30th December 1865, more than 10 per cent. were so inaccurate as to prevent their being entered in the week's returns, and more than 30 per cent. required correction.*

Having been in communication, by letter and otherwise, with a very large number of persons who have carefully watched this disease in its progress and have endeavoured to trace it to its origin, and having found it impossible to give the results in anything like a tabular form, I have ventured to submit to you, in my Report, some remarks upon the origin of the disease in this country, which have naturally suggested themselves to me from a consideration of the information I have received. This I do solely under the impression that I am giving you, not my own opinion on the subject, but the hypothesis which is most fully borne out by the evidence in my possession. I have also endeavoured throughout to avoid expressing any opinion, but have confined myself to statements embracing the whole of the reliable information which has been received by me up to the present time.

With reference to the facts and figures which will be brought before you in the following Report, I have to thank the whole of the gentlemen connected with this Department for their very energetic co-operation, night and day.

To Professor Simonds I am indebted for a careful examination of the evidence and for fixing the dates of the first outbreaks in nearly all the counties of England.

I have to thank Professor Brown for directing, arranging, and carefully digesting for tabulation the returns of the results of treatment.

For the general conduct of the office, and the entry of the weekly reports, I am indebted to Mr. Cooper, who has day and night devoted himself to the subject; Mr. Quain has tabulated the results of the treatment; Mr. Tennant has had the conduct of the general correspondence, and has also given very valuable assistance in the instruction of the Inspectors in making out their returns; and to Mr. Sigsworth has been delegated the preparation of all the statistical figures, a task which he has accomplished with satisfaction to me and great credit to himself.

Referring to my report of treatment, and to indicate to you that I have not been led to the conclusions arrived at in the Report by preconceived notions, I trust you will excuse my quoting the last paragraph of my Report to you, of August 18th, 1865, which you were good enough to submit to the late Lord Palmerston, wherein I say, "So far, however, as I am able to judge from the information I have been able to obtain, I am of opinion, that by proper precautions and treatment the death rate, in this, as in analogous human diseases, may be very much reduced."

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER WILLIAMS.

The Clerk of the Council.

* The accuracy of these reports has now very much improved. Of 1,334 reports received for week ending March 10th, only 0.82 per cent. required explanation, and only 12.29 per cent. were corrected in the office. During the week referred to, 3,632 different stocks were reported upon.

REPORT

ON THE

ORIGIN, PROPAGATION, NATURE, and TREATMENT of the "CATTLE PLAGUE," from Information received at the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office, to March 3rd, 1866; with Returns and Maps showing the Progress of the Disease, corrected to December 30th, 1865, from Information received up to January 31st, 1866.

ORIGIN.

WITH reference to the "Origin" of the Cattle Plague in this country, we have not received any evidence of a satisfactory and conclusive character. Whether the disease is of spontaneous origin, or whether it has been imported into this country, has been the subject of a large amount of correspondence, containing most conflicting statements.

The scientific knowledge medical men possess of *epidemics*, though comparatively small, appears to be somewhat more extensive than that which the veterinary profession have attained with regard to *epizootics*. The cattle plague appears to belong to the class of disease known as the *exanthemata* or eruptive fevers, and few medical men of the present day would, if this classification be correct, admit that it could now arise spontaneously. Again, of the many thousands of cases reported to this office, only a very small number have been suggested to be of spontaneous origin; and in most of these, either there is a doubt as to the identity of the disease with cattle plague, or else, on the receipt of further information, there has been traced some possible source of direct or indirect contagion.

It may, however, be said that, although, throughout the country districts of England there is no evidence of the propagation of the disease, except by contagion, yet in the London dairies it may have arisen spontaneously. If, however, it be admitted that epidemics and epizootics are to a great extent due to the same causes and governed by the same laws, and that our theories with regard to epidemics embrace the whole of the knowledge which has been collected upon the subject, it must be conceded that it is *more probable* that an epizootic disease, having a constant habitation only in the Russian Steppes, and which has not prevailed to any large extent, if at all, in this country for the last century, was introduced by direct contagion, than that such disease should have acquired a new centre of spontaneous origin in a country where it had existed and died out on several previous occasions. I do not consider that the after-spread of the disease in this country is incompatible with the hypothesis of its importation. Reasoning by analogy, we know that to propagate an epidemic, we must not only have the germ of the disease, but also the soil and climate, so to speak, necessary for its cultivation. And thus, though animals infected with this disease may have been introduced at various times and in various places into this country, yet the germ may only in June, 1865 have found, in the over-crowded London dairies the surrounding circumstances necessary for its reproduction; for it has been observed in our epidemics, that although they require to be at first nurtured under circumstances only to be found among the lower classes, yet when once they have become naturalized they do not require these circumstances for their rapid after-propagation.

PROPAGATION.

That the disease is highly contagious, and that its propagation depends upon direct or indirect contagion, do not appear to admit of a doubt, but whether it is ever generated spontaneously, or propagated in any other manner, is still to some extent

an open question, and will probably remain so for some time to come. This arises from the difficulty of tracing in each case the source whence the diseased germ was derived.

The terms *contugion* and *infection* do not appear to have been strictly defined as to their exact meanings, or if they have been, the definition is seldom regarded, the two words being used indiscriminately by some writers. Nor is there perhaps any necessity for the use of the word *infection*, as it is probable that in all diseases which are propagated by what is called infection, the germ must, by some means or other, have been brought in contact with the living tissues in which it has produced the disease, and that, therefore, all such diseases are propagated by contagion.

This is probably the case with Cattle Plague, but the rate at which such propagation has taken place, and the rate of mortality of the disease, have varied much in the different counties of England. An inquiry into the cause of these variations has been made, with the following results.

An attempt was at first made to trace some connexion between the spread of the disease and the geological formation on which it occurred, as many assertions had been made that such a connexion existed. At first sight, as will be seen from the following Table, this really appears to be the case.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of ISOLATED OUTBREAKS of CATTLE PLAGUE in ENGLAND and WALES, arranged according to the Geological Formations.

New Red Sandstone.	Tertiary and Post-tertiary Formations.	Alluvium, blown sand, &c. - - -	267	952	New Red Sandstone.	Magnesian limestone } Permian marl, &c. - }	120								
		Boulder clay - - -	321												
Chalk Formation.		Coralline crag - - -	8	400	Coal Measures.	Coal measures - - -	258								
		Red crag - - -	-				Millstone grit, &c. - - -	94							
		Fluvio-marine beds } - - -	10				Upper series, limestones, &c. - - -	36							
		Bagshot beds - - -	-				Lower series, shales, &c. - - -	14							
		London clay } - - -	346				Silurian.	Old red sandstone (Devonian) - - -	59						
		Plastic clay - - -	-							Upper Ludlow, Aymestry limestone - - -	6				
		Thanet sands - - -	-									Lower Ludlow, Wenlock limestone - - -			
		Oolite Formation.										Chalk - - -	-	Wenlock shales and sandstone - - -	2
												Upper green sand } - - -	227	Woolhope limestones - - -	
												Gault - - -	-	Denbigh grits - - -	
Lower green sand - - -	123			Upper Llandovery or May Hill sandstone - - -											
Weald clay - - -	50			Lower Llandovery and limestone - - -											
Hastings sand - - -	-			Llandoilo rocks - - -	4										
Lias.				Purbeck - - -		-						Lingula grits, and flags - - -			
				Portland stone and sands } - - -		23	Igneous Rocks.	Cambrian rocks - - -	0						
				Kimmeridge clay - - -		-				Metamorphic rocks, quartz, &c. - - -	12				
				Coralline Oolite, and calcareous grit } - - -		136				Hornblende slate and rock - - -		5			
		Oxford clay and Kelloway rock - - -	-	Trappean rocks - - -											
		Cornbrash - - -	-	Intrusive felstone, &c. - - -											
		Forest marble and Bradford clay } - - -	109	Serpentine - - -											
		Great Oolite and Stonesfield slate - - -	-	Diallage rock - - -											
		Fuller's earth and rock - - -	-	Greenstone and basalt - - -											
		Inferior Oolite and sands - - -	-	Granite and syenite - - -											
New Red Sandstone.		Upper lias, marlstone - - -	-	102											
		Lower lias shale and limestone - - -	102												
New Red Sandstone.		New red marl, &c. - - -	602	663											
		New red sandstones, &c. - - -	61												
Total - - -								2,989							

On analyzing these figures, however, it will be found that, as a rule, those formations having the largest amount of outbreaks have also the largest amount of pasture land.

It has been asserted that limestone is a preventive against the disease, and it is a fact that few cases have occurred on the mountain limestone formation. This, however, must be due to some other cause than the chemical composition of the substratum, as we find the chalk formation, having a very similar composition, is not only not free from the disease, but has been visited by it as largely for its area as any other stratum.

The next physical cause affecting the progress of the disease which we have to examine is *altitude*, and here we appear to trace some relation. As it would have been extremely difficult, if not impossible, to have ascertained even approximately the height of all the places where Cattle Plague has appeared in Great Britain, or even in England, it was thought advisable to take one county and work out the subject in it thoroughly. For this purpose Yorkshire was selected as offering a large area, varied character of farms, and varied physical features. From this investigation, of which a more detailed account will be found under the county, it would appear that the higher we ascend the less are the

ravages of the Cattle Plague, and that when we attain an elevation of 1,000 feet the Cattle Plague disappears. These deductions are derived from too small a number of cases, and have reference to too limited an area to be absolutely depended upon, but if it should be found, on further investigation, and over a more extended area, that the same rule holds good, there will be a tolerably sufficient reason to account for the absolute or comparative exemption from the disease of very many of the counties of Great Britain.

Apart from the above, the only other local circumstance which has been observed to have any great effect upon the spread of the disease, is the size of the farms. The smaller the farms the more rapid the progress of the disease, unless modified by other circumstances. This would naturally be inferred where a disease is propagated by direct or indirect contact. In a county having small farms the homesteads would be near each other, and the communication between farm and farm would be frequent; whereas the opposite would be the case where large tracts of land are in the occupation of one person. As a matter of course the character of the farms whether arable land or pasture would materially affect the number of "outbreaks;" not probably on account of any effect of the soil, but because of the difference in the cattle population on which the disease feeds. The comparative freedom from disease of the Cotswold hills is partly due to this latter circumstance, though it may be mainly dependent upon elevation.

Setting aside these natural physical features, we will now pass on to consider the effect the slaughter of diseased animals has had in checking the spread of the disease.

Although there are other circumstances which occasionally seem to counteract, to some extent, the beneficial effects of early slaughter, yet, in the greater number of instances, it has been attended with marked results in reducing the ratio of increase of the disease.

The beneficial effect of the Order of Council permitting the Inspectors to slaughter, is shewn throughout Great Britain by the fact that in the six weeks previous to the passing of this Order, the outbreaks had been increased ten times, whilst in the six subsequent weeks the outbreaks did not increase quite three times.

The local effect of slaughter will be seen on comparing the rate of increase in the disease in each county with the per-centage of "killed." Unless some disturbing cause be present, it will generally be found that, when the per-centage of "killed" is high, the ratio of increase of the disease is low, and *vice versa*. This has generally been noticed under each county and district.

Before proceeding further it is necessary that a definition should be given of the meaning attached to the words "outbreak" and "attack."

For the general purposes of the report and for the returns the commencement of the disease in any *place* is looked upon as an "outbreak." If this occur in a borough, division, or county where the disease had not appeared before during its present visitation, the case is considered a "first outbreak."

However long the disease may continue uninterruptedly in this particular stock, the cases are all considered as belonging to one outbreak.

If, however, there are twenty-one clear days in which no cases of cattle plague exist, then any fresh attacks are looked upon as belonging to a fresh outbreak, which is entered in the returns accordingly.

The word "attack" is used to indicate the appearance of the disease in any *animal*, so that the number of "attacks" represent really the number of animals attacked.

On comparing the maps and the quarterly returns with the statements of the dates of the first outbreaks in the counties, an apparent discrepancy will be occasionally observed. Although in the majority of instances the cases recorded in the return agree with the date of the outbreak, yet, in a few instances, the latter will be found to be some days earlier than the former. Thus, in Norfolk, the earliest outbreaks are fixed on the map for the 1st July, that being the day on which certain animals, originally from London, are known to have been sold on Norwich Hill, and thence conveyed to the farms of the several purchasers. On the other hand, the earliest outbreaks as exhibited in the Table of Returns are entered for the week ending 8th July. There is, however, no real discrepancy between these statements, as the disease is known to have been introduced into Norfolk from London by these very animals, though it was not recognized till some days later.

For the purpose of comparing the rate of progress of the disease in the various counties, it has been necessary to work upon such data as would be least likely to be acted upon by the disturbing influences to which all returns of this character are liable; for instance,

if we were simply to take, week by week, the "outbreaks" or "attacks," and compare them, the result would be such a varying rate of increase or decrease, as would be totally useless for any practical purposes of comparison. It has therefore been considered advisable to make these calculations upon averages. So long as the calculations are all made upon the same basis, the results arrived at will not vary much, if the basis taken be a moderately just one. Therefore it must not be considered that the basis adopted in these calculations is the best, but that it is one which eliminates most of the disturbing influences to which such calculations are liable, and at the same time affords results which it is hoped are sufficiently trustworthy for purposes of comparison.

THE RATIOS.

To obtain the starting point of these ratios, it was found necessary for the purpose of getting rid of the errors which would arise from the varying number of cases occurring in the first week of the disease in each county, and also to avoid the influence of a few isolated cases; in the first place, not to consider the disease as established until it had existed for four consecutive weeks, and then, instead of taking the first week as a starting point, to take the *average* of these four weeks. This number, when found, forms the starting point of the series. For the remaining numbers the average of four weeks is taken in each case; these numbers as obtained each week, when divided by the average number per week of the first four weeks, give the rest of the series, which may thus be taken very fairly to represent the average progress of the disease in each county, and in such a form as may readily be compared with any other county or district.

This process has been carried out as regards both the "outbreaks" and "attacks."

A further description of the method employed in calculating these ratios will be found in the Appendix, Note A.

The propagation and progress of the disease in the various counties will be found under their headings further on. A general map of England showing the localities of the greater number of the outbreaks in England and Wales will be found at the commencement of this Report, together with a diagram giving the number of "attacked," "killed," "died," and "recovered," for each week.

At the end of the Report will be found a series of maps showing the locality of the first outbreak in each borough, petty-sessional division, and county, with its date, and indicating by lines those cases where the first outbreak has been distinctly traced to the Metropolis.

NATURE.

In the early cases of disease which appeared in this country there existed some doubt as to its nature; and in the first cases in many counties the disease does not appear to have been recognized. At the present moment, however, there is not a doubt in the minds of the great majority of those best qualified to judge, that the disease is similar to, if not identical with, the rinderpest of the Russian Steppes.

It has been called by different observers typhoid or enteric fever, continued fever, typhus fever, malignant fever, and various other names. It has been said to be identical with small pox, and other known eruptive fevers, and the wildest notions of its character and origin have been entertained and forwarded to this office. But none of these hypotheses will bear the test of investigation. The Cattle Plague appears to be a disease, *sui generis*, belonging probably to the class "exanthemata," or eruptive fevers. It is highly contagious; has a period of incubation; rarely occurs more than once in the same animal, and is attended with an eruption.

The period of incubation has been variously stated to be from six to 21 days; and these statements are, in the greater number of instances, supported by evidence.

The duration of the disease has also been variously stated to be from 24 hours, or even less, to 10 or 12 days, and there appears to have been much variation in the character of the disease, not only in different districts, but also in the same district at different times. The returns appear to indicate that the disease gradually acquires a milder form as it continues its course; but this must be taken with a certain amount of caution.

The average time in which an "attacked" animal is disposed of, appears to be somewhat over seven days; that is to say, a little less than the average number of animals appears in our returns in the columns "killed," "died," and "recovered" of one week, than what appeared as "attacked" in the return of the week previous; but this is of course liable to some variation.

TREATMENT.

In submitting the following report of the results of the medical treatment of nearly ten thousand cases of Cattle Plague, it is necessary for me to call your attention to the fact that the per-centages of recoveries indicated are far higher than those which the medical officers attached to this department have observed to be the result of any of the stated methods of treatment.

For the purpose of obtaining these returns, 1,360 forms were sent out between the 29th of November and the middle of January. To these 589 replies have been received, of which nine are from veterinary surgeons, who decline to disclose the nature of the treatment adopted by them. Of the remaining 580, there have been received from qualified veterinary surgeons, who have been appointed inspectors, 209 returns; from veterinary surgeons not inspectors, 72; from inspectors who are not veterinary surgeons, 69 returns; the remaining 230 are from persons who report either that they had no cases in their districts, or that they did not attempt treatment. Of the qualified veterinary surgeons, more than a third report "a want of confidence in medical treatment."

The information conveyed by these returns must, however, be taken with great caution, as of the 9,708 cases treated, after deducting those "killed" and those "remaining," the average of those recovered amounts to more than 26 per cent., a result which far exceeds the experience of independent authorities, who have investigated the results of treatment both in cases under their own care, and also under the care of the appointed inspectors.

In attempting to reconcile this anomaly, it must be borne in mind that a natural tendency exists to exaggerate, even unconsciously, the effects of a favourite system of treatment; and further, that in the zeal for subjecting cases to treatment at the earliest moment, animals have often been selected which are at the time free from the disease, and probably remain so for a considerable period, in fact so long, as to cause them to be returned as cases of recovery. These are not mere suggestions, but statements based upon the results of numbers of modes of treatment which have been looked into by the medical officers of this department.

In nearly every instance where an investigation has taken place of a method of treatment reported to be very successful, it has been found either that the animals had not been suffering from the disease, that they were still labouring under it, or, if the visit occurred some time after the reported recoveries, that they succumbed to the disease, with the usual per-centage of loss, at a later period.

Professor Simonds' report on the result of Mr. Worms' treatment at Mentmore, already published, may be taken as one example; for another, the following extract from a letter of Professor Brown's may be taken:—"I was informed that on a certain farm in the neighbourhood of Chester the majority of the animals attacked had recovered after drinking the water from a hole which received the drainings from other parts of the yard, and which was strongly impregnated with lime. On visiting the place, I ascertained that out of 23 animals only seven were alive, none of these being free from disease.

"On another farm it was reported to me that the owner had lost only six out of 35 cows.* His plan of treatment was not known. On my visit I found seven animals ill from plague, and the remainder showing no signs of having been recently affected."

In order to arrive at any useful result from these returns, the comparative per-centages of recoveries under different modes of treatment may to some extent represent the comparative value of the different systems.

* On referring to our returns it has been found that all these animals had been disposed of before the 10th of March; namely, 7 slaughtered healthy and 28 attacked, of which 15 died, 10 were killed, and only 3 recovered.

For this purpose the cases treated have been arranged under four different classes :*

1. *Antiphlogistics* ; including laxatives, sedatives, narcotics, counter-irritants, and in some cases bleeding, followed by tonics and stimulants and associated with ant-acids and astringents to check diarrhœa.

With this class of remedies 1,389 cases have been treated, of which 263 are reported to have recovered, 695 as having died, 148 as having been killed, and 283 as remaining.

These results, after deducting the “killed” and “remaining,” appear to show that under the antiphlogistic mode of treatment 27·453 per cent. have recovered, and 72·547 per cent. have died.

2. *Tonics and stimulants* ; occasionally combined with carminatives, styptics, counter-irritants, rubefacients, laxatives, astringents, diaphoretics, depletives, dietetics, disinfectants, febrifuges, ant-acids, alteratives, sedatives, diuretics, and prophylactics.

This method of treatment appears to have been the most popular, although not the most successful.

3,842 cases are reported to have been treated under this system, of which only 595 have recovered, 1,706 have died, 463 have been killed, and 1,078 remain unaccounted for.

These figures, after deducting the “killed” and “remaining,” show that under the tonic and stimulant system of treatment 25·858 per cent. have recovered, and 74·142 have died.

The lower per-centage of recoveries under the “tonic and stimulant” system of treatment, as compared with the others, may possibly be more due to the circumstance that this mode of treatment would only, as a rule, be resorted to in cases where the disease was not only certainly existent, but where the animal was in its last stage.

3. *Antiseptics* ; including all cases in which the more decided antiseptics were given. These were occasionally combined with tonics and stimulants, carminatives, counter-irritants, rubefacients, laxatives, febrifuges, ant-acids, styptics, diaphoretics, astringents, sedatives, diuretics, and alteratives, and occasionally with homœopathic, hydropathic, hygienic, prophylactic, and dietetic measures.

Of 2,970 animals said to be labouring under the disease, which were treated by this method, 621 have recovered, 1,734 have died, whilst 465 have been killed, and 150 remain. This, after deducting the killed and remaining, shows a per-centage of 26·369 recovered and 73·631 as having died under the antiseptic system of treatment.

4. *Special treatment*. Under this head may be included a number of methods adopted apparently more with the view to ascertain by experiment what result would follow the method pursued, than from any preconceived system of action. Under this head we find, incongruously mixed together, prophylactic, homœopathic, hydropathic, hypodermic treatments, the use of the Turkish bath, cold-air baths, counter-irritants, rubefacients, astringents, &c.

Under this mode of treatment 1,507 animals have been placed, of which 303 have recovered, 870 have died, 224 have been killed, whilst 110 remain unaccounted for.

These figures, after deducting the killed and unaccounted for, indicate recoveries to the amount of 25·831 per cent., and deaths to the extent of 74·169 per cent., under the “special” system of treatment.

Apart from the cases grouped under the foregoing classes, we have returns of 232 cases treated by *homœopathic* remedies, of which 55 are reported as recovered, 129 as dead, 40 as having been killed, and 8 are unaccounted for. On calculating the percentages in the same way as the others, it is found that under homœopathic treatment, as reported to this Office, 29·891 per cent. have recovered, whilst only 70·109 have died.

The cases treated by this method are so few that they cannot be taken to represent a fair average, they have therefore been omitted from the table.

* These classes are somewhat arbitrarily arranged, on account of the different modes of treatment adopted, not only in the same herd, but in many instances in respect to the same animal. The headings do however, to a great extent, represent the *general* mode of treatment, whilst the subsidiary terms show the combinations.

In order to afford an opportunity of comparing the per-centage of recoveries on all the recorded cases of Cattle Plague with recoveries in those cases which have been specially treated, I have prepared the following Tables :—

RECOVERIES ON THE TOTAL CASES IN THE UNDERMENTIONED COUNTIES AND THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT.

TABLE showing the Highest and Lowest Per-centages of Recoveries from the Disease up to December 30, 1865, calculated for the Metropolitan Police District, for the Counties of England, Wales, and Scotland, in which upwards of 500 Animals have been Attacked, and on the Totals.

—	Highest.	Lowest.	On Total Cases.	—
Counties of England - -	Berkshire 20·862	Huntingdon 4·668	12·295	Per Cent.
Metropolitan Police District - -	- - -	- - -	6·373	"
England, total - - -	Berkshire 20·862	Huntingdon 4·668	11·612	"
Wales - - -	Flint 15·909	Denbigh 10·240	11·714	"
Scotland - - -	Fife 24·552	Haddington 8·187	19·889	"
Grand total - - -	Fife 24·552	Huntingdon 4·668	14·373	"

The extremes of the returns of "treatment" in the counties of England are shown in the following Table :—

RECOVERY ON CASES REPORTED AS HAVING BEEN UNDER TREATMENT.

TABLE showing the Highest and Lowest Per-centages of Recoveries from the Disease up to December 30, 1865, calculated for the Counties of England in which upwards of 500 Animals have been treated, with the Per-centage of Recoveries on the Total, including those treated by Homœopathic Remedies.

—	Highest.	Lowest.	On Total Cases.	—
Counties of England - - -	Yorkshire 29·731	Norfolk 12·102	26·352	Per Cent.

Tabulating the treatment according to the four classes under which the cases have been arranged, we have the following results :—

GENERAL RESULTS OF THE VARIOUS METHODS OF TREATMENT.

Classes of Treatment.	Numbers treated.	Recovered.	Died.	Killed.	Remaining under Treatment at Date of Reports.	Per-centages		—
						Recovered.	Died.	
1. Antiphlogistic -	1,389	263	695	148	283	27·453	72·547	Per Cent.
2. Tonic and Stimulant -	3,842	595	1,706	463	1,078	25·858	74·142	"
3. Antiseptic - -	2,970	621	1,734	465	150	26·369	73·631	"
4. Special - -	1,507	303	870	224	110	25·831	74·169	"
Totals -	9,708	1,782	5,005	1,300	1,621	26·256	73·744	"

On reviewing the results of the treatment of this large number of cases of Cattle Plague, by such varied and opposite remedies, the observer must be struck by the entire absence of any decided advantage of one method of treatment over another, and must inevitably be led to the conclusion that up to the present time no efficient method of treatment has been discovered which will materially lessen the mortality of this disease.

There exists, however, the fact that, on the totals of the cases throughout Great Britain, the per-centages of the "recovered" have been increasing, without exception, week by week, and after the "killed" and "remaining" have been deducted, have risen gradually from 2·484 per cent. in the third week of July to 14·373 per cent. for the week ending the 30th December.

As the result of treatment is so discouraging, one is naturally led to inquire if any of the *preventive measures* have been attended with more satisfactory results.

Among these measures may be mentioned *vaccination* with variolous matter, which has been tried, but without any decided success. This result had been anticipated by the medical officers of this department, who had at a very early period proved that an animal which had suffered from the Cattle Plague and recovered, would, on inoculation with variolous matter, take the small-pox and pass through its various stages, side by side with an inoculated healthy animal, which had not previously suffered from the Cattle Plague.

Inoculation has been suggested and tried in this country on a limited number of animals with results which give us very little encouragement for its further prosecution, when all the circumstances are considered. In numerous instances where it has been tried, inoculation has induced the disease in its most virulent form; and although from other reports the per-centage of recoveries from the disease induced by inoculation has been far higher than from the disease taken in the natural way, yet the evidence of these beneficial results is unsatisfactory, and the enormous risk entailed by suggesting to the farming community a practice by which it is possible that about 80 per cent. of the whole stock of this country would be destroyed, entirely precludes the recommendation of the trial of this method of prevention.

A valuable treatise on the plague in Holland, in 1769, by Dr. Camper, has been forwarded to this office, in which, among other interesting matter, and after a long series of experiments, he states his belief in the advantages of inoculation, but insists that its success will depend on the passage of the matter through several animals, and that the operation should only be performed on young calves.

Another mode of prevention which has been suggested is the early use of *disinfectants* and *antiseptics* not only to the sheds, &c., but also to the animals internally and externally.

Among those which were suggested in the early stages of the disease as prophylactics, to be used internally, were Condry's fluid, small quantities of carbolic and cresylic acids, and other tar products, sulphites, &c., but there has been received no satisfactory evidence of any beneficial results accruing from their use.

In October, hyposulphite of soda was suggested by Dr. Wilkinson both as a prophylactic and to be used as part of the treatment of cattle infected with the disease, but the result of the measures suggested has not been reported.

It remains to be proved whether this or any other preventive treatment will give satisfactory results, but these with the hope of the gradual dying out of the disease, which has been observed to take place after a time in human epidemics of a similar character, appear to be our only chance up to the present time.

Isolation of a district has also been suggested as a preventive measure. Its success is well illustrated by the effects of the Order in Council of November 3rd, applying to the North-western district of Scotland. No case of Cattle Plague had occurred in this district up to the date of this report.

Under the head of preventive measures, but scarcely under that of treatment, would come the "*stamping out*" of the disease, which has been so much discussed even from its commencement.

So far as an isolated district in an infected country is concerned, this process appears to have had a fair trial in Aberdeenshire, and the result arrived at does not appear so thoroughly successful as could be wished, there having been up to the present time eight outbreaks of disease in this county, and nearly 500 animals slaughtered.

In an uninfected country, as France, however, where this process has been carried out, on the first appearance of the disease, and where stringent regulations as to importation have been from the first enforced, the "*stamping out*" appears to have been hitherto attended with success.

This result may serve us as our guide in preventing any future visitation of this disease as an epizootic, but it would have been useless to have attempted to adopt it at the commencement of the present visitation.

At that time there existed no machinery through which the Government could either have been early informed of the outbreak of the disease in any given locality or by which it could have carried out the slaughter. There was at that period no department to which could be sent information concerning the diseases of animals, nor was there any person specially interested in giving such information.

Although verbal notice had been given to the Clerk of the Council on the 10th of July, it was not until the 14th, when the disease had broken out in at least four counties, as well as in the metropolis, that the Government received such a report as could be acted upon; and it is certain that, long before any action could have been taken in the matter, the number of infected places had largely increased, as we find that before the end of July there were 82 centres of infection, and 2,285 animals had been attacked.

Again, it must be borne in mind that at that time, and even until a much later period, the agricultural community, as a mass, entirely disbelieved in the existence of a disease of such a terrible character as the Cattle Plague, and there is reason to believe that any stringent regulations affecting that body would have been resisted throughout the country.

The "stamping out" could, therefore, only have been carried out by the use of strong coercive measures, and would have been, at the time, in direct opposition to public opinion.

ORIGIN, PROPAGATION, AND PROGRESS OF THE DISEASE IN THE VARIOUS COUNTIES IN ENGLAND.

Bedfordshire.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, in the County of BEDFORD, to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Bedford - - -	12	74	22	42	2	34	313	51	211	56	46	387	73	253	58	20

The disease first appeared at Eversholt, in the Woburn petty sessional division, on the 15th August 1865, in a calf which was sent from London and sold at Leighton-Buzzard. After attacking 22 animals, of which four were killed and 18 died, the disease appears to have ceased for a fortnight, and only to have been continuously established from the week ending September the 9th. After the disease had existed for four weeks, the ratio of increase in outbreaks and attacks per week has been as follows:—

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of BEDFORD from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A).

—	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks	1·	1·18	1·27	1·18	·82	1·00	·73	·73	·91	·91	1·18	1·18	1·09	·91
Attacks -	1·	1·37	2·62	2·81	2·48	2·60	1·67	1·65	2·17	2·06	1·77	1·65	1·19	1·00

showing a very small ratio of increase in this county. The recoveries show a weekly per-centage as follows:—

PER-CENTAGES of "Recovered" in the County of BEDFORD from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note B).

—	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered	4·545	9·524	10·092	10·084	11·111	14·379	13·333	13·861	14·865	15·021	14·403	15·209	14·925	18·650

The per-centage of recoveries on the total is much above the average, but the number of cases is so small as to render this useless as any indication either of a different type of the disease or of successful management or treatment.

The per-centage of "killed" in Bedfordshire to December the 30th, is 18·863 per cent., which is below the average for England, including the Metropolitan Police district.

Berkshire and Buckinghamshire.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, in the County of BERKS, to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Berks - - -	47	354	68	206	24	24	228	32	143	68	71	582	100	349	92	22

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, in the County of BUCKINGHAM, to December 30th, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31st, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30th, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.		
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.			
Buckingham	-	-	16	149	72	56	2	46	314	97	159	44	62	163	169	215	46	22

These counties are grouped together, as the introduction of the disease into both of them appears to have occurred from the same lot of calves supposed to have been brought from the London market. Previous cases have been reported as occurring at Slough and Maidenhead, but as there appears to be some doubt whether these cases were really Cattle Plague, they have been omitted.

In Berks, the disease first appeared at Holyport and Cookham, and in Bucks at Great Marlow, and in both about the first of August. In Berks it appears to have gone on continuously to the end of the year, whilst in Bucks, in the week ending August the 19th, there appear to have been no cases. The ratio of increase, week by week, in both these counties is shown by the following tables:—

TABLE showing the Ratios of Weekly Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of BERKSHIRE from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A).

—	Aug. 26.	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks	1	·96	1·00	·58	·62	·79	1·04	·86	·83	·71	·37	·21	·08	·08	·12	·21	·25	·21	·17
Attacks	1	·82	·87	·50	·41	·44	·51	·50	·62	·60	·51	·36	·19	·15	·12	·07	·07	·11	·21

TABLE showing the Ratios of Weekly Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of BUCKINGHAM from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A).

—	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks	1	·82	·82	·73	1·09	1·36	1·27	1·27	1·00	·99	1·18	1·27	1·27	1·27	1·36	1·36
Attacks	1	1·22	1·37	1·37	·92	·75	·53	·52	1·17	1·20	1·59	1·85	1·57	1·79	2·15	2·70

The per-centages of “recovered,” week by week, are—in Berks—

Per-centages of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B).

—	Aug. 26.	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered	3·289	3·727	3·550	3·226	9·756	10·435	10·769	9·655	11·854	14·205	15·860	16·754	18·321	19·048	19·753	20·000	19·903	20·657	20·862

in Bucks—

Per-centages of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B).

—	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered	·0	·0	3·448	3·226	5·714	11·250	11·111	15·546	15·455	17·213	17·857	16·234	17·544	18·378	16·588	17·625

the per-centage on the total being in Berks 20·862 and in Bucks 17·625, both very much above the average, but again comparatively worthless for generalization, from the small number of the cases.

The “killed” in Berkshire is 17·182 per cent., which is below the average, whilst in Bucks it is 36·501 per cent.; the latter being much above the average, but worthless from the reason stated above.

Cambridgeshire.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, in the County of CAMBRIDGE, to December 30th, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31st, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30th, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Cambridge -	5	38	9	13	1	400	2,842	575	1,717	114	405	2,880	584	1,730	115	21

The first outbreak of the disease occurred in the Isle of Ely, at Mepal, on the 7th of August, in some cattle brought from the London market. The disease appears to have been confined to the Isle of Ely until the 28th of October, when a case occurred in Cambridgeshire proper, at Willingham, introduced by some Irish beasts from Peterboro', which were sold by the Great Northern Railway Company. The disease appears to have occurred only at intervals up to the week ending 23rd of September, but the week ending October the 14th appears to be the first of four weeks in which attacks have been reported as having occurred consecutively. From this date the ratios of "outbreaks" and of "attacks" are as follows:—

TABLE showing the Ratios of Weekly Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of CAMBRIDGE from Commencement to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A).

—		Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks -	-	1·	1·76	3·24	5·19	6·57	8·10	9·52	10·43	11·48
Attacks -	-	1·	3·01	5·78	8·50	10·71	12·85	14·94	15·99	18·52

The rapidity with which the disease has extended in this county is much above the average, and may, perhaps, be accounted for by the smallness of the average size of the farms; 43 per cent. of which are, according to the census tables of 1851, under 50 acres in area, while 16 per cent. are between 50 and 100 acres. Besides this, the greater part of the county where the disease has been most prevalent is, if not absolutely fenny, at least at a very slight elevation above the sea. The recoveries are indicated week by week by the following table:—

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B).

—		Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered -	-	10·714	3·409	2·516	4·101	3·993	3·298	4·553	5·092	6·233

The "killed" to December 30th, were 20·277 per cent.

Cheshire.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, in the County of CHESTER, to December 30th, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31st, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30th, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Chester -	-	—	—	—	—	688	5,761	197	3,718	313	688	5,761	197	3,718	313	13

The first outbreak of the disease in this county is reported as having occurred on the 4th of October, at Walton Inferior, in the petty sessional division of Daresbury, and with the exception of the week ending October 14th, in which no fresh attacks are reported, the disease appears to have progressed week by week in the most rapid manner, having by the end of December multiplied itself more than 30 times, the ratios being as follows:—

TABLE showing the Ratios of Weekly Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of CHESTER from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A).

—				Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks	-	-	-	1.	1.62	2.72	4.24	6.72	9.83	13.48	18.76
Attacks	-	-	-	1.	1.75	3.13	5.19	8.69	13.83	21.18	30.60

There are many reasons which may be assigned for this rapid increase of the disease in the county of Chester. In the first place, the small size of the farms, 78 per cent. being under 100 acres in area; secondly, the character of the farms; Cheshire being the great milk-producing county for the populous district of Lancashire; and thirdly, from the small per-centage of animals which have, from the commencement been “killed” in this county; which circumstance has allowed animals labouring under the disease to remain centres of infection for a much longer period than has been permitted in other counties. The “recovered” in this county, notwithstanding that it has been the seat of the trial of some of the most promising modes of treatment and prevention, is far below the average of the counties of England: the per-centage of the “recovered,” week by week, being as follows:—

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B).

—				Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered	-	-	-	13.043	9.231	7.326	7.843	10.122	8.865	7.412	7.765

Of the animals suffering from the disease, there have been “killed” only 3.420 per cent. to the 30th December; whilst the average of the counties of England has been 19.281 per cent.

Cornwall.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, in the County of CORNWALL, to December 30th, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31st, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30th, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Cornwall -	-	-	-	-	-	70	582	123	331	34	70	582	123	331	34	11

The first “outbreak” reported for this county is stated to have occurred at Truro, on the 18th of October, and the disease appears to have continued its course pretty regularly to the end of the year, but without spreading very rapidly. The ratios of “outbreaks” and “attacks” are given below.

TABLE showing the Ratios of Weekly Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of CORNWALL from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A).

—				Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks	-	-	-	1.	1.50	2.00	2.13	4.13	4.88	5.25	5.88
Attacks	-	-	-	1.	1.36	1.64	1.73	2.95	3.67	3.85	4.65

The per-centage of "recovered" is below the average, but the small number of cases which have occurred in the county must prevent any practical result being deduced from these figures; they are, however, given below.

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B).

—	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered - - -	·0	·0	·926	·758	·495	·417	5·387	9·315

The per-centage of "killed" is 21·134.

Cumberland.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, in the County of CUMBERLAND, to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Cumberland -	2	5	3	1	—	67	515	199	147	32	69	520	202	148	32	17

The first outbreak in this county is reported as having occurred at Carlisle on September 6th, and is traceable to two cows bought at Newcastle. For some time the disease appears to have continued at intervals, and it is not until the second week in December that "attacks" occur for four consecutive weeks. From this period to the end of the year the ratios of "outbreaks" and "attacks" are as follows:—

TABLE showing the Ratios of Weekly Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of CUMBERLAND from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A).

—	December 2.	December 9.	December 16.	December 23.	December 30.
Outbreaks - - -	1·	1·68	2·73	5·00	5·32
Attacks - - -	1·	1·51	1·80	2·50	3·21

The amount of "recovered" is over the average; but the small number of cases renders any inference drawn therefrom useless for the purposes of generalization.

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B).

—	December 2.	December 9.	December 16.	December 23.	December 30.
Recovered - - -	11·765	14·286	15·278	17·431	17·778

The "killed" in this county, at the end of the year, were 38·846 per cent. of the "attacked."

Derbyshire.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, in the County of DERBY, to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31st, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Derby - - -	3	13	6	2	—	38	149	91	46	11	41	162	97	48	11	18

The first reported case in this county occurred on August 28th, at Palterton, in the petty sessional division of Chesterfield. No cases are reported for the week following, but after that period the disease continued pretty regularly, cases being reported each week up to the end of the year. This will perhaps be better shown by the following table:—

TABLE showing the Ratios of Weekly Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of DERBY from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A).

—	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks -	1·	·80	1·40	1·60	1·60	2·00	2·80	3·20	3·80	3·36	2·40	2·60	1·60
Attacks -	1·	1·00	1·19	1·14	1·42	1·85	2·42	3·19	3·14	3·23	2·80	2·57	2·09

The amount of “recovered” is 18·644 per cent., as is shown by the following table:—

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B).

—	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered -	40·000	66·667	54·546	53·333	42·105	40·000	37·500	28·125	23·684	20·833	19·230	17·544	18·644

The number of “killed” gives a per-centage of 59·876.

Devonshire.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, in the County of DEVON, to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Devon - - -	18	76	25	43	1	14	82	22	34	11	32	158	47	77	12	26

The first reported case in the county of Devon occurred at Egg Buckland, near Plymouth, on July 8th. Three stocks are reported upon during the week, and the whole of those “attacked” appear to have “died.” No further cases occurred until the week ending August 12th, from which time, up to the end of the year, a small number of cases have been reported each week, with the exception of those ending November 25th and December 30th.

The disease does not appear to have established itself up to the end of the year. The ratios of each week’s “outbreaks” and “attacks” are as follows:—

TABLE showing the Ratios of Weekly Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of DEVONSHIRE from Commencement of Disease to December 30th, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A).

—	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks -	1·	1·43	1·29	1·14	1·14	·71	·57	·57	·86	·86	·86	·86	·43	·57	·61	·57	·61	·43
Attacks -	1·	·82	·51	·36	·44	·23	·51	·77	·72	·74	·54	·40	·38	·38	·54	·36	1·00	·95

The amount of “recovered” is rather under the average of Great Britain; but the total number of cases is here also very small.

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B).

—	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered -	2·857	2·500	2·500	2·500	2·273	2·273	2·125	6·000	10·714	10·345	9·677	9·324	9·324	9·373	9·286	10·811	15·488	16·486

The number of animals which have been “killed” amounts to 29·747 per cent.

Dorsetshire.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. Affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of DORSET to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Dorset - - -	1	12	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	4	8	—	18

So far as we have received information, the first and only “outbreak” appears to have occurred at Wyke Regis, on August 28th, in a field adjoining a slaughter house, where cattle from the Metropolitan Market were slaughtered for the use of the Convict establishment in the Isle of Portland.

In this case 12 animals were “attacked,” four were “killed,” and eight “died.”

Durham.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. Affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of DURHAM to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 30, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Durham - -	12	80	36	32	11	36	182	49	77	27	48	262	85	109	38	19

The first recorded outbreak in this county, as reported by the inspector, occurred on August 20th, at West Hartlepool, and is traceable to a cargo of cattle imported from Rotterdam, and landed there on August 18th. It may be well to mention here, that a cargo of cattle left London for Rotterdam on July 2nd, and that soon after their landing in Holland, “when they were pasturing at ‘Kethel,’ near ‘Schiedam,’ the disease broke “out among them.” The history of this cargo is as follows; these animals had been originally shipped from Rotterdam to London, had been exposed for sale for three successive market days, and then in consequence of no offer being made for them at an adequate profit, had been re-shipped from London back to Rotterdam.

Notwithstanding this early outbreak in this county, the disease has not progressed to any great extent up to the end of the year, as will be seen by the following table:—

TABLE showing the Ratio of Weekly Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of DURHAM from Commencement of Disease to December 30th, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks	1*	*83	*88	1*25	1*25	1*50	1*50	1*75	1*63	1*25	1*13	*38	*88	1*25	1*50	1*75
Attacks -	1*	*57	*70	*75	*58	*55	*42	*83	*80	*73	*72	*22	*65	1*15	1*52	1*88

The amount of “recovered” is much above the average, but it is taken from too small a number of cases to be useful for generalization.

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered	28*371	25*641	25*581	27*273	30*612	32*092	35*185	33*898	30*000	29*333	29*333	32*500	32*184	28*000	20*741	25*850

The “killed” to December 30th, 1865, were 32*442 per cent. of the “attacked.”
15033.

Essex (extra Metropolitan).

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. Affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of ESSEX to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Essex -	211	1,191	232	702	52	100	713	129	497	160	311	1,904	361	1,199	212	23

There are two outbreaks of the disease reported as having occurred in this county on July 29th, the one at Orsett and the other at Grays, in cattle bought at Romford Market. There is also a case reported as having occurred on the same day, traceable to cattle bought at Chelmsford, but brought there from the London Market. There are also numerous other outbreaks reported at a later period, all traceable to London. The disease appears to have increased for some weeks and then to have gradually declined up to the end of the year, as the following table of the ratios of each week's "outbreaks" and "attacks" shows:—

TABLE showing the Ratio of Weekly Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of ESSEX, from Commencement of Disease to December 30th, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—	Aug. 19.	Aug. 26.	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks -	1'	1'58	2'00	2'41	2'33	2'25	2'03	1'83	1'66	1'25	'91	'66	'47	'35	'39	'55	'60	'66	'68	'51
Attacks -	1'	1'45	1'77	1'89	1'61	1'37	1'23	1'24	1'11	'87	'64	'48	'51	'48	'50	'48	'50	'61	'73	'65

The per-centages of "recovered" in Essex are rather above the average, as is shown by the following table:—

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—	Aug. 19.	Aug. 26.	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered -	7'407	6'332	5'462	5'193	4'431	3'961	3'897	3'632	3'831	3'272	3'339	3'259	3'757	3'691	3'996	4'833	5'062	5'064	5'007	5'025

The amount of "killed," is a little above the average, being 18'960 per cent.

The very small increase per week in this county may be due to the comparatively large size of the farms, for while the county comprises 1,060,549 acres, in the hands of 5,110 occupiers, 57 per cent. of these holdings are over 100 acres.

Gloucestershire.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of GLOUCESTER, to December 30th, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to 31st. January 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30th, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Gloucester -	1	6	-	6	-	14	109	58	42	7	15	115	58	48	7	19

The disease in Gloucestershire up to December 30th had not occurred to any serious extent. The first case is reported as having occurred at Pillwood House, Kingswood, near Bristol, on the 23rd of August. A second outbreak took place at Benhall Farm, near Cheltenham, on the 2nd of October, in which week there occurred 25 cases, that being the largest number reported in any week but one, up to the end of

the year. The ratios of "outbreaks" and "attacks," and the per-centages of "recovered," which have been calculated in the same manner as for the other counties, are—

TABLE showing the Ratios of Weekly Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of GLOUCESTER, from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks - -	1·	1·00	·86	·71	·86	·57	·57	·43	·00	·14
Attacks - -	1·	·73	1·32	1·25	1·41	1·16	·54	·52	·05	·02

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered - -	11·111	9·756	10·000	9·804	9·434	12·727	12·727	12·727	12·727	12·727

There was a large per-centage of "killed" in this county, amounting to 50·435 per cent. To this may be due the small number of outbreaks which have occurred in the 13 weeks during which the disease has existed.

Hampshire.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of HANTS to December 30, 1865, corrected from information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Hants - -	22	160	67	92	—	16	116	20	60	28	38	276	87	152	28	24

In Hampshire, as in the last county, the disease can scarcely be said to have established itself up to December 30th. The first cases are reported to have occurred at Portsmouth, about July 16th, and at North Stoneham, near Southampton, about July 18th, during which week 17 were attacked, and all died. From this date no cases are reported until the week ending August 12th, from which time the disease appears to have continued, with only a small number of "attacks," until the end of the year.

TABLE showing the Ratios of Weekly Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of HANTS, from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks -	1·	·69	·69	·77	·54	·92	1·00	·85	·92	·54	·46	·31	·15	·08	·00	·08	·15	·15
Attacks -	1·	·60	·69	·96	·68	·84	·86	·47	·68	·54	·62	·66	·45	·35	·16	·11	·11	·22

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered -	·0	·0	·0	·0	·0	6·607	9·735	12·060	10·769	10·714	10·908	12·422	12·346	12·195	12·575	14·535	14·286	15·556

The recoveries are above the average, and the "killed," above, being 31·521 per cent. But the number of "outbreaks" compared with the number "attacked" is large; the number of animals therefore attacked from each centre of infection is small. The spread of the disease in this county, where it has existed for 24 weeks, has been slow; which

may be due in a great measure to the high percentage of "killed;" but also to the size of the farms; 54 per cent. of which are above an average area of 100 acres.

Herefordshire.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of HEREFORD to December 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Hereford - -	1	14	—	14	—	26	384	45	274	30	27	398	45	288	30	16

The disease broke out in this county on the 10th of September, and is traceable to some cattle which were sent from Breconshire to the Metropolitan Market and thence returned to Upper Court, Ullingswick, where the disease first appeared. In this outbreak 14 were "attacked," and all died, and no further cases occurred until the week ending October 7th, from which date to the end of the year fresh attacks were reported weekly, with two exceptions. On calculating the ratios in the same manner as has been done in the previous counties, we have the following table:—

TABLE showing the Ratios of Weekly Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of HEREFORD, from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks -	1·	1·00	·75	·50	·75	1·75	2·25	3·25	3·50	3·50
Attacks -	1·	3·87	3·39	3·30	4·24	2·00	3·06	4·36	5·97	5·69

The amount of "recovered," does not show a high per-centage.

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered -	·0	·0	·0	·0	11·290	9·929	12·121	12·727	9·539	9·434

The amount of "killed" is 11·307 per cent., which has resulted in a comparatively low rate of increase. The per-centage of "recovered" is small.

Hertfordshire (extra Metropolitan).

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of HERTFORD to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Hertford - -	9	55	24	26	2	35	269	40	170	24	44	324	64	196	26	20

The first "outbreaks" are reported as having occurred on the 13th of August, at King's Langley, Hemel Hempstead, and Bovingdon, all in the petty sessional division of Dacorum, and all attributed to calves brought from the Metropolitan market. But there appears to have been at a later period, a distinct second outbreak, and due to a different cause; this occurred at West Mill, in the petty sessional division of Edwinstree,

on September 4th, and is attributed to dung which had been brought from the Metropolitan market.

From this date the disease appears to have continued up to the end of the year without interruption.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of HERTS, from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks - - - -	1·	1·00	1·17	1·17	1·33	1·67	1·67	1·67	1·83	1·17	1·33	2·17	2·33	2·67
Attacks - - - -	1·	1·00	1·06	·61	·97	1·93	2·23	2·35	3·00	2·26	2·42	2·77	3·13	4·26

The number of “recovered” in Herts is not very high; the following table shows the per-centage.

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered - - - -	7·143	6·250	6·250	6·061	5·714	18·056	17·442	16·854	14·706	15·833	14·179	13·423	11·979	11·712

whilst the “killed” amount to 19·753 per cent. The average size of the farms, of which there are 1,743 in this county, is large; 62 per cent. having an area above 100 acres.

Huntingdon.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of HUNTINGDON to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Huntingdon	—	—	—	—	—	166	1,277	157	919	45	166	1,277	157	919	45	12

There are two cases reported as having occurred in this county in August, and two in September, but as these cases were subsequently decided not to be cattle plague, they have been omitted. The first “outbreak” may be considered as having occurred on the 14th October, at Standground, in the petty sessional division of Norman Cross. A second case occurred about the same time at Fletton, in the same petty sessional division.

The disease then appears to have steadily increased up to the end of the year, in the following ratios:—

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of HUNTINGDON, from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks - -	1·	1·18	1·41	2·47	3·12	3·88	4·71	4·71	5·65
Attacks - -	1·	1·68	1·25	1·65	2·70	2·85	3·73	4·52	5·30

The rate of increase in this county has not been very rapid, the per-centage of “killed” is somewhat below the average, but more than 50 per cent. of the farms have an area of above 100 acres. The per-centage of “recovered” is unusually low, as will be perceived by the following table:—

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered - -	9·836	7·229	5·072	3·763	3·571	2·651	3·743	4·060	4·668

Kent (extra Metropolitan).

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of KENT to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Kent -	118	741	289	402	33	107	586	151	343	63	225	1,327	440	745	96	25

The first outbreak of disease in this county appears to have occurred on July 14th, near Canterbury.

Some doubtful cases have been reported as having previously occurred at Buckland, near Dover, but these have been omitted.

There are no cases reported for the week ending July 22nd, but from the following week the disease has continued with varying intensity to the end of the year, as will be seen by the following table:—

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of KENT, from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

	Aug. 19.	Aug. 26.	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks	1	1'16	1'32	1'60	1'32	1'57	1'54	1'57	1'87	1'57	1'38	1'16	'81	'81	'78	'65	'62	'57	'54	'59
Attacks -	1	'76	'70	'70	'62	'70	'60	'52	'66	'59	'64	'72	'56	'57	'44	'32	'29	'27	'35	'38

There is nothing remarkable in the proportion of “recovered” in this county, which varies little from the general average of England.

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

	Aug. 19.	Aug. 26.	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered	3'788	3'704	3'537	3'148	2'941	2'792	2'586	2'489	2'129	2'194	2'000	1'827	1'030	1'473	1'452	11'031	10'935	11'583	11'520	11'415

On the other hand, the number of “killed” is very high, amounting on December 30th to 33'157 per cent. To this is to be attributed the comparatively slow progress of the disease, as the farms in this county are small, 53 per cent. of them being under 100 acres in extent.

Lancashire.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of LANCASTER to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Lancaster -	18	86	34	39	4	209	1,008	214	506	128	227	1,094	248	545	132	19

In this county the first reported outbreak occurred at Fishwick, on August 26th, and is attributed to two foreign animals which were purchased in Preston fair, these animals having been imported into Hull from Hamburg, and sent direct to Preston.

About the same time another outbreak of the disease, in the same district, is said to have arisen from the introduction of seven or eight English dairy cows, which were brought from Edinburgh.

From this date to the end of the year the disease appears to have increased week by week, and that in a rapid ratio.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of LANCASTER, from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks -	1'	1'09	1'45	1'91	2'55	3'18	4'00	4'18	4'27	5'45	5'64	5'45	6'36	6'27	7'36	8'36
Attacks -	1'	1'03	1'19	1'72	2'14	2'47	2'61	2'91	3'16	3'78	4'84	4'63	5'39	5'72	6'17	7'34

The recoveries in this county are:—

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered -	8'696	14'286	9'302	5'970	5'376	4'808	9'924	10'651	13'918	18'852	19'929	21'277	22'299	20'316	20'553	19'498

and the “killed,” 22'669 per cent.

In reviewing these figures, one must be struck by the rapid increase of the disease, notwithstanding the high per-centage of “killed;” but this is to be accounted for by the very small size of the farms of this county, 76 per cent. being under 50 acres in area, and only 8 per cent. above 100 acres, whilst we find only 1 per cent. of the farms is above 250 acres. There have been, on the average, less than five animals attacked in each infected farm in this county, whilst the average throughout Great Britain is more than 7.

Leicestershire.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of LEICESTER to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Leicester -	-	—	—	—	—	25	96	35	40	—	25	96	35	40	—	11

The first outbreak in the county of Leicester occurred on October 16th in some beasts bought at Leicester fair. In the three outbreaks reported for the week ending October 21st, six were attacked, five were killed, and one died. Another case is reported for the week ending November 4th, and another single case for the week ending December 2nd, from which period to December 30th, the disease appears to have steadily advanced; but the total number of “attacked” up to the end of the year is so small as to preclude our deriving any advantage from its comparison with other counties.

Lincolnshire.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of LINCOLN to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Lincoln -	3	11	6	5	—	339	2,170	283	1,376	119	342	2,181	289	1,381	119	15

The first case in this county occurred at Alkborough, in the petty sessional division of Burton-on-Strather, on September 21st, and was first noticed in a bullock, one of a number brought from Ferrybridge, Yorkshire. The disease appears to have estab-

lished itself from this date and to have increased to the end of the year in a very rapid manner; the "outbreaks" in the 12 weeks having multiplied themselves more than 34 times.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of LINCOLN, from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks - -	1	1.25	1.63	1.75	2.25	3.00	3.63	6.13	10.38	17.75	25.00	34.13
Attacks - -	1	1.64	2.27	2.73	5.45	9.45	12.27	17.32	24.95	39.18	57.00	78.41

The "recovered" are much below the average.

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered - -	11.111	9.091	4.348	11.429	12.727	15.842	12.319	13.100	9.524	8.346	8.073	7.933

The extraordinarily rapid spread of the disease in this county may be attributed to several causes: first, to the moderate number of "killed," amounting to only 13.250 per cent.; secondly, to the small size of the farms, 63 per cent. being under 100 acres; and, thirdly, to the low marshy character of the land.

Monmouthshire.

There had been no cases of cattle plague in this county up to December 30th.

Norfolk.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of NORFOLK to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Norfolk -	88	560	226	243	13	355	2,786	1,309	1,221	92	443	3,346	1,535	1,464	105	26

The disease appeared in this county on the 1st of July simultaneously in four different places, namely, Whitwell and Themelthorpe, in the Lynsford petty sessional division, at Trunch, in the North Erpingham petty sessional division, and at North Walsham, in the Happening and Tunstead petty sessional division.

From this date to the end of the year the disease continued without interruption, increasing in an unusually rapid ratio, as shown by the following table:—

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of NORFOLK, from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—	July 29.	Aug. 5.	Aug. 12.	Aug. 19.	Aug. 26.	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks	1	1.75	2.63	3.63	4.50	3.88	3.25	3.63	3.63	4.88	6.13	7.38	9.38	10.25	12.88	13.38	14.00	15.38	15.88	16.25	13.75	13.63	14.00
Attacks -	1	1.38	1.56	1.65	2.96	2.08	1.92	2.03	.99	2.10	2.00	3.24	4.76	5.32	6.66	8.45	10.56	11.18	12.31	12.36	11.87	12.03	10.37

The number of "recovered" in this county is small, being much below the average for England.

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—	July 29.	Aug. 5.	Aug. 12.	Aug. 19.	Aug. 26.	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered	11.250	3.043	8.020	7.586	5.797	5.060	5.556	5.455	5.240	5.078	5.802	7.012	6.083	6.504	6.130	6.084	5.344	5.711	5.882	6.084	5.807	6.271	6.692

The number of "killed" is very high, amounting to 45·876 per cent.

This should have resulted in a low ratio of increase of the disease. The counteracting influences appear to be,—first, the small size of the farms. Of 6,532 farms in the county, 2,794, or 43·210 per cent., are under 50 acres in area; 18·203 per cent. are under 100 acres; 22·286 per cent. are under 250 acres; 10·161 per cent. are under 500 acres; whilst only 6·140 per cent. have an area of 500 acres and above. Secondly, the early period of the outbreak and the great apparent virulence of the disease, as shown by the small per-centage of recoveries. These circumstances, together with the fenny character of some portions of the county, appear to have, to a great extent, counteracted the beneficial results usually derived from early slaughter.

Northampton.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of NORTHAMPTON to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Northampton -	28	142	81	43	11	201	1,070	271	691	45	229	1,212	352	734	56	19

The first outbreak of the disease in this county appears to have originated in some cattle bought in the Metropolitan market on the 21st August, and resold in Northampton market on the 23rd, whence it was introduced to Towcester shortly afterwards.

The disease appears to have continued without intermission to the end of the year, the ratios of outbreaks and attacks being as follows:—

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of NORTHAMPTON, from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks - -	1·	1·07	1·33	1·60	2·07	2·53	2·60	3·27	3·33	3·13	4·87	5·13	5·47	5·60	4·73	4·83
Attacks - -	1·	1·07	1·41	1·37	1·51	1·25	1·24	2·21	3·62	4·08	5·99	6·09	6·81	7·09	6·90	6·69

The per-centage of "recovered" is below the average.

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered - -	26·316	21·739	20·370	19·643	10·923	15·278	13·750	10·084	8·421	6·803	6·497	6·537	6·998	7·278	7·465	7·089

The "killed" amount to 29·043 per cent. Of 2,807 farms in this county, 63 per cent. have an area of above 100 acres, which circumstance, together with the fact that in the earlier cases more than 50 per cent. were killed, will account for the comparatively slow spread of the disease.

Northumberland.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of NORTHUMBERLAND to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Week since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Northumberland -	17	180	93	69	1	141	703	150	465	72	158	883	243	534	73	23

It appears probable that the disease was first introduced into this county by 14 Dutch cattle purchased of a cattle dealer at Kelso, which cattle there is every reason to suppose had been originally brought from the London market.

This outbreak occurred about the last week in July, at Shidlaw, near Carham, in the petty sessional division of Glendall.

A second outbreak occurred at the end of August in Newcastle, which has been attributed to the introduction of a cargo of cattle from Rotterdam.

Soon after this the disease appears to have been regularly established in the county, as cases have been reported, week by week without interruption, from the week ending September 9th to the end of the year.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of NORTHUMBERLAND, from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks - - - -	1	1'87	2'13	3'60	4'67	5'00	5'40	4'13	3'47	2'53	1'87	1'47	'80	'93
Attacks - - - -	1	1'33	1'06	1'37	1'64	1'52	1'85	1'75	1'62	1'56	1'35	1'29	1'03	'99

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered - - - -	1'429	7'071	13'846	13'812	13'362	12'548	11'728	10'895	10'773	10'338	11'240	11'951	12'014	12'026

Of those attacked 27·519 per cent. were killed.

The farms in this county are large, and the spread of the disease has not been rapid.

Nottinghamshire.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of NOTTINGHAM to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					Number of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Nottingham - -	—	—	—	—	—	16	111	28	53	14	16	111	28	53	14	13

The first recorded case of disease occurred on October 2nd at Blyth, in the petty sessional division of Bassetlaw. From this date to the end of the year cases continue to be reported, but neither continuously nor to any large amount; the total number of "attacked" being only 111.

The per-centage of "recovered" is 20·896, and the "killed" 25·225.

Oxfordshire.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of OXFORD to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					Number of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Oxford - - -	1	6	5	1	—	48	361	93	157	31	49	367	98	158	31	17

The first outbreak of disease in this county occurred on September 8th in some Welsh cattle sold in Banbury market. In this "outbreak" six animals were attacked; five

were killed, and one died. No other cases appear to have occurred until October 20th, nor are the totals of the cases to the end of the year sufficient to derive any benefit from a generalization of the results.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of OXFORD, from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks - - -	1.	1.00	1.60	3.00	3.20	5.40	7.00	5.80
Attacks - - -	1.	1.33	1.88	2.83	3.88	5.92	8.63	11.50

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered - - -	41.176	21.875	21.053	17.778	16.129	17.284	17.500	16.402

The per-centage of “killed” amounts to 26.703.

Rutlandshire.

Up to the end of the year there appears to have been only one outbreak of the disease in this county, in which 24 were “attacked,” three were killed, 12 died, and nine remained unaccounted for.

Shropshire.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of SALOP to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					Number of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Salop - - -	4	41	11	28	2	105	419	110	135	4	109	460	121	163	6	26

The disease appeared at an early period in this county, the first reported case occurring on July 6th, at Tyrly Castle, near Market Drayton, but it does not appear to have spread from this centre, as we have no further cases reported until the week ending September 16th, and only four “outbreaks” up to September 30th. During the last quarter of the year, however, the disease appears to have progressed pretty regularly, as is shown by the following:—

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of SALOP, from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—	Oct. 21.	Oct. 29.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks - - -	1.	1.13	1.63	1.63	3.13	3.25	4.50	6.00	6.25	7.00	6.63
Attacks - - -	1.	1.12	1.80	1.63	1.12	1.04	.51	.66	.71	1.45	1.68

The per-centage of “recovered” is very low.

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered - - -	2.740	2.667	2.105	2.083	1.923	1.905	1.869	1.802	4.132	3.759	3.550

The "killed" amount to 26·304 per cent. The farms appear to be moderately large, 50 per cent. being upwards of 100 acres in area; this, with the large per-centage of killed, will account for the moderate rate of increase of the disease.

Somersetshire.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of SOMERSET to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					Number of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Somerset - -	1	5	4	1	—	9	61	31	25	3	10	66	35	26	3	17

The first case in this county appears to have occurred on September 6th, at Clevedon, in some beasts brought from Bristol market. Another case occurs for the week ending December 2nd, from which period to the end of the year the disease continues without interruption, but the numbers are too small to be of any practical service when generalized.

Staffordshire.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of STAFFORD to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					Number of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Stafford - -	19	70	23	44	—	73	573	108	311	55	92	643	131	355	55	24

The first case of the disease in this county is reported as having occurred on July 20th, at West Bromwich, in the petty sessional division of South Offlow. But it is not until the week ending August 26th that the disease appears to have permanently established itself. The ratios of "outbreaks" are shown in the following table:—

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of STAFFORD, from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks - -	1*	1·18	·91	·64	·55	·36	·45	·91	1·27	1·45	1·91	2·27	2·91	3·45	3·45	3·45
Attacks - -	1*	1·59	1·26	1·19	2·00	1·41	1·63	2·37	2·63	3·63	5·00	6·52	7·41	10·89	12·26	12·30

The "recovered" on the total cases to December 30th amount to 13·415 per cent.

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered - -	·0	·0	·0	·0	·0	·0	1·723	5·797	5·618	5·714	5·489	10·266	15·296	12·332	11·892	13·415

The "killed" amount to 20·373 per cent., whilst the size of the farms is small, 68 per cent. being under 100 acres, notwithstanding which the disease has progressed but slowly.

This may in a great measure be due to the fact that a large portion of the county is occupied by works and manufactories.

Suffolk.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of SUFFOLK to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.		Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					Number of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
		Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Suffolk	-	150	770	344	345	37	121	637	235	288	60	271	1,407	579	633	97	25

The first "outbreak" in this county occurred on July 5th, at Beccles, and is traceable to cattle bought at Norwich Hill, but originally brought from the London market. With the exception of the week ending July 22nd, the disease continued from this date, week by week, to the end of the year, increasing in the following ratios:—

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of SUFFOLK, from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—	Aug. 19.	Aug. 26.	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks	1	2'00	3'13	4'24	5'13	4'88	5'24	4'59	3'82	3'35	1'88	1'65	1'18	1'06	1'10	1'35	1'82	2'76	3'18	3'47
Attacks	1	1'84	2'78	3'17	3'96	3'89	4'43	4'12	3'82	3'18	1'91	1'83	1'14	1'34	1'12	1'02	1'22	1'87	2'11	3'11

The "recovered" on the totals are below the average, and the "killed" amount to 41·151 per cent.

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—	Aug. 19.	Aug. 26.	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered	1'285	'794	3'947	3'593	2'631	10'072	9'686	10'204	11'724	12'918	12'634	13'235	13'361	13'095	13'786	14'870	15'108	13'938	14'286	13'288

Of the 6,026 farms into which this county is divided, 52 per cent. are below 100 acres in area, notwithstanding which the spread of the disease has not been rapid, having been probably checked by early slaughter.

Surrey (extra Metropolitan).

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of SURREY to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.		Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					Number of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
		Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Surrey	-	81	544	214	220	39	62	525	173	263	59	143	1,069	387	483	98	21

In this county the first "outbreak" occurred on August 7th, at Thursley, in the petty sessional division of Guildford, though several cases had been previously reported in that portion which is included in the Metropolitan Police district. We have recorded for the week ending August 12th, 12 "outbreaks" and 143 attacked, the latter being a larger number than has been reported for any one week to the end of the year, although the disease continued steadily for the whole of that period.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of SUSSEX, from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks -	1'	'85	1'00	'93	1'03	1'13	1'00	1'08	'85	'68	'70	'43	'40	'48	'40	'35	'39	'15
Attacks -	1'	'71	'85	'43	'53	'57	'71	'77	'66	'56	'44	'44	'37	'43	'40	'36	'40	'34

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered -	5'882	5'319	4'926	7'512	15'058	15'194	14'062	13'473	15'068	17'794	16'865	16'591	17'204	16'427	16'690	16'415	16'120	16'807

The number of "killed" is high, amounting to 36·202 per cent.

Fifty-one per cent. of the farms in this county are under 100 acres in area. The usual effect of the small size of the farms, namely, the increased ratio of the progress of the disease, is probably counteracted by the large per-centage of "killed," and by the large number of outbreaks in the early period of its invasion.

Sussex.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, in the County of SUSSEX, to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Sussex -	89	757	307	378	26	86	430	209	186	58	175	1,187	516	564	84	24

The first outbreaks in this county are reported as having occurred on July 16th at Heyshott and Cocking, in the Chichester petty sessional division, and may be traced to beasts brought from London and sold at Chichester market.

For the week ending July 22nd no less than seven different outbreaks are recorded, so that the starting point of the following table of ratios of outbreaks and attacks is high.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of SUSSEX, from the Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—	Aug. 12.	Aug. 19.	Aug. 26.	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks	1'	1'19	1'41	1'19	1'19	'93	1'04	1'37	1'93	2'11	1'96	1'67	1'07	'81	'59	'59	'52	'70	'81	'81	'78
Attacks -	1'	1'17	1'21	1'00	'83	'45	'36	'62	'76	'83	'77	'54	'44	'42	'50	'49	'52	'49	'34	'30	'18

There is nothing remarkable in the per-centage of recovered, which is 12·962 on the totals, as shown by the following table.

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—	Aug. 12.	Aug. 19.	Aug. 26.	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered	7'853	6'000	6'102	5'009	4'561	4'732	5'717	6'135	6'405	9'615	10'121	10'009	10'136	11'238	12'567	12'632	12'609	12'126	12'981	12'982	12'602

The number of "killed" is high, being 43·470 per cent., which will account for the slow spread of the disease, notwithstanding that 51 per cent. of the farms in this county are under 100 acres in area.

Warwickshire.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, in the County of WARWICK, to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Warwick - -	25	88	23	50	3	54	320	48	191	47	79	408	71	241	50	21

The first appearance of the disease in this county was on August 3rd at Hurley, near Atherstone, in the Atherstone petty sessional division, and is traceable to six beasts purchased in Birmingham market, but which originally came from West Bromwich. From this date, with the exception of the week ending August 19th, cases of the disease have been reported weekly to the end of the year. The total number of cases is, however, too small to derive any benefit from the generalization of them.

The per-centage of "killed" is 17·401, and the tables of ratios and "recovered" are given below.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of WARWICK, from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks - -	1	·89	·89	·83	·67	·83	·83	·89	1·00	·78	·72	·83	1·06	·94	1·17	1·11
Attacks - - -	1	·86	·93	1·09	·86	1·03	·93	1·33	1·72	1·41	1·78	1·79	2·28	2·57	2·45	1·98

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered - -	·0	6·122	5·660	5·797	6·849	5·814	5·814	10·000	10·219	12·329	12·651	14·634	13·389	14·008	16·804	17·182

Westmoreland.

No cases of cattle plague had occurred in this county up to December 30, 1865.

Wiltshire.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, in the County of WILTS, to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Wilts - -	3	8	5	3	—	16	86	24	43	11	19	94	29	46	11	20

In this county the disease first appeared on August 17th at Bowood, near Calne, in the petty sessional division of Calne, and was introduced by six Devon steers bought at Bridport market. The disease does not appear to have established itself in Wilts; as, up to the end of the year only 94 cases have been reported.

The number of "killed" amounts to 30·851 per cent. The other tables are given below.
TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of WILTS, from the Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

	—		Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.	
	Outbreaks	- -	1·	1·25	1·25	2·00	2·50	
	Attacks	- -	1·	2·00	2·57	2·62	2·80	

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

	—		Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.	
	Recovered	- -	11·111	10·345	14·286	22·449	19·298	

Worcestershire.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, in the County of WORCESTER, to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Worcester - - -	2	5	1	4	—	10	43	16	16	10	12	48	17	20	10	18

In this county there have been only a few isolated cases, the first of which appears to have occurred on August 29th at Stambermill, in the petty sessional division of Stourbridge. The introduction of the disease is said to be traceable to a cow which was purchased at Wolverhampton market.

The killed in this county amounts to 35·417. The other tables are given below.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of WORCESTER, from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

	—		Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.	
	Outbreaks	- -	1·	·86	·86	·57	·29	
	Attacks	- -	1·	1·00	1·24	1·00	1·00	

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

	—		Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.	
	Recovered	- -	7·143	18·750	25·000	31·818	33·333	

Yorkshire.

The first outbreak of the disease occurred in the West Riding near Leeds, we next find it appear in the East Riding, and lastly in the North Riding. [This county has been chosen for the purpose of working out accurately whether altitude has any effect upon the spread of Cattle Plague.]

Although there appear to have been upwards of 2,000 different farms, &c. attacked, some of these are so near each other as to render it unnecessary to look upon them as

isolated centres of infection, while others again have been so inaccurately described as to render it impossible to enter them correctly. After deducting these outbreaks we may consider that the centres amount to 680. Of this number 538 or 79·118 per cent. have occurred at an altitude not exceeding 250 feet, 98 or 14·412 per cent. at an altitude not exceeding 500 feet, 39 or 5·735 per cent. at one not exceeding 750 feet, five or ·735 per cent. between that height and 1,000 feet: no case having occurred at or above an altitude of 1,000 feet.

Thus it will be seen that by far the greater number of cases of the disease have occurred at an altitude not exceeding 250 feet, and that so far as regards Yorkshire, an altitude of 1,000 feet appears to be inaccessible to the germ of the disease, or that when it has arrived at this height, the circumstances existent there are not compatible with its germination. Even an altitude not exceeding 250 feet appears to be capable of modifying the contagion in such a manner as to reduce the outbreaks from 79·118 to 20·882 per cent.

It is difficult to understand whether this immunity is due to physical or to chemical causes; whether the organic molecule is of so great a specific gravity as to prevent its being carried by ordinary currents of air above a certain height, or whether the strata of the atmosphere above 250 feet have some oxydating or other chemical effect so as to render the germ innocuous. The state of the barometer and thermometer and the daily direction of the wind have been carefully studied and compared with the course of the spread of the disease, but no decided relation has been traced between them, notwithstanding the frequent assertions which have been made to the contrary. It is to be regretted that this question of altitude could not be worked out more fully; to ascertain, in the first place, whether the cattle population does not decrease in the same ratio as the "outbreaks," which I do not believe, and secondly, whether the same rule would hold good for the other districts in England. The latter I hope to be able to follow up in the next quarterly report.

In the further treatment of this county each Riding will be considered separately.

East Riding.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the EAST RIDING of the County of York, to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
York, East Riding -	3	9	2	6	—	522	3,103	187	1,906	372	525	3,112	189	1,912	372	15

The first case in this Riding occurred about September 17th at South Newbald, in the petty sessional division of South Hunsley Beacon, but it does not appear that the disease was established until the week ending October 21st, from which period till the end of the year the disease appears to have continued uninterruptedly. The ratios of "outbreaks" and "attacks" increase rapidly, notwithstanding that less than 50 per cent. of the farms are under 100 acres in area.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the EAST RIDING of the County of York, from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks -	1·	2·91	5·28	7·78	9·03	9·50	8·56	8·09
Attacks -	1·	2·67	5·06	8·02	9·85	11·52	11·85	11·54

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered -	·000	·000	7·755	10·533	11·506	12·822	14·431	16·287

The "killed" amount to 6·073 per cent., which is sufficiently low to account for the comparatively rapid spread of the disease.

North Riding.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the NORTH RIDING of the County of YORK to December 30, 1865, corrected from information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
York, North Riding -	—	—	—	—	—	672	3,808	192	2,283	469	672	3,808	192	2,283	469	10

The first appearance of the disease in this Riding occurred on October 22nd at Harewood Dale, near Scarborough, in the petty sessional division of East Pickering Lythe. From this date to the end of the year, the disease appears to have made rapid progress, but from its severity at first the ratio of increase is not so marked.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the NORTH RIDING of the County of YORK, from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks -	1·	1·71	2·60	3·10	3·60	3·98	3·72
Attacks -	1·	1·67	2·31	3·13	3·83	4·67	5·31

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered -	5·515	8·478	8·828	10·667	13·471	15·812	17·042

In this Riding the per-centage of farms above 100 acres is 59, and of the animals attacked by cattle plague only 5·045 per cent. were killed. These counteracting circumstances, together with the fact that a great part of this Riding consists of mountain ranges, probably give rise to the spread of the disease with such a moderate rapidity as is shown by the table.

West Riding.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the WEST RIDING of the County of YORK to December 30, 1865, corrected from information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
York, West Riding -	27	69	25	31	2	831	4,423	371	2,821	527	858	4,492	396	2,852	529	18

This Riding became infected with the disease at an earlier period than the other two, the first reported case having occurred on August 28th at Thorpe Hall Pastures, near Leeds. From this date to the end of the year cases of disease are reported week by week without intermission, the ratio of increase being high.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the WEST RIDING of the County of YORK from the Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks - -	1'	1'25	1'65	2'25	2'80	3'25	4'35	6'75	10'15	12'75	16'80	19'05	19'25	19'80	19'85
Attacks - -	1'	1'12	1'57	2'98	3'62	5'25	7'87	10'60	16'03	20'25	25'27	31'45	34'47	37'20	40'08

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered - -	6'897	6'061	8'621	5'128	6'061	5'485	7'553	7'475	9'148	11'765	13'655	13'693	14'638	16'403	15'646

The "killed" on the total amount to 8'816 per cent. There were in 1851, 17,385 farms in this Riding, of which upwards of 65 per cent. were less than 50 acres in extent. The western part has a great deal of mountain land, where, except in the valleys, the disease has not made its appearance to any great extent. Notwithstanding this, the average ratio of increase of the disease has been, with one exception, the highest throughout the counties in England, which is accounted for by the small number of animals slaughtered while suffering from the disease.

*Metropolitan Police District.**

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

DISTRICT.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Metropolitan Police District -	443	5,501	2,346	2,507	88	315	1,672	629	975	149	758	7,173	2,975	3,482	237	28

The first outbreak of the disease in the Metropolitan Police district appears to be that at Islington, and to have been distinctly recognized for the first time about the 24th of June.

An "outbreak" has been reported as having occurred at Lambeth on the 21st of June, but there appears to be very great doubt whether the animals referred to really suffered from the cattle plague, the evidence in fact preponderating very largely on the other side. From its commencement to the end of the year the disease continued without intermission, with a gradually increasing ratio of "attacks" up to the middle of August, and from that time decreasing pretty regularly.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT from the Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

	July 15.	July 22.	July 29.	Aug. 5.	Aug. 12.	Aug. 19.	Aug. 26.	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks	1'00	1'19	1'62	2'48	3'71	5'43	7'14	8'29	9'05	10'10	10'10	9'76	9'24	7'71	6'48	5'48	4'67	4'19	3'95	4'38	4'71	4'86	4'67	4'05	3'71
Attacks	1'00	1'34	1'67	1'83	2'29	2'35	2'33	1'99	1'54	1'39	1'32	1'46	1'40	1'33	1'08	0'74	0'69	0'62	0'60	0'58	0'49	0'47	0'40	0'36	0'43

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

	July 15.	July 22.	July 29.	Aug. 5.	Aug. 12.	Aug. 19.	Aug. 26.	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered	0'000	0'000	0'000	1'062	0'898	1'358	1'475	1'706	1'836	2'825	3'019	3'391	3'990	4'424	4'687	5'299	5'698	5'741	5'902	5'870	5'810	6'161	6'147	6'195	6'373

* The Metropolitan Police District includes the whole of the county of Middlesex, and parts of the counties of Essex, Herts, Kent, and Surrey.

The per-centage of "recovered" is low, whilst that of the "killed" is very high, amounting to 41·475 per cent.

The latter is sufficient to account for the comparatively slow spread of the disease, notwithstanding the proximity of the sheds in this district.

ORIGIN, PROPAGATION, AND PROGRESS OF THE DISEASE IN THE VARIOUS COUNTIES OF WALES.

Only two counties in Wales, namely, Denbigh and Flint, have as yet suffered from the disease, and only one of these, namely Denbigh, had lost any large number of cattle from it up to the end of the year, notwithstanding that in Flintshire the disease made its first appearance.

Denbigh.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of DENBIGH to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					Number of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Denbigh -	5	31	18	8	—	149	1,673	51	1,228	141	154	1,704	69	1,236	141	15

The first appearance of the disease in Denbigh was at Nant-y-Lladron on 19th September, from which date to the end of the year, it continued without intermission.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of DENBIGH from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks - -	1·	1·53	1·47	1·76	1·59	1·71	2·35	2·88	3·59	3·88	4·88	4·06
Attacks - - -	1·	1·89	1·88	2·66	2·49	3·01	5·42	6·76	9·31	12·08	14·15	13·15

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered - -	6·250	4·286	3·738	5·674	5·618	7·661	6·842	8·565	10·665	11·265	10·698	10·240

The number of "killed" in this county has been small, only amounting to 4·049 per cent. As a probable consequence the ratio of "attacked" is large.

Flintshire.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of FLINT to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					Number of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Flint - -	2	10	1	9	—	104	686	24	398	77	106	696	25	407	77	23

The disease appeared at an early period in this county, an "outbreak," of the nature of which there appears little doubt, having been reported as occurring on 26th July at Broad Oak Farm, Iscod. In this "outbreak" four were attacked, and four died.

There do not appear to have been any further attacks until the week ending September 2nd, from which period to the week ending October 21st there is again a break, and it is not until the week ending November 4th, that the disease appears to have permanently established itself.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of FLINT, from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

				Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks	-	-	-	1·	1·29	1·76	2·33	2·52	3·48
Attacks	-	-	-	1·	1·27	2·07	3·73	4·09	5·98

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

				Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered	-	-	-	19·626	16·800	14·474	15·538	15·232	15·909

The per-centage of "killed" in this county is only 3·592 per cent.

ORIGIN, PROPAGATION, AND PROGRESS OF THE DISEASE IN THE VARIOUS COUNTIES OF SCOTLAND.

The first "outbreaks" in this division of Great Britain, have not been worked out with that care which has been bestowed upon the other divisions; as a consequence, the statements made must be taken merely as approximate. It was necessary to pursue this course in the first place, from the want of the time necessary to follow up the cases by letter at such a distance, and secondly, from the impracticability of the veterinary surgeons attached to this department personally examining any doubtful cases.

The disease made its first appearance in this division of Great Britain in Aberdeenshire.

Aberdeenshire.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of ABERDEEN, to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 1865.					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.		
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.			
Aberdeen	-	-	22	184	115	65	3	12	81	68	13	—	34	265	183	78	3	24

The first reported case occurred at Garmond on July 18th, from which time cases are reported consecutively for four weeks. A second series of outbreaks are reported for the week ending September 2nd, in which, of 24 attacked, 21 were killed, and three died, other outbreaks for the weeks ending September 16th, 23rd, and 30th, and others occasionally up to the end of the year.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of ABERDEEN from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

	Aug. 12.	Aug. 19.	Aug. 26.	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks	1·	·50	·85	·75	·50	1·13	1·25	1·25	1·03	1·25	1·13	·63	·25	·00	·13	·50	·63	·63	·75	·38	·25
Attacks	1·	·85	·60	·01	·24	·79	·80	·62	·81	·33	·40	·34	·12	·03	·01	·12	·30	·32	·40	·55	·17

In this county the "stamping out" of the disease has been carried out with great vigour; no sooner has it been known to exist on any farm, than the whole of the animals, which have not died, have been slaughtered. Only three animals are reported to have recovered.

The "stamping out" in this county can scarcely be said to have been attended with that success which had been anticipated. Up to the 30th of December the disease had existed for 24 weeks, and in that period 265 animals were attacked, whilst in Hampshire, where the disease had existed for the same number of weeks, and the "stamping out" had not been attempted, only 276 were attacked during that period, and in Devon, where the disease had existed for 26 weeks, and where the per-centage of "killed" is even smaller than in Hants, only 158 cases occurred during the period.

Argyle.

No cases of cattle plague have been reported for this county.

Ayr.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of Ayr to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					Number of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Ayr - - -	1	6	6	—	—	14	146	18	101	17	15	152	24	101	17	18

The first case is reported as having occurred at Ardrossan on the 31st of August, but the disease does not seem to have established itself to any extent up to the end of the year. The small number of cases which have occurred renders any tabulation of them unnecessary.

Banff.

No cases of cattle plague have been reported from this county.

Berwick.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of BERWICK to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					Number of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Berwick - - -	7	29	11	13	—	17	189	46	82	34	24	218	57	95	34	17

The first case is reported to have occurred at Lauder on September 9th.*

Only 218 cases occurred in this county to the end of the year.

Bute.

No cases reported.

Caithness.

No cases reported.

* In the quarterly return an outbreak has been entered for the week ending July 29; but this has since been found not to belong to this county.

Clackmannan.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of CLACKMANNAN to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					Number of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Clackmannan - -	1	1	1	—	—	18	183	5	81	62	19	184	6	81	62	14

The returns for this county are remarkable for the large per-centage of “recovered,” but the number of cases is too small to derive any benefit from the fact. The first case is reported as having occurred at Sauchie on September 26th.

Dumbarton.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of DUMBARTON to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					Number of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Dumbarton - -	2	17	1	6	—	56	527	21	326	86	58	544	22	332	86	15

The first “outbreak” occurred at Dumbarton on 17th September, from which period to the end of the year cases are regularly reported.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of DUMBARTON from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks - -	1 [·]	1 [·] 14	1 [·] 29	1 [·] 14	1 [·] 86	2 [·] 14	2 [·] 43	2 [·] 86	3 [·] 14	3 [·] 00	3 [·] 43	3 [·] 43
Attacks - -	1 [·]	1 [·] 30	1 [·] 55	2 [·] 73	4 [·] 85	5 [·] 30	6 [·] 33	5 [·] 91	5 [·] 48	6 [·] 03	5 [·] 73	7 [·] 12

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered - -	20 [·] 000	12 [·] 500	17 [·] 241	20 [·] 339	15 [·] 162	20 [·] 000	19 [·] 895	19 [·] 737	18 [·] 839	17 [·] 949	19 [·] 534	20 [·] 574

The “killed” amount to only 4·044 per cent., which will account for the comparatively rapid progress of the disease.

Dumfries.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of DUMFRIES to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					Number of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Dumfries - -	2	8	1	4	—	29	446	37	330	16	31	454	38	334	16	16

The first reported case occurred at Barneleuch Head, about the 8th September, but the disease does not appear to have established itself until the week ending November the 4th, from which period, cases are reported weekly to the end of the year.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of DUMFRIES, from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—				Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks	-	-	-	1·	1·50	2·13	2·25	2·50	2·00
Attacks	-	-	-	1·	1·59	2·13	2·31	1·94	1·82

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—				Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered	-	-	-	·000	1·299	2·985	6·723	5·575	4·571

The total number of cases being under 500, it would be useless to attempt to draw any inference from the results.

Edinburgh.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of EDINBURGH, to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Edinburgh - -	94	523	54	340	56	116	819	132	515	146	210	1,342	186	855	202	22

The first reported case in the county of Edinburgh is at Roseburn on August 2nd, during which week 30 animals are reported as having been attacked, of which 24 died and six were killed. No cases are reported for the week ending August 12th, but with this exception, the disease appears to have continued with varying intensity until the end of the year.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of EDINBURGH from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—				Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks	-	-	-	1·	5·77	7·55	9·66	11·00	7·78	7·11	5·89	5·00	4·22	3·89	4·00	4·11	4·11	3·44	2·55	2·00
Attacks	-	-	-	1·	5·57	7·16	9·11	10·45	6·93	7·18	6·33	6·02	6·45	5·51	5·27	5·20	4·75	4·67	4·05	3·05

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—				Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered	-	-	-	·000	9·091	9·967	14·141	13·870	15·134	14·141	10·124	10·870	10·089	18·315	18·610	18·321	18·163	10·105	10·116	10·111

The per-centage of "killed" is somewhat lower than the average of Great Britain, amounting to 13·859 per cent., and the increase of the disease is moderate.

Elgin or Moray.

No cases reported.

Fife.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, in the County of FIFE, to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Fife - -	4	58	24	18	3	165	2,450	63	1,457	477	169	2,508	87	1,475	480	16

The first reported case occurred at Thornton on September 14th, from which date to the end of the year fresh cases are reported each week, and fresh outbreaks in all the weeks, with the exception of that ending September 30th.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of FIFE from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks - -	1·	1·25	1·42	1·67	1·67	1·83	2·33	3·58	4·00	4·75	4·92	5·08	7·42
Attacks - -	1·	1·27	2·03	2·82	4·05	4·49	4·70	6·78	6·93	7·70	10·86	11·19	15·57

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered -	10·526	8·929	17·500	23·077	17·241	21·547	23·203	24·296	25·343	28·367	25·042	22·653	24·552

The per-centage of “killed” amounts to only 3·469, the ratio of “attacks” is very rapid, multiplying itself more than 15 times in 12 weeks.

Forfar.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of FORFAR, to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Forfar - -	10	112	37	52	3	598	6,513	529	3,720	1,178	608	6,625	566	3,772	1,181	20

The disease is reported as having commenced on the 17th of August at Forfar. A second outbreak is reported for the week ending September 16th, from which period to the end of the year the disease advanced with great rapidity.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of FORFAR from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks -	1·	1·74	2·15	3·09	3·26	3·94	5·18	5·65	6·82	7·59	7·38	7·73	6·76
Attacks -	1·	1·88	2·52	4·38	6·55	8·06	10·29	11·64	12·91	14·30	14·80	15·19	15·25

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered -	15·306	16·860	14·828	11·422	20·358	21·521	20·266	21·177	20·130	20·458	21·576	23·351	23·844

The "killed" amounts to 8·543 per cent., the ratio of increase of the disease being very rapid.

Haddington.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, in the County of HADDINGTON, to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Haddington -	12	28	2	11	—	36	551	23	460	42	48	579	25	471	42	18

The first outbreak of the disease occurred on August 27th at Stonelaws.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of HADDINGTON from the Commencement of Disease to December 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks -	1·	1·10	1·30	·90	·70	·50	·60	·80	·70	1·20	1·50	1·70	1·80	1·50	1·20
Attacks -	1·	1·50	1·93	2·00	2·62	2·00	6·06	10·87	16·37	20·68	19·10	19·75	14·30	7·60	8·60

Percentage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered -	·000	·000	·000	7·143	13·636	15·556	8·333	5·236	4·887	4·373	4·213	6·150	6·223	7·258	8·187

Only 4·317 per cent. of the animals attacked were "killed," and as a probable result the disease has advanced with considerable rapidity.

Inverness.

No cases reported.

Kincardine.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, in the County of KINCARDINE, to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Kincardine -	—	—	—	—	—	23	298	75	122	24	23	298	75	122	24	12

The first outbreak of the disease occurred in Hilton of Kineff on 10th October. The disease does not, however, appear to have established itself up to the end of the year, the total number of cases at that period being so small as to preclude any useful inference being drawn from the result.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of KINCARDINE from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks - -	1.	1.00	1.20	1.60	1.60	2.00	2.80
Attacks - - -	1.	1.50	2.30	3.81	5.61	6.81	8.85

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered - -	14.286	4.348	2.941	2.222	8.000	13.208	16.438

Kinross.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, in the County of KINROSS, to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Kinross - -	—	—	—	—	—	8	119	—	85	10	8	119	—	85	10	13

In this county the disease does not appear to have really established itself last year, the total number of "attacked" only amounting to 119 at the end of December. The first case occurred about the 6th of October at Kineston.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of KINROSS from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks - -	1.	.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	5.00
Attacks - - -	1.	1.36	1.71	1.79	1.57	1.07	.50	1.00	2.00	5.86

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered - -	21.429	13.636	12.903	12.500	13.889	13.889	13.514	14.286	14.000	10.526

The numbers are too small for any practical purpose.

Kirkcudbright.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, in the County of KIRKCUDBRIGHT, to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at the Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Kirkcudbright -	—	—	—	—	—	2	35	6	23	4	2	35	6	23	4	5

Only 35 cases have occurred up to the end of the year, the first of which was at Lincluden Mains. The numbers are too small to be useful.

Lanark.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, in the County of LANARK, to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Lanark - -	42	349	154	100	3	2,975	763	1,644	321	266	3,324	917	1,744	324	18	

In Lanark the first reported case occurred at Glasgow on August 28th, from which period to the end of the year cases are reported and “outbreaks” occur in each week, embracing in the 18 weeks upwards of 3,000 cases.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of LANARK from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks - -	1'	1'33	1'47	2'10	2'40	2'50	3'30	3'03	2'87	2'87	1'90	1'63	2'00	1'73	1'70
Attacks - -	1'	1'64	2'10	5'10	6'17	6'67	7'10	4'44	3'88	3'25	2'97	3'38	3'44	3'58	3'30

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered - -	0'00	2'913	5'172	5'736	7'094	6'641	10'496	13'670	13'158	13'972	12'924	15'157	15'789	16'141	15'667

The per-centage of “killed” is much above the average, whilst the disease has progressed with a moderate ratio of increase.

Linlithgow.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, in the County of LINLITHGOW, to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Linlithgow - -	3	30	19	8	—	21	245	10	178	43	24	275	29	186	43	15

There are two "outbreaks" for the week ending September 23rd, the first of which occurred at Entryfoot near Livingston. Outbreaks are reported for each week, with the exception of four, up to the end of the year, but the totals are too small to be taken as an average. The tables are, however, given below.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of LINLITHGOW from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks	1.	.83	1.00	1.33	.83	.67	.83	.83	1.00	1.83	1.33	1.33
Attacks -	1.	.98	1.32	2.07	1.77	1.84	1.34	1.45	1.64	1.91	2.64	2.02

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered	16.667	13.636	6.977	11.765	11.765	10.526	9.259	7.937	11.724	15.789	15.789	18.777

Nairn.

No cases reported.

Orkney and Shetland.

No cases reported.

Peebles.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, in the County of PEEBLES, to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Peebles - -	1	2	2	—	—	1	10	6	2	2	2	12	8	2	2	17

In this county so few cases have occurred that an examination of them would be useless. The first occurred at Glen on September 3rd.

Perth.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, in the County of PERTH, to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Perth - -	4	25	6	10	—	276	2,634	70	1,648	470	280	2,659	76	1,658	470	15

The first "outbreak" occurred at Cupar Angus, on the 20th September, and the disease continued without intermission until the end of the year.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of PERTH, from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865. (See Appendix, Note A.)

—	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks	1·	1·46	2·46	3·46	4·00	6·08	8·15	9·00	9·69	9·46	7·92	8·54
Attacks -	1·	1·12	2·11	3·00	4·66	6·46	8·41	11·70	13·42	16·73	19·09	20·76

Per-centage of Recoveries. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered	11·538	7·895	6·329	11·842	10·300	13·314	17·241	18·650	18·182	18·945	21·324	22·086

The per-centage of “killed” is the lowest of any county of Great Britain, with the exception of Stirling, and amounts to only 2·858 per cent. This is attended with the usual result, namely, a rapid increase of the disease, the number of “attacks” having multiplied itself over 20 times in 11 weeks.

Renfrew.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, in the County of RENFREW, to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Renfrew - -	5	10	7	1	—	46	409	76	197	42	51	419	83	198	42	15

The first “outbreak” occurred on the borders of the counties of Renfrew and Lanark, near Gallowgate, Glasgow, on September 17th, fresh “outbreaks” and “attacks” being recorded each week to the end of the year; the total cases, however, being under 500, are useless for generalization.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of RENFREW, from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865. (See Appendix, Note A.)

—	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks - -	1·	·90	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·10	1·00	·90	·90	1·30	1·80	2·40
Attacks - -	1·	1·00	1·13	1·07	1·21	1·18	1·46	1·79	1·67	2·23	2·84	3·30

Per-centage of Recoveries. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered - -	·000	10·526	13·793	11·765	7·843	8·621	11·268	10·309	17·931	19·018	20·833	17·500

The amount of “killed” is 19·809 per cent.

Ross and Cromarty. No cases reported.

Roxburgh.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, in the County of ROXBURGH, to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Roxburgh - -	—	—	—	—	—	7	35	5	20	8	7	35	5	20	8	13

Here we have the first case occurring at Runningburn on October 3rd, but the total number of cases only amounts to 35.

Selkirk.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, in the County of SELKIRK, to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Selkirk - - -	3	9	4	2	—	3	8	1	8	2	6	17	5	10	2	14

In this county, again, the numbers are too small to derive any benefit from their investigation. The first “outbreak” occurred at Hollybush, near Galashiels, on the 24th of September.

Stirling.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, in the County of STIRLING, to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Stirling -	2	11	5	5	—	235	2,860	47	2,008	338	237	2,871	52	2,013	338	16

In Stirling the first outbreak occurred at Kirkintulloch on 10th of September. “Attacks” are reported weekly to the end of the year, but no fresh “outbreak” occurs during the week ending September 30th.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of STIRLING, from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.
(See Appendix, Note A.)

—	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks -	1*	2.20	4.00	7.40	11.00	14.80	17.80	19.20	19.00	17.00	15.60	14.00	16.40
Attacks -	1*	3.40	5.70	16.75	27.95	43.30	53.80	57.70	55.50	53.05	55.25	55.65	59.10

Per-centage of Recoveries. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered -	9.090	2.381	2.817	11.739	9.443	7.333	8.059	10.413	11.236	10.871	12.586	13.130	14.377

The per-centage of killed is the lowest in Great Britain, whilst the ratio of increase on the “attacks” is the highest, thus following the rule which has usually obtained throughout Great Britain, unless other disturbing influences have arisen.

Sutherland.

No cases reported.

Wigtown.

No cases reported.

They record the Cases reported as

* The Metropolitan Police District includes the whole of the County

September 30, 1865, with corrections from information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866.
from the official information received at this Office from Inspectors, whether appointed by the Clerk of the Council or by the Local Authorities,
occurring during the Weeks indicated by the Headings.

Week ending July 22.					Week ending July 29.					Week ending August 5.					Week ending August 12.					COUNTIES OR DISTRICTS.
Total No. of Farms, Sheds, or other Places in which the Disease has appeared.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Total Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Total Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Total Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	BEDFORD.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	BERKS.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	BUCKINGHAM.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	CAMBRIDGE.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	CHESTER.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	CORNWALL.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	CUMBERLAND.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DERBY.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	14	11	3	..	DEVON.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DORSET.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DURHAM.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	ESSEX.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	GLOUCESTER.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	HANTS.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	HEREFORD.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	HERTFORD.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	HUNTINGDON.
..	..	..	..	..	3	121	50	60	..	8	106	7	95	1	7	68	7	50	6	KENT.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	LANCASTER.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	LEICESTER.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	LINCOLN.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	MONMOUTH.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NORFOLK.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NORTHAMPTON.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NORTHUMBERLAND.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NOTTINGHAM.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	OXFORD.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	RUTLAND.
..	3	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	SALOP.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	SOMERSET.
1	8	3	5	..	2	10	4	6	..	1	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	STAFFORD.
..	..	..	..	..	2	13	6	7	..	4	18	8	10	..	4	39	9	27	1	SUFFOLK.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	143	56	70	2	SURREY.
7	80	..	75	6	2	62	28	23	3	11	85	11	72	1	7	83	72	6	5	SUSSEX.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	2	..	WARWICK.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	WESTMORELAND.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	WILTS.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	WORCESTER.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	YORK, EAST RIDING.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	" NORTH "
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	" WEST "
11	135	3	113	7	15	250	103	138	6	50	460	73	342	16	58	524	200	252	20	TOTALS, COUNTIES OF ENGLAND:—
22	291	6	234	15	37	550	199	372	21	87	1,010	182	714	37	145	1,534	391	966	57	For each week.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	From commencement of Disease.
5	310	111	203	..	15	453	284	116	..	23	632	198	390	10	55	671	455	171	..	TOTALS, METROPOLITAN POLICE
26	1,257	696	426	..	41	1,710	980	542	..	64	2,342	1,178	932	10	99	3,013	1,633	1,103	10	DISTRICT:—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	For each week.
16	475	114	346	7	30	712	387	254	6	73	1,092	271	732	26	93	1,195	664	423	20	From commencement of Disease.
48	1,548	702	660	15	78	2,260	1,089	914	21	151	3,352	1,360	1,046	47	244	4,547	2,024	2,069	67	TOTALS, ENGLAND:—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	For each week.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	From commencement of Disease.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	WALES.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	ANGLESEY.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	BRECON.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	CARDIGAN.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	CARMARTHEN.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	CARNARVON.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DENBIGH.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	FLINT.
..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	GLAMORGAN.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	MERIONETH.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	MONTGOMERY.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	PEMBROKE.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	RADNOR.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	TOTALS, WALES:—
..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	4	..	1	4	..	4	..	1	4	..	4	..	For each week.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	From commencement of Disease.
4	15	4	11	..	1	25	7	18	..	1	23	22	..	..	2	36	3	30	3	SCOTLAND.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	ABERDEEN.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	ARGYLE.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	AYR.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	BANFF.
..	..	..	..	..	1	16	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	BERWICK.
..	..	..	..	..																

COUNTIES OR DISTRICTS.	Week ending Aug. 19.				Week ending August 26.				Week ending September 2.				Week ending September 9.							
	Total No. of Farms, Sheds, or other Places in which the Disease has appeared.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Total Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Total Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Total Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.
ENGLAND.																				
BEDFORD	1	22	4	13	..	3	53	11	23	1	..	14	1	8	1	1	2	2	5	3
BERKS	16	126	37	80	1	3	3	1	2	1	4	6	3	2	1	4	13	7	1	3
BUCKINGHAM	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CAMBRIDGE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CHESTER	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CORNWALL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CUMBERLAND	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DERBY	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DEVON	3	15	4	6	..	2	7	4	3	..	1	1	1	2	1	4	7	2	5	..
DORSET	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DURHAM	..	..	..	..	..	2	33	6	17	10	1	12	4	3	1	4	7	2	5	..
ESSEX	24	214	10	131	3	29	199	44	180	6	29	170	45	95	2	31	112	25	61	2
GLOUCESTER	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	7	6	..	4	28	6	22	..	1	8	5	6	..
HANTS	1	2	1	1	..	3	13	7	6	..	4	28	6	22	..	1	8	5	6	..
HEREFORD	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
HERTFORD	3	24	10	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	6	..	..
HUNTINGDON	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
KENT	19	90	46	34	2	9	23	15	6	..	14	82	35	40	1	17	70	24	39	..
LANCASTER	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	2	..	1	7	3	3	..	6	22	13	4	2
LEICESTER	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LINCOLN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MONMOUTH	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NORFOLK	9	28	10	8	..	9	124	58	61	1	5	9	4	5	..	3	10	12	4	..
NORTHAMPTON	..	..	..	..	..	7	45	28	11	5	1	1	1	..	..	3	13	11	1	..
NORTHUMBERLAND	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	16	11	5	..
NOTTINGHAM	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OXFORD	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	5	..	..
RUTLAND	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SALOP	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SOMERSET	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
STAFFORD	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	4	12	8	3	..	1	5	4	1	..
SUFFOLK	7	29	1	25	..	19	96	30	47	..	24	111	68	21	5	22	78	52	15	2
SURREY	5	62	25	22	..	13	102	13	45	7	10	40	18	23	1	6	39	16	18	..
SUSSEX	12	142	83	59	..	8	76	30	44	..	5	21	13	6	..	7	27	10	9	..
WARWICK	..	..	..	..	..	6	22	3	13	..	2	4	2	1	..	4	15	3	7	..
WESTMORELAND	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WILTS	1	1	1	..	..	1	6	4	2	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
WORCESTER	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
YORK, EAST RIDING	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	4	..	1	1	1	..	..
" NORTH "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" WEST "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	..	3	3	2	..	..
TOTALS, COUNTIES OF ENGLAND:—	105	753	232	397	7	117	825	259	423	30	116	546	212	246	11	126	478	218	196	4
For each week	250	2,287	623	1,363	64	367	3,112	882	1,786	94	483	3,058	1,094	2,032	105	609	4,136	1,312	2,218	109
TOTALS, METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT:—	40	400	159	204	8	51	438	179	229	5	47	312	78	192	7	51	258	75	143	5
For each week	110	3,413	1,792	1,307	18	191	3,851	1,971	1,536	23	238	4,163	2,040	1,728	30	289	4,421	2,124	1,571	35
TOTALS, ENGLAND:—	146	1,153	391	601	15	168	1,263	438	652	35	163	858	290	438	18	177	736	293	339	9
For each week	390	5,700	2,415	2,670	82	558	6,063	2,353	3,322	117	721	7,821	3,143	3,760	135	898	5,557	2,436	4,039	144
From commencement of Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WALES.																				
ANGLESEY	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BRECON	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CARDIGAN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CARMARTHEN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CARNARVON	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DENBIGH	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FLINT	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GLAMORGAN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
MERIONETH	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MONTGOMERY	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PEMBROKE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
RADNOR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS, WALES:—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For each week	1	1	..	1	..	1	4	..	4	..	2	6	1	5	..	2	10	1	9	..
From commencement of Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SCOTLAND.																				
ABERDEEN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ARGYLE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
AYR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BANFF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BERWICK	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BUTE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CAITHNESS	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLACKMANNAN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DUMBERTON	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DUMFRIES	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
EDINBURGH	1	4	2	2	..	2	7	2	2	..	2	17	..	12	..	4	23	8	13	..
ELGIN OR MORAY	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..									

Mid-Gloucester, and parts of the Counties of Essex, Herts. Kent, and Surrey.

CATTLE PLAGUE ENQUIRY. QUARTERLY RETURN. No. 2.—For Quarter ending

These Returns do not profess to give the Total Number of Cases which have occurred in Great Britain, but only those which have been ascertained. They record the Cases reported as

COUNTIES OR DISTRICTS.	Week ending October 7.				Week ending October 14.				Week ending October 21.				Week ending October 28.							
	Total No. of Farms, &c. in which the Disease has appeared.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Total Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Total Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Total Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.
ENGLAND.																				
BEDFORD	3	19	1	15	4	3	74	18	41	5	1	26	17	9	1	2	10	..	6	2
BERKS	8	30	12	20	4	4	51	12	30	1	3	44	12	28	11	2	17	..	12	17
BUCKINGHAM	3	10	5	4	1	7	14	1	6	2	4	6	4	5	5	1	17	1	1	..
CAMBRIDGE	1	1	6	2	2	5	11	7	2	1	19	14	3	3	3	5	19	5	11	..
CHESTER	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	1	3	1	8	23	13	9	..
CORNWALL	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	4	..	8	19	13	..	..
CUMBERLAND	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	..	2	22	1	21	..	..
DERBY	3	9	8	1	2	1	2	..	1	4	3	7	3	..	2	6	..	2	..	..
DEVON	1	1	1	..	..	1	12	3	3	..	1	11	12	1	2	6	4	2	8	3
DORSET	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
DURHAM	5	6	3	..	1	1	9	5	2	3	3	5	2	1	..	5	2	..	..	..
ESSEX	16	114	23	73	54	14	61	14	47	15	9	28	3	21	8	6	33	13	10	18
GLOUCESTER	2	25	2	18	4	1	1	1	1	..	2	3	4	1	3	2	14	8	4	..
HANTS	6	21	4	6	7	2	12	2	4	4	2	3	4	..	3	22	4	14	4	..
HEREFORD	1	2	1	1	..	1	16	..	16	..	1	3	..	3	1	12	..	12	..	..
HERTFORD	2	7	2	4	..	2	6	7	..	..	2	4	1	1	..	2	13	..	2	..
HUNTINGDON	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	1	..	7	88	41	30	4	4	33	11	18	..
KENT	18	41	17	18	1	20	111	35	49	2	7	33	7	24	8	6	62	14	36	2
LANCASTER	11	50	12	24	..	10	59	18	25	1	9	26	15	11	..	14	26	10	19	8
LEICESTER	3	4	1	2	1	2	7	3	1	..	3	6	5	1	..	5	16	1	12	..
LINCOLN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	23	20	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
MONMOUTH	13	62	26	30	4	22	94	47	52	6	25	167	60	81	2	22	179	57	74	7
NORFOLK	7	10	7	2	..	11	19	10	9	..	15	32	21	7	..	6	23	9	8	..
NORTHAMPTON	14	63	30	23	6	9	38	7	20	11	26	78	35	44	7	21	71	16	45	6
NORTHUMBERLAND	1	8	2	6	..	2	8	1	4	..	1	4	..	..	..	1	2	2	1	..
NOTTINGHAM	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OXFORD	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
RUTLAND	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SALOP	3	4	2	1	..	2	23	2	17	..	2	75	36	25	..	2	13	9	2	..
SOMERSET	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
STAFFORD	..	1	..	1	..	2	33	12	10	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	6	2	2	1
SUFFOLK	11	47	30	7	3	10	77	40	32	11	6	26	18	7	7	5	39	14	17	1
SURREY	10	54	11	20	4	6	93	53	35	2	13	44	15	14	..	5	45	15	21	10
SUSSEX	22	70	40	34	5	10	44	22	11	14	7	28	12	21	5	6	29	16	10	1
WARWICK	3	24	4	15	1	3	4	1	3	1	7	21	3	13	..	2	2	1	..	..
WESTMORELAND	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WILTS	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	3	..	..
WORCESTER	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
YORK, EAST RIDING	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	..	4	..	6	19	5	10	..
" NORTH "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	1	..	..
" WEST "	11	30	7	22	3	18	96	27	68	1	20	32	18	44	4	16	107	7	69	3
TOTALS, COUNTIES OF ENGLAND:—																				
For each week	181	728	258	337	107	169	979	348	459	83	190	914	381	411	72	166	888	214	465	80
From commencement of Disease	1,218	7,047	2,510	3,512	373	1,357	8,026	2,867	3,971	159	1,577	9,940	5,218	4,382	528	1,743	9,828	3,492	4,847	608
TOTALS, METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT:—																				
For each week	40	203	71	116	21	31	206	75	164	20	25	143	55	74	18	19	122	71	52	16
From commencement of Disease	483	5,704	2,417	2,623	109	514	5,910	2,492	2,787	129	559	6,053	2,515	2,561	147	558	6,375	2,618	2,913	163
TOTALS, ENGLAND:—																				
For each week	221	931	329	473	128	200	1,185	423	623	103	215	1,057	434	485	90	185	1,010	285	517	96
From commencement of Disease	1,701	12,751	4,927	6,135	482	1,861	13,936	5,359	6,758	382	2,134	14,993	7,733	7,245	675	2,301	16,003	6,105	7,560	771
WALES.																				
ANGLESEY	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BRECON	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CARDIGAN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CARMARTHEN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CARNARVON	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DENDIGH	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FLINT	1	3	1	1	..	11	40	7	6	1	10	69	14	52	2	3	27	10	36	1
GLAMORGAN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	40	10	18	3	..	..	..	..	..
MERIONETH	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MONTGOMERY	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PEMBROKE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
RADNOR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS, WALES:—																				
For each week	1	3	1	1	..	11	40	7	6	1	13	109	30	70	5	3	27	10	36	1
From commencement of Disease	8	44	20	18	..	19	84	27	24	1	32	193	57	94	6	35	220	67	130	7
SCOTLAND.																				
ABERDEEN	3	22	22	..	2	9	8	1	..	..	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ARGYLE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
AYR	3	5	1	4	..	2	7	3	8	..	1	7	4	4	..	1	2	..	1	1
BANFF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BERWICK	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BUTE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CAITHNESS	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLACKMANNAN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DUNBARTON	4	7	4	..	1	9	1	2	2	2	1	13	..	6	..	1	18	..	2	1
DUMFRIES	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	23	8	10	8
EDINBURGH	16	91	23	45	6	15	60	7	58	17	12	98	6	47	7	10	74	21	51	18
ELGIN or																				

December 30, 1865, with corrections from information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866.

from the official information received at this Office from Inspectors, whether appointed by the Clerk of the Council or by the Local Authorities, occurring during the Weeks indicated.

Week ending November 4.					Week ending November 11.					Week ending November 18.					Week ending November 25.					COUNTIES OR DISTRICTS.																							
Total No. of Farms, Sheds, or other Places in which the Disease has appeared.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Total, Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Total, Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Total, Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.																								
5	25	3	19	8	..	26	1	25	2	1	25	1	18	4	4	57	7	15	5	BEDFORD.																							
8	8	1	11	9	..	16	1	5	5	..	4	1	3	4	4	7	..	2	4	BERKS.																							
3	9	3	4	5	4	53	14	17	3	..	8	8	8	4	3	25	12	14	4	BUCKINGHAM.																							
11	45	18	20	..	21	200	48	120	..	31	279	79	140	2	46	275	94	111	10	CAMBRIDGE.																							
9	40	5	10	3	9	90	10	37	6	21	126	11	58	3	40	242	18	135	8	CHESHIRE.																							
3	20	4	3	..	2	38	..	23	..	5	34	9	27	..	6	46	4	29	1	CORNWALL.																							
..	15	9	4	..	1	28	28	..	..	1	10	..	8	..	8	4	..	..	..	CUMBERLAND.																							
1	2	1	2	..	1	11	3	4	..	1	19	14	3	1	4	22	24	8	..	DERBY.																							
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DEVON.																							
7	31	13	4	1	..	7	6	10	1	..	1	2	4	..	1	2	..	..	..	DORSET.																							
3	55	4	46	6	5	72	8	74	19	3	16	6	11	1	8	42	9	33	10	DURHAM.																							
2	13	7	5	..	..	27	20	8	1	1	1	..	1	..	3	21	19	2	..	ESSEX.																							
1	9	1	9	1	1	19	5	13	2	..	6	..	3	3	..	4	..	1	..	GLOUCESTER.																							
1	97	..	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	43	34	15	14	HANTS.																							
4	37	3	26	11	2	15	1	12	2	2	8	2	3	..	3	33	6	13	..	HEREFORD.																							
5	18	10	6	2	4	99	18	22	..	11	28	12	54	1	22	90	18	48	..	HERTFORD.																							
10	72	24	48	0	7	47	13	24	15	7	37	18	23	6	5	14	4	10	1	HUNTINGDON.																							
13	75	22	53	5	11	75	24	16	9	22	66	28	51	19	16	94	22	27	10	KENT.																							
1	1	..	2	9	3	67	7	17	3	9	111	42	57	9	10	76	38	36	..	LANCASTER.																							
4	14	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	LEICESTER.																							
..	166	111	41	1	26	257	146	191	6	30	359	166	142	3	33	235	122	98	9	LINCOLN.																							
74	76	14	38	1	12	115	17	67	4	12	104	26	100	4	32	112	35	57	3	MONMOUTH.																							
10	49	11	29	2	15	91	22	56	5	7	62	7	43	2	11	50	2	47	6	NORFOLK.																							
..	2	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	1	1	..	NORTHAMPTON.																							
3	10	1	2	3	1	7	1	4	..	1	12	..	15	..	3	16	5	5	1	NORTHUMBERLAND.																							
..	78	31	20	..	2	2	1	1	..	14	22	12	8	..	3	5	1	1	..	NOTTINGHAM.																							
7	78	31	20	..	2	2	1	1	..	14	22	12	8	..	3	5	1	1	..	OXFORD.																							
..	24	8	3	3	6	40	9	19	1	3	28	7	15	1	7	43	11	22	..	RUTLAND.																							
5	29	24	5	4	2	9	7	2	1	4	46	9	23	2	6	17	6	5	..	SALOP.																							
7	39	16	18	16	7	52	13	22	1	2	26	17	2	4	23	6	18	7	..	SOMERSET.																							
6	38	13	7	1	3	39	34	5	7	1	55	27	21	11	6	23	17	11	2	STAFFORD.																							
4	47	19	18	6	5	27	3	24	3	3	6	1	5	4	1	23	8	17	3	SUFFOLK.																							
..	..	..	..	..	1	7	1	4	..	1	5	..	4	..	2	9	1	5	1	SURREY.																							
4	25	4	8	..	19	105	7	52	..	64	267	30	127	..	82	392	10	244	38	SUSSEX.																							
14	84	10	48	3	18	120	7	46	..	71	272	29	160	12	75	331	42	164	24	WARWICK.																							
53	187	50	82	12	65	260	48	152	12	88	411	35	267	36	108	357	26	220	53	WESTMORELAND.																							
..	..	..	..	..	1	7	1	4	..	1	5	..	4	..	2	9	1	5	1	WILTS.																							
..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	4	..	4	..	2	10	7	..	..	WORCESTER.																							
..	..	..	..	..	19	105	7	52	..	64	267	30	127	..	82	392	10	244	38	YORK, EAST RIDING.																							
..	..	..	..	..	18	120	7	46	..	71	272	29	160	12	75	331	42	164	24	" NORTH "																							
..	..	..	..	..	65	260	48	152	12	88	411	35	267	36	108	357	26	220	53	" WEST "																							
TOTALS, COUNTIES OF ENGLAND:—																				For each week.																							
1,986																				1,427	431	635	112	260	2,033	525	933	167	428	2,483	660	1,389	139	515	2,734	614	1,415	221	From commencement of Disease.				
23																				161	73	72	14	21	140	45	85	10	20	128	40	71	10	28	106	47	50	2	TOTALS, METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT:—				
551																				6,396	2,689	2,985	177	902	6,476	2,734	3,070	187	622	6,604	2,774	3,141	197	650	6,710	2,821	3,191	199	For each week.				
205																				1,583	504	707	126	281	2,173	570	1,068	117	448	2,611	640	1,460	149	543	2,840	661	1,465	223	TOTALS, ENGLAND:—				
2,596																				17,591	6,612	8,067	897	2,847	19,761	7,182	9,535	1,613	3,295	22,775	7,822	10,995	1,163	3,838	25,215	8,483	12,460	1,386	From commencement of Disease.				
..																				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	WALES.				
..																				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	ANGLESEY.				
..																				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	BRECON.				
..																				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	CARDIGAN.				
..																				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	CARMARTHEN.				
..																				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	CARMARTHON.				
0																				61	2	30	4	8	27	2	35	2	12	108	1	61	9	14	205	1	125	7	DENBIGH.				
1																				1	1	..	..	3	12	4	6	..	7	21	1	8	7	10	55	..	45	11	FLINT.				
..																				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	GLAMORGAN.				
..																				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	MERTONETH.				
..																				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	MONTGOMERY.				
..																				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	PEMBROKE.				
..																				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	RADNOR.				
7																				62	3	30	4	11	39	6	41	2	19	129	2	69	16	24	260	1	170	18	TOTALS, WALES:—				
42																				282	70	160	11	53	321	76	201	13	72	450	78	270	29	96	710	79	440	47	For each week.				
..																				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	3	11	8	2	..	SCOTLAND.					
..																				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	38	3	8	..	2	23	..	31	4	ARGYLE.				
..																				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	AYR.				
..																				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	BANFF.				
1																				7	2	1	..	..	17	3	3	..	1	35	18	7	..	3	10	15	4	2	BERWICK.				
..																				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	BLTIE.				
..																				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	CAITHNESS.				
..																				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	CLACKMANNAN.				
3																				46	6	23	7	6	79	..	37	3	4	28	1	32	14	4	57	..	37	9	DUMDARTON.				
1																				10	..	5	..	3	38	1	17	..	2	5	..	2	..	2	75	16	31	..	DUMFRIES.				
8																				75	5	45	15	8	82	33	48	8	9	50	11	35	23	11	62	5	25	9	EDINBURGH.				
..																				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	ELGIN OF MORAY.				
8																				145	10	76	3	7	89	4	68	33	10	103	5	90	35	18	280	6	137	8	FIFE.				
51																				492	91	108	95	49	454	82	267	84	63	195	64	413	88	49	613	37	375	110	FORFAR.				
4																				75	..	72	3	2	85	2	71	..	1	100	..	72	3	5	73	3	75	2	HADDINGTON.				
..																				..	..	..	..	..	2	15	1	5	..	1	8	..	1	15	2	16	..	INVERNESS.					
1																				1	..	1	..	1	9	..	8	1	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	3	1	KINCARDINE.					
..																				8	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	KINROSS.				
41																				270	33	222	48	16	130	26	222	64	14	168	20	134	14	15	112	16	187	37	KIRKCUDBRIGHT.				
2																				34	2	35	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	10	..	3	9	..	13	..	LANARK.				
..																				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						

COUNTIES OR DISTRICTS.	Week ending December 2.				Week ending December 9.				Week ending December 16.				Week ending December 23.			
	Total No. of Farms, Sheds, or other Places in which the Disease has appeared.	Attacked.	Killed.	Recovered.	Total Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Recovered.	Total Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Recovered.	Total Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Recovered.
ENGLAND.																
BEDFORD	5	19	1	9	2	3	11	1	10	2	1	19	1	15	5	3
BERKS	1	2	1	2	1	2	4	1	3	2	1	3	1	2	1	13
BUCKINGHAM	4	25	6	14	1	2	36	17	12	5	3	21	7	10	4	4
CAMBRIDGE	40	253	65	108	4	53	491	94	292	6	61	475	65	311	26	65
CHESTER	53	368	13	217	20	81	466	24	338	51	111	913	31	549	41	146
CORNWALL	4	27	2	24	1	18	141	50	70	11	11	94	20	38	1	9
CUMBERLAND	4	80	52	6	1	7	90	24	21	4	10	45	29	25	5	24
DERBY	6	14	6	6	1	2	13	3	9	1	2	10	4	4	1	5
DEVON	2	2	1	1	1	2	19	2	8	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
DORSET	1	1	1	1	1	4	33	6	5	2	3	31	3	13	4	4
DURHAM	11	50	6	19	1	7	76	18	49	12	6	55	17	28	5	9
ESSEX	1	1	1	1	1	4	33	6	5	2	3	31	3	13	4	4
GLOUCESTER	11	50	6	19	1	7	76	18	49	12	6	55	17	28	5	9
HANTS	1	1	1	1	1	4	33	6	5	2	3	31	3	13	4	4
HARFORD	5	23	1	17	1	2	35	4	18	6	1	43	1	4	1	4
HERTFORD	5	23	1	17	1	2	35	4	18	6	1	43	1	4	1	4
HUNTINGDON	16	195	7	91	3	17	110	10	134	1	25	134	5	136	10	22
KENT	5	24	1	16	7	6	35	6	26	2	5	32	11	7	4	3
LANCASTER	11	61	4	34	14	21	124	16	79	27	21	87	20	66	6	28
LEICESTER	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	11	6	1	2	14	9	9	2	10
LINCOLN	24	127	30	78	13	40	235	44	143	6	68	424	34	262	19	68
MONMOUTH	38	260	103	150	11	29	298	124	104	9	10	308	102	153	6	32
NORFOLK	21	124	27	68	5	17	123	50	106	10	14	123	31	81	8	19
NORTHAMPTON	5	40	3	14	3	5	59	9	33	9	1	52	3	48	10	1
NORTHUMBERLAND	10	33	20	7	1	2	32	15	15	2	12	61	20	15	4	9
NOTTINGHAM	17	93	3	2	1	14	17	2	4	1	16	27	1	6	1	9
OXFORD	17	93	3	2	1	14	17	2	4	1	16	27	1	6	1	9
RUTLAND	9	65	7	26	10	13	64	8	38	19	9	122	26	92	3	7
SALOP	11	29	12	14	9	10	29	4	14	4	20	110	16	59	2	13
SOMERSET	6	36	3	22	1	4	43	11	17	5	27	9	19	2	2	36
STAFFORD	4	48	12	19	3	8	59	6	26	2	4	8	1	9	1	6
SURREY	6	48	12	19	3	9	55	1	32	2	1	23	14	4	5	16
SUSSEX	6	48	12	19	3	9	55	1	32	2	1	23	14	4	5	16
WARWICK	2	6	1	5	1	2	28	5	10	1	1	17	6	10	3	5
WESTMORELAND	2	6	1	5	1	2	28	5	10	1	1	17	6	10	3	5
WILTS	2	6	1	5	1	2	28	5	10	1	1	17	6	10	3	5
WORCESTER	84	487	11	287	49	59	390	37	307	49	79	528	31	307	63	52
YORK, EAST RIDING	106	398	8	209	22	70	525	9	308	51	123	614	11	443	103	110
„ NORTH	114	488	36	288	69	141	931	11	349	56	192	592	29	459	99	79
„ WEST																
TOTALS, COUNTIES OF ENGLAND:—	628	3,384	152	1,811	270	653	4,494	294	2,610	351	729	5,121	535	3,271	461	757
For each week	3,816	21,889	6,114	11,110	1,457	4,449	26,299	6,739	13,729	1,894	5,178	31,411	7,275	17,000	2,269	5,935
From commencement of Disease																
TOTALS, METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT:—	30	72	13	35	1	24	127	45	79	18	16	59	5	64	3	15
For each week	680	6,782	2,894	3,226	190	704	6,993	2,909	3,803	217	720	6,968	2,914	3,350	220	735
From commencement of Disease																
TOTALS, ENGLAND:—	658	3,456	165	1,846	270	657	4,528	299	2,689	369	745	5,180	540	3,325	464	772
For each week	4,496	28,671	8,007	14,346	1,659	5,153	34,199	7,948	17,538	2,162	5,898	38,379	10,189	20,359	2,489	6,670
From commencement of Disease																
WALES.																
ANGLESEY	15	160	3	128	18	20	216	163	33	17	313	253	37	31	358	279
BRECON	7	25	1	18	1	13	83	26	1	19	160	82	17	14	87	77
CARDIGAN	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CARMARTHEN	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CANARVON	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DENBIGH	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
FLINT	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
GLAMORGAN	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
MERIONETH	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
MONTGOMERY	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
PEMBROKE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
RADNOR	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTALS, WALES:—	22	185	3	146	18	33	299	189	34	36	482	335	54	45	445	1
For each week	118	895	82	586	65	151	1,464	82	775	99	187	1,676	82	1,110	153	352
From commencement of Disease																
SCOTLAND.																
ABERDEEN	1	18	11	7	1	2	2	1	1	2	15	13	2	1	1	1
ARGYLE	1	8	3	14	5	1	21	4	6	1	9	1	6	1	1	1
AYR	3	16	3	6	2	3	15	3	11	2	30	11	7	3	25	1
BANFF	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
BERWICK	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
BUTE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CAITHNESS	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CLACKMANNAN	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DUMFRIES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DUMFRIES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
EDINBURGH	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ELGIN AND MORAY	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
FIFE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
FORFAR	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
HADDINGTON	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
INVERNESS	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
KINCARDINE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
KINROSS	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LANARK	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LINLITHGOW	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
NAIRN	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ORKNEY AND SHETLAND	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
PERIBLES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

corrections from information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866—continued.

Week ending December 30.					COUNTIES OR DISTRICTS.	Totals to Sept. 30, 1865.					Totals for Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals for the Year ending Dec. 30, 1865.				
Total No. of Farms, &c., in which the Disease has appeared.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.		Total Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Total Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Total Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.
ENGLAND.																				
3	9	2	25	18	BEDFORD	12	74	22	42	2	34	313	51	211	56	46	387	73	253	58
4	58	18	39	11	BERRS	47	354	68	206	24	24	228	32	143	68	71	582	100	349	92
62	491	47	332	40	BUCKINGHAM	16	149	72	56	2	46	314	97	159	44	62	463	169	215	46
206	1,866	32	1,407	128	CAMBRIDGE	5	38	9	13	1	400	2,842	575	1,717	114	405	2,880	584	1,730	115
9	95	18	50	18	CHESTER	..	..	..	..	..	688	5,761	197	3,718	313	688	5,761	197	3,718	313
16	167	30	58	13	CORNWALL	..	..	..	..	..	70	582	123	331	34	70	582	123	331	34
1	4	1	1	1	CUMBERLAND	2	5	3	1	..	67	515	199	147	32	69	520	202	148	32
..	..	..	..	..	DERBY	3	13	6	2	..	38	149	91	46	11	41	162	97	48	11
..	..	..	..	..	DEVON	18	76	25	43	1	14	82	22	34	11	32	168	47	77	12
3	23	6	2	10	DORSET	..	12	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	4	8	..
3	32	21	4	3	DURHAM	12	80	36	32	11	36	182	49	77	27	48	202	85	109	38
1	1	1	1	1	ESSEX	211	1,191	232	702	62	100	713	129	497	160	311	1,904	361	1,199	212
..	..	..	..	..	GLOUCESTER	..	6	6	6	..	14	109	58	42	7	15	115	58	48	7
..	..	..	..	..	HANTS	22	160	67	92	..	16	116	20	60	28	38	276	87	152	28
..	..	..	..	..	HERFORD	..	14	..	14	..	26	384	45	274	30	27	398	45	288	30
2	49	9	27	3	HERTFORD	9	55	24	26	2	35	269	40	70	24	44	324	64	196	26
32	276	18	210	15	HUNTINGDON	..	..	..	..	..	168	1,277	157	919	45	166	1,277	157	919	45
7	35	5	23	2	KENT	118	741	289	402	33	107	586	151	343	63	225	1,327	440	745	96
22	136	13	85	13	LANCASTER	18	86	34	39	4	209	1,008	214	506	128	227	1,604	248	545	132
12	47	18	21	30	LEICESTER	..	..	..	..	..	25	96	35	40	..	25	93	35	40	..
97	598	42	470	39	LINCOLN	3	11	6	5	..	339	2,170	283	1,376	119	342	2,181	289	1,381	119
..	..	..	..	..	MONMOUTH	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	172	101	74	12	NORFOLK	88	560	226	243	13	355	2,786	1,309	1,221	92	443	3,340	1,535	1,464	105
18	110	27	77	3	NORTHAMPTON	28	142	81	43	11	201	1,070	271	691	45	229	1,212	352	734	56
7	35	5	14	2	NORTHUMBERLAND	17	180	93	69	1	141	703	150	465	72	158	883	243	534	73
4	7	1	4	7	NOTTINGHAM.	..	6	..	..	..	16	111	28	53	14	16	111	28	53	14
6	102	16	59	10	OXFORD	1	6	5	1	..	4	361	93	197	31	49	367	98	158	31
14	4	3	6	1	ROULAND	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	24	3	12	..	3	12	..	..
9	66	6	29	11	SALOP	4	41	11	28	2	105	419	110	135	4	109	460	121	163	6
16	128	23	81	5	SOMERSET	1	5	4	1	..	9	61	31	25	3	10	66	35	26	3
3	14	2	15	8	STAFFORD	19	70	23	44	..	73	573	108	311	55	92	643	131	355	55
5	21	..	10	5	SUFFOLK	150	770	344	345	87	121	637	235	28	60	271	1,407	579	633	97
2	4	2	8	3	SURREY	81	544	214	220	39	62	525	173	263	59	143	1,069	387	483	98
..	..	..	..	..	SUSSEX	89	757	307	378	28	86	430	209	186	58	175	1,187	516	661	84
..	..	..	..	..	WARWICK	25	88	23	50	3	54	320	48	191	47	79	408	71	241	50
..	..	..	..	..	WESTMORELAND	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	WILTS	3	8	5	3	..	16	86	24	43	11	19	94	29	46	11
69	459	31	228	88	WORCESTER	2	6	1	4	..	10	43	16	10	12	48	17	20	10	..
94	732	13	510	136	YORK, EAST RIDING	3	9	2	6	..	522	3,103	1,906	372	52	3,113	189	1,741	372	..
115	661	36	472	62	" NORTH "	..	..	..	..	..	672	3,808	192	2,283	469	672	3,808	192	2,283	469
..	..	..	..	..	" WEST "	27	69	25	31	2	831	4,423	371	2,821	527	853	4,492	396	2,852	529
879	6,177	547	4,429	681	COUNTIES OF ENGLAND	1,037	6,319	2,261	3,155	260	5,777	37,179	6,126	21,877	3243	6,814	43,498	8,837	25,032	3509
6,814	43,498	8,837	25,032	3509	METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT	443	5,501	2,346	2,507	88	315	1,672	629	975	149	758	7,173	2,975	3,482	237
22	132	29	89	13	ENGLAND	1,480	11,820	4,607	5,662	354	6,092	38,851	6,755	22,852	3392	7,572	50,671	11,362	28,514	3746
758	7,173	2,975	3,482	237	WALES.															
902	6,609	576	4,518	694	ANGLESEY	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7,572	50,671	11,362	28,514	3746	BRECON	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	CARDIGAN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	CARMARTHEN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	CARNARVON	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	86	10	59	..	DENBIGH	5	31	18	8	..	149	1,673	51	1,223	141	154	1,704	69	1,236	141
27	193	1	118	21	FLINT	2	10	1	9	..	104	686	24	398	77	106	696	25	407	77
..	..	..	..	..	GLAMORGAN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	MERIONETH	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	MONTGOMERY	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	PEMBROKE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	RADNOR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	279	11	177	21	WALF	7	41	19	17	..	253	2,359	75	1,626	218	260	2,400	94	1,643	218
260	2,400	94	1,643	218	SCOTLAND.															
..	..	..	..	..	ABERDEEN	22	184	115	65	3	12	81	68	13	..	34	205	183	78	3
..	..	..	..	..	ARGYLE	1	6	6	..	..	14	146	18	101	17	15	152	24	101	17
..	..	..	..	..	AYR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	34	1	19	20	BANFF	7	29	11	13	..	17	189	46	82	34	24	218	57	95	34
..	..	..	..	..	BERWICK	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	BUTE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	CAITHNESS	1	1	1	..	..	18	183	5	81	62	19	184	6	81	62
4	26	1	10	13	CLACKMANNAN	2	17	1	6	..	66	527	21	326	86	59	544	22	332	86
6	77	..	56	19	DUMBERTON	2	8	1	4	..	29	446	37	330	16	31	454	38	334	16
1	70	1	63	..	DUMFRIES	94	523	54	340	56	116	819	132	515	146					

THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES

GROUPED ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS TABLES,
WITH THE PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISIONS NUMBERED
FOR REFERENCE TO THE MAP.

- I.—LONDON.**
1. Kent, part of *
2. Middlesex, part of *
3. Surrey, part of *
* Included in the Jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and placed under the Metropolitan Police.
- II.—SOUTH-EASTERN COUNTIES.**
SURREY (Extra Metrop.)
2 Chertsey
3 Croydon
4 Dorking
5 Epsom
6 Farnham
7 Godstone
8 Guildford
9 Kingston on Thames
10 Reigate
11 Richmond
- KENT.**
12 Ashford
13 Bearsted
15 Bromley
16 Cranbrook
17 Dartford
18 Dover
19 Elham
20 Faversham
21 Home Division
22 Malling
23 Rochester
24 Romney Marsh
25 Sevenoaks
26 Tonbridge
27 Wingham
- SUSSEX.**
28 Arundel
29 Battle
30 Brighton
31 Burwash
32 Chichester
33 Cuckfield
34 East Grinstead
35 Frant
36 Hailsham
37 Hastings
38 Horsham
39 Lewes
40 Petworth
41 Poling
42 Rye
43 Steyning
44 Uckfield
- HAMPSHIRE.**
45 Alresford
46 Alton
47 Andover
48 Basingstoke
49 Droxford
50 Fareham
51 Havant
52 Isle of Wight
53 Kingsclere
54 Lympington
55 Odiham
56 Petersfield
57 Romsey
58 Southampton
59 Winchester
- BERKSHIRE.**
60 Abingdon
61 East Ilsey
62 Faringdon
63 Henley
64 Hungerford
65 Lambourn
66 Maidenhead
67 Moreton
68 Newbury
69 Reading
70 Wantage
71 Windsor
72 Wokingham
- III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.**
MIDDLESEX, Extra-Metropolitan
73 Brentford
- S. MID. COs.—continued.**
BEDFORDSHIRE
136 Ampthill
137 Bedford
138 Biggleswade
139 Bletsoe
140 Leighton Buzzard
141 Luton
142 Woburn
- CAMBRIDGESHIRE.**
143 Arrington
144 Bottisham
145 Cambridge
146 Carlton
147 Ely and South Witchford
148 Linton
149 Newmarket
150 Whittlesey
151 Wisbeach
152 Witchford, North
- IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.**
ESSEX.
153 Becontree
154 Brentwood
155 Chafford
156 Chelmsford
157 Dengie
158 Dunmow
159 Epping
160 Freshwell
161 Havering atte Bower
162 Hinckford, North
163 Hinckford, South
164 Ilford
165 Ongar
166 Rochford
167 Saffron Walden
168 Tendring
169 Winstree and Lexden
170 Witham
- SUFFOLK.**
171 Beccles
172 Blackbourn
173 Blything
174 Boxford
175 Bungay
176 Bury St. Edmunds
177 Clare
178 Cosford or Hadleigh
179 Framlingham
180 Hartismere
181 Hoxne or Stradbroke
182 Ipswich
183 Lackford or Mildenhall
184 Lowestoft
185 Milford
186 Mutford
187 Needham Market
188 Stow Market
189 Thedwastre
190 Thingoe
191 Wickham Brooke
192 Woodbridge
- NORFOLK.**
192 Blofield and Walsham
193 Clackclose
194 Clavering and Loddon
195 Deepwade
196 Diss
197 Earsham
198 Erpingham, North
199 Erpingham, South
200 Eynsford
201 Flegg
202 Forehoe
203 Freebridge Lynn
204 Freebridge Marshland
205 Gallow
206 Grimshoe
207 Greenhoe, North
208 Greenhoe, South
209 Guiltcross and Shropham
- S. W. COs.—continued.**
DORSETSHIRE.
238 Blandford
239 Bridport
240 Cerne
241 Dorchester
242 Shaftesbury
243 Sherborne
244 Sturminster
245 Wareham
246 Wimborne
- DEVONSHIRE.**
242 Axminster
243 Braunton
244 Chard (Somerset), part of
245 Crediton
246 Crockernwell
247 Cullompton
248 Ermington and Plympton
249 Hatherleigh
250 Holsworthy
251 Honiton
252 Lifton
253 Mid Roborough
254 Morley
255 Ottery and Woodbury
256 Paignton
257 Roborough
258 South Molton
259 Stanborough and Coleridge
260 Tavistock
261 Teignbridge
262 Torrington, Great
263 Wonford
- CORNWALL.**
264 East Hundred, Middle
265 East Hundred, North
266 East Hundred, South
267 Kerrier, East
268 Kerrier, West
269 Lesnewth
270 Penwith, East
271 Penwith, West
272 Powder Hundred, St. Austell
273 Powder Hundred, South
274 Powder Hundred, Tywardreth
275 Powder Hundred, West
276 Pydar, East



- VIII.—NORTH-WEST COUNTIES.**
LANCASHIRE.
456 Amounderness
457 Ashton
458 Blackburn, Higher
459 Blackburn, Lower
460 Bolton
461 Bury
462 Garstang
463 Hawkshead
464 Kirkdale
465 Kirkham
466 Leyland
467 Lonsdale, North
468 Lonsdale, South
469 Manchester
470 Middleton
471 Oldham
472 Ormskirk
473 Poulton
474 Prescott
475 Salford
476 Walton
477 Warrington
- CHESHIRE.**
478 Broxton
479 Bucklow, East
480 Daresbury
481 Edesbury
482 Hyde
483 Macclesfield
484 Nantwich
485 Northwich
486 Stockport
487 Wirral
- IX.—YORK.**
WEST RIDING.
488 Agbrigg, Lower
489 Agbrigg, Upper
490 Ainsty, East
491 Ainsty, West
492 Barkstonash, Lower
493 Barkstonash, Upper
494 Claro
495 Dewsbury
496 Ewecross
497 Kirkby Malzeard
498 Morley, East
499 Morley, West
500 Osgoldcross, Lower
501 Osgoldcross, Upper
502 Otley
502A Saddleworth
503 Skyrack
504 Staincliffe, East
505 Staincliffe, West
506 Staincross
507 Strafforth and Tickhill, Lower
508 Strafforth and Tickhill, Upper
508A Wetherby
- DURHAM.**
538 Chester-le-Street, East
539 Chester-le-Street, Middle
540 Chester-le-Street, West
541 Darlington
542 Darlington, N.W.
543 Durham
544 Easington
545 Gateshead
546 Stockton
546A Sunderland
- X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.**
NORTHUMBERLAND
547 Bambrough
548 Bedlingtonshire
549 Castle, East
550 Castle, West
551 Coquetdale, North
552 Coquetdale, East
553 Coquetdale, West
554 Glendale
554A Haltwhistle
555 Hexham
556 Kirk-Whelpington
557 Morpeth
558 Norham and Island Shires
- CUMBERLAND.**
559 Allerdale above Derwent
560 Allerdale below Derwent
561 Bootle
562 Cumberland
563 Derwent
564 Eskdale
565 Leath
- WESTMORLAND.**
566 East Ward
567 Kendal
568 Lonsdale
569 West Ward
- XI.—WELSH COUNTIES.**
MONMOUTHSHIRE.
570 Abergavenny
571 Bedwely
572 Caerleon
573 Chepstow
574 Christchurch
575 Monmouth
576 Newport
577 Pontypool
578 Raglan
579 Skenfrith
579A Treleck
580 Usk
- SOUTH WALES.**
GLAMORGANSHIRE.
581 Caerphilly
582 Cowbridge
583 Dynas Powis
584 Kibbor
585 Llangyfelach
586 Miskin
587 Neath
588 Newcastle and Ogmore
589 Swansea
- CARMARTHENSHIRE.**
590 Carmarthen
591 Cathinog
592 Llanboidy
593 Llandilo
594 Llandovery
595 Llanelli
596 Llanvihangel-ar-arth
597 Newcastle Emlyn
598 Pumpsaint
599 St. Clears
- PEMBROKESHIRE.**
600 Castlemartin
601 Dewsland
602 Dungleddy
603 Kemess
604 Kilgerran
605 Narberth
606 Newchapel
607 Roose
- CARDIGANSHIRE.**
608 Cardigan



- South Mims
79 Spelthorne
80 Uxbridge
- HERTFORDSHIRE.**
81 Arrington (Camb.) part of
82 Baldock and Stevenage
88 Bishop Stortford
84 Cheshunt
85 Chipping Barnet
86 Dacorum
87 Edwinstree
88 Hertford
89 Hitchin
90 Luton (Beds), part of
91 Much Hadham
92 Odsey
92a St. Albans
92b Stevenage
93 Ware
94 Watford
95 Welwyn

- BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**
96 Aylesbury
97 Ashendon
98 Buckingham
99 Burnham
100 Cottesloe
101 Deesborough, 1st
102 Deesborough, 2nd
103 Newport
104 Quainton
105 Stoke
106 Stony Stratford
107 Winslow

- OXFORDSHIRE**
108 Bampton, East
109 Bampton, West
110 Banbury, North
111 Banbury, South
112 Bullingdon
113 Chadlington
114 Henley
115 Ploughley
116 Watlington
117 Wooton, North
118 Wooton, South

- NORTHAMPTON-SHIRE.**
118a Bowden, Little
119 Brackley
120 Daventry
121 Kettering
122 Northampton
123 Oundle
124 Peterborough Liberty
125 Stamford Baron
126 Thrapston
127 Towcester
128 Wellingborough

- HUNTINGDONSHIRE.**
129 Huntingstone
130 Leightonstone.
131 Norman Cross
132 Oundle (Northamptonshire), part of
138 Ramsey
134 Thrapston (Northamptonshire), part of
135 Toseland

- 210 Happing and Tunstead
211 Holt
212 Launditch
213 Mitford
214 Smithdon, Brother-cross
215 Swainsthorpe
216 Taverham
217 Wayland
- V.-SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.**
- WILTSHIRE.**
218 Bradford
219 Calne
220 Chippenham
221 Cricklade
222 Devizes
223 Everley and Pewsey
224 Hindon
225 Malmesbury
226 Marlborough and Ramsbury
227 Melksham
228 Salisbury and Amesbury
229 Swindon
230 Trowbridge and Westbury
231 Warminster
232 Whorwellsdown
- SOMERSETSHIRE.**
280 Bedminster or Long Ashton
281 Bishop's Lydeard
282 Bridgwater
283 Chard
284 Chewton or Temple Cloud
284a Crewkerne
285 Dulverton
286 Dunster or Carhampton
287 Frome
288 Ilminster
289 Keynsham
290 Kilmersdon
291 Milverton
292 Shepton Mallet
293 Somerton
294 Taunton
295 Wellington
296 Wells
297 Weston near Bath
298 Williton
299 Wincanton
300 Wiveliscombe
301 Wrington
302 Yeovil

- VI.-WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.**
- GLOUCESTERSHIRE.**
303 Berkeley
304 Campden
305 Cheltenham
306 Cirencester
307 Coleford
308 Fairford
309 Gloucester
310 Horsley
311 Lawford's Gate
312 Lydney
312a Moreton
313 Newent
314 Newnham
315 Northleach
316 Sodbury
317 Stow-on-the-Wold
318 Stroud
319 Tetbury
320 Tewkesbury
321 Thornbury
322 Tibberton (Duchy of Lancaster)
323 Whitminster
324 Winchcombe

- HEREFORDSHIRE.**
325 Bromyard
326 Dore
327 Harewood
328 Hereford
328a Kington
329 Ledbury
330 Leominster
331 Ross
332 Weobley
333 Whitney
334 Wigmore
- SHROPSHIRE.**
335 Albrighton
336 Bridgnorth
337 Burford
338 Chirbury
339 Cleobury
340 Clun & Purslow
341 Condover
342 Drayton
343 Ford
344 Munslow
345 Newport
346 Oswestry
347 Pimhill
348 Shifnal
349 Wellington
350 Wem
351 Wenlock
352 Whitchurch

- STAFFORDSHIRE.**
353 Cheadle
354 Cuttlestone
355 Eccleshall
356 Leek
357 Offlow, North
358 Offlow, South
359 Pirehill, North
360 Pirehill, South
361 Rugeley
361a Seisdon
362 Uttoxeter
- WORCESTERSHIRE.**
362a Blockley
363 Bromsgrove
364 Droitwich
365 Evesham
366 Halesowen
367 Hundred House
368 Kidderminster
368a Malvern
369 Northfield
370 Redditch
371 Pershore
372 Stourbridge
373 Stourport
373a Tenbury
374 Upton on Severn
375 Worcester

- WARWICKSHIRE.**
376 Alcester
377 Atherstone
378 Birmingham
380 Burton Bassett
381 Coleshill
382 Henley
383 Kenilworth
384 Kineton
385 Kirby
386 Rugby
386a Shipston or Brailes
387 Solihull
388 Southam
389 Stratford
390 Warwick
- VII.-NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.**
- LEICESTERSHIRE.**
391 Ashby-de-la-Zouch
392 Hinckley
393 Leicester
394 Loughborough
395 Lutterworth
396 Market Bosworth
397 Market Harborough
398 Melton Mowbray
399 Norton, East

- RUTLANDSHIRE.**
400 Empingham
- LINCOLNSHIRE.**
401 Alford
402 Aveland
403 Barton on Humber
404 Beltisshoe
405 Bourn
406 Bradley Haverstow
407 Brigg
408 Burton on Strather
409 Calceworth
410 Elloe Hundred
411 Gainsborough
412 Grantham or Spittlegate
413 Horncastle
414 Kirton and Skirbeck
415 Lawress
416 Lincoln Kesteven
417 Lincoln Lindsey
418 Manley West
419 Louth
420 Ludborough
421 Ness
422 Sleaford
423 Spilsby
424 Walacraft
425 Wragby
426 Wraghoe
427 Yarborough

- NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.**
428 Bassetlaw, or Worksop
429 Bingham
430 Broxtow, North
431 Broxtow, South
432 Clay
433 Mansfield
434 Newark
435 Nottingham
436 Retford
437 Rushcliffe
438 Southwell
439 Thurgarton, North
440 Thurgarton, South
- DERBYSHIRE.**
441 Alfreton
442 Appletree
443 Ashborne
444 Bakewell
445 Belper
446 Chapel-en-le-Frith
447 Chesterfield
448 Derby
449 Eckington
450 Glossop [church
451 Morleston and Lit-
452 Repton and Greasley, in-
cluding Wooden Box
453 Scarsdale
454 Smalley
455 Wirksworth

- EAST RIDING.**
509 Bainton Beacon
510 Buckrose
511 Dickering
512 Holderness, Mid
513 Holderness, North
514 Holderness, South
515 Holme Beacon
516 Howden [North
517 Hunsley Beacon,
518 Hunsley Beacon,
519 Malton [South
520 Market Weighton
521 Ouse and Derwent
521a Wilton Beacon
- NORTH RIDING.**
522 Allertonshire
523 Birdforth
524 Bulmer
525 Gilling, East
526 Gilling, West
527 Hallikeld
528 Hang, East
529 Hang, West
530 Langbrough, East
531 Langbrough, West
532 Malton
533 Pickering Lythe, East
534 Pickering Lythe, West
535 Ryedale
536 Whitby Strand
537 Yarm

- DENBIGHSHIRE.**
645 Bromfield
646 Chirk
647 Isaled
648 Isdulas
649 Ruabon
650 Ruthin
651 Uwchaled
652 Uwchdulas
653 Yale
- MERIONETHSHIRE.**
654 Ardudwy-is-artro
655 Ardudwy-uwch-artro
656 Edeirnion
657 Estimaner
658 Mawddwy
659 Penllyn
660 Talybont Mawddwy
- CARNARVONSHIRE.**
661 Bangor
662 Carnarvon
663 Conway
664 Eifonydd
665 Llleyn
666 Nant Conway

- ANGLESEY**
667 First Division
668 Second Division

Explanation

Groups of Counties IV-----
Counties YORK.....
Petty Sessional Divisions 26.....
The upright number refers to the name in the list

Boroughs Norwich Truro
Outbreaks occurring in June
Day of the Month of First Outbreak in sloping figures 24

- BRECKNOCKSHIRE.**
616 Builth
617 Crickhowell
618 Derynnoek
619 Hay
620 Merthyr
621 Penkelly
622 Talgarth
623 Ystradgunlais

- KADNORSHIRE**
624 Cefnlllys
625 Colwyn
626 Knighton
627 Painscastle
628 Radnor
629 Rhayader

- NORTH WALES.**
MONTGOMERYSHIRE.
630 Course, part of
631 Deudder, or Lower Pool
632 Llanfyllin
633 Llanidloes
633a Machynlleth
634 Mathrafal
635 Montgomery
636 Newtown
637 Upper Pool, or Welch-pool

- FLINTSHIRE.**
638 Caerwys
639 Holywell
640 Mold
641 Northop
642 Overton
643 Prestatyn
644 Rhuddlan

THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES

GROUPED ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS TABLES,
WITH THE PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISIONS NUMBERED
FOR REFERENCE TO THE MAP.

I.—LONDON.

- Kent, part of *
1. Middlesex, part of *
Surrey, part of *
* Included in the Jurisdiction
of the Metropolitan Board of
Works, and placed under the
Metropolitan Police.

II.—SOUTH-EASTERN COUNTIES.

- SURREY (Extra Metrop.)
2 Chertsey
3 Croydon
4 Dorking
5 Epsom
6 Farnham
7 Godstone
8 Guildford
9 Kingston on Thames
10 Reigate
11 Richmond

KENT.

- 12 Ashford
13 Bearsted
14 Bromley
15 Cranbrook
16 Dartford
17 Dover
18 Elham
19 Faversham
20 Home Division
21 Maidstone
22 Malling
23 Rochester
24 Romney Marsh
25 Sevenoaks
26 Tonbridge
27 Wingham

SUSSEX.

- 28 Arundel
29 Battle
30 Brighton
31 Burwash
32 Chichester
33 Cuckfield
34 East Grinstead
35 Frant
36 Hailsham
37 Hastings
38 Horsham
39 Lewes
40 Petworth
41 Poling
42 Rye
43 Steyning
44 Uckfield

HAMPSHIRE.

- 45 Alresford
46 Alton
47 Andover
48 Basingstoke
49 Droxford
50 Fareham
51 Havant
52 Isle of Wight
53 Kingsclere
54 Lymington
55 Odiam
56 Petersfield
57 Romsey
58 Southampton
59 Winchester

BERKSHIRE.

- 60 Abingdon
61 East Itley
62 Faringdon
63 Henley
64 Hungerford
65 Lambourn
66 Maidenhead
67 Moreton
68 Newbury
69 Reading
70 Wantage
71 Windsor
72 Wokingham

III.

SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.

- MIDDLESEX, Extra-Metropolitan
73 Brentford
74 Edmonton
75 Finsbury
76 Gore
77 Kensington

S. MID. COs.—continued.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

- 136 Ampthill
137 Bedford
138 Biggleswade
139 Bletsoe
140 Leighton Buzzard
141 Luton
142 Woburn

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

- 143 Arrington
144 Battisham
145 Cambridge
146 Caxton
147 Ely and South Witch-
ford
148 Linton
149 Newmarket
150 Whittlesey
151 Wisbeach
152 Witchford, North

IV.

EASTERN COUNTIES.

ESSEX.

- 153 Becontree
154 Brentwood
155 Chafford
156 Chelmsford
157 Dengie
158 Dunmow
159 Epping
160 Freshwell
161 Havering atie Bower
162 Hincford, North
163 Hincford, South
164 Ilford
165 Ongar
166 Rochford
167 Saffron Walden
168 Tendring
169 Winstree and Lexden
170 Witham

SUFFOLK.

- 171 Beccles
172 Blackbourn
173 Blything
174 Boxford
175 Bungay
176 Bury St. Edmunds
177 Clare
178 Cosford or Hadleigh
179 Framlingham
180 Hartismere
181 Hoxne or Stradbroke
182 Ipswich
183 Lackford or Mildenhall
184 Lowestoft
185 Milford
186 Mutford
187 Needham Market
188 Stow Market
189 Thedwastre
189 Thingoe
190 Wickham Brooke
191 Woodbridge

NORFOLK.

- 192 Blofield and Walsham
193 Clackclose
194 Clavering and Loddon
195 Deepwade
196 Diss 196^A Downham
197 Earsham (Market)
198 Erpingham, North
199 Erpingham, South
200 Eynesford
201 Flegg
202 Forehoe
203 Freebridge Lynn
204 Freebridge Marshland
205 Gallow
206 Grimshoe
207 Greenhoe, North
208 Greenhoe, South
209 Guiltcross and Shrop-
ham

S. W. COs.—continued.

DORSETSHIRE.

- 233 Blandford
234 Bridport
235 Cerne
236 Dorchester
237 Shaftesbury
238 Sherborne
239 Sturminster
240 Wareham
241 Wimborne

DEVONSHIRE.

- 242 Axminster
243 Braunton
244 Chard (Somerset),
part of
245 Crediton
246 Crockernwell
247 Cullompton
248 Ermington and Plym-
ton
249 Hatherleigh
250 Holsworthy
251 Honiton
252 Lifton
253 Mid Roborough
254 Morley
255 Ottery and Woodbury
256 Paignton
257 Roborough
258 South Molton
259 Stanborough and
Coleridge
260 Tavistock
261 Teignbridge
262 Torrington, Great
263 Woxford

CORNWALL.

- 264 East Hundred, Middle
265 East Hundred, North
266 East Hundred, South
267 Kerrier, East
268 Kerrier, West
269 Leasnewth
270 Penwith, East
271 Penwith, West
272 Powder Hundred, St.
Austell
273 Powder Hundred,
South
274 Powder Hundred,
Tywardreth
275 Powder Hundred,
West
276 Pydar, East

LANCASHIRE.

- 456 Amounderness
457 Ashton
458 Blackburn, Higher
459 Blackburn, Lower
460 Bolton
461 Bury
462 Garstang
463 Hawkshead
464 Kirkdale
465 Kirkham
466 Leyland
467 Lonsdale, North
468 Lonsdale, South
469 Manchester
470 Middleton
471 Oldham
472 Ormskirk
473 Poulton
474 Prescott
475 Salford
476 Walton
477 Warrington

CHESHIRE.

- 478 Broxton
479 Bucklow, East
480 Daresbury
481 Edesbury
482 Hyde
483 Macclesfield
484 Nantwich
485 Northwich
486 Stockport
487 Wirral

YORK.

- 488 Agbrigg, Lower
489 Agbrigg, Upper
490 Ainsty, East
491 Ainsty, West
492 Barkstonash, Lower
493 Barkstonash, Upper
494 Claro
495 Dewsbury
496 Ewecross
497 Kirkby Malzeard
498 Morley, East
499 Morley, West
500 Osgoldcross, Lower
501 Osgoldcross, Upper
502 Otley
503 Saddleworth
504 Skyrack
505 Staincliffe, East
506 Staincliffe, West
507 Staincross
508 Strafforth and Tick-
hill, Lower
508^A Strafforth and Tick-
hill, Upper
508^A Wetherby

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WESTMORLAND.

- 566 East Ward
567 Kendal
568 Lonsdale
569 West Ward

WELSH COUNTIES.

- 570 Abergavenny
571 Bedwelty
572 Caerleon
573 Chepstow
574 Christchurch
575 Monmouth
576 Newport
577 Pontypool
578 Raglan
579 Skenfrith
579^A Treleick
580 Usk

SOUTH WALES.

- 581 Caerphilly
582 Cowbridge
583 Dyns Powis
584 Kibbor
585 Llangyfelach
586 Miskin
587 Neath
588 Newcastle and Ogmore
589 Swansea

CARMARTHENSHIRE.

- 590 Carmarthen
591 Cathniog
592 Llanboidy
593 Llandilo
594 Llandovery
595 Llanelli
596 Llanvihangel-ar-arth
597 Newcastle Emlyn
598 Pumpsaint
599 St. Clears

PEMBROKESHIRE.

- 600 Castlemartin
601 Dewslan
602 Dungleddy
603 Kemess
604 Kilgerran
605 Narberth
606 Newchapel
607 Roose

CARDIGANSHIRE.

- 608 Gennerglyn
609 Llandysil
610 Lower Har and Abe-

DURHAM.

- 588 Chester-le-Street, East
589 Chester-le-Street, Middle
590 Chester-le-Street, West
591 Darlington
592 Darlington, N.W.
593 Durham
594 Easington
595 Gateshead
596 Stockton
596^A Sunderland

LANCASHIRE.

- 456 Amounderness
457 Ashton
458 Blackburn, Higher
459 Blackburn, Lower
460 Bolton
461 Bury
462 Garstang
463 Hawkshead
464 Kirkdale
465 Kirkham
466 Leyland
467 Lonsdale, North
468 Lonsdale, South
469 Manchester
470 Middleton
471 Oldham
472 Ormskirk
473 Poulton
474 Prescott
475 Salford
476 Walton
477 Warrington

CHESHIRE.

- 478 Broxton
479 Bucklow, East
480 Daresbury
481 Edesbury
482 Hyde
483 Macclesfield
484 Nantwich
485 Northwich
486 Stockport
487 Wirral

YORK.

- 488 Agbrigg, Lower
489 Agbrigg, Upper
490 Ainsty, East
491 Ainsty, West
492 Barkstonash, Lower
493 Barkstonash, Upper
494 Claro
495 Dewsbury
496 Ewecross
497 Kirkby Malzeard
498 Morley, East
499 Morley, West
500 Osgoldcross, Lower
501 Osgoldcross, Upper
502 Otley
503 Saddleworth
504 Skyrack
505 Staincliffe, East
506 Staincliffe, West
507 Staincross
508 Strafforth and Tick-
hill, Lower
508^A Strafforth and Tick-
hill, Upper
508^A Wetherby

WEST RIDING.

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WESTMORLAND.

- 566 East Ward
567 Kendal
568 Lonsdale
569 West Ward

WELSH COUNTIES.

- 570 Abergavenny
571 Bedwelty
572 Caerleon
573 Chepstow
574 Christchurch
575 Monmouth
576 Newport
577 Pontypool
578 Raglan
579 Skenfrith
579^A Treleick
580 Usk

SOUTH WALES.

- 581 Caerphilly
582 Cowbridge
583 Dyns Powis
584 Kibbor
585 Llangyfelach
586 Miskin
587 Neath
588 Newcastle and Ogmore
589 Swansea

CARMARTHENSHIRE.

- 590 Carmarthen
591 Cathniog
592 Llanboidy
593 Llandilo
594 Llandovery
595 Llanelli
596 Llanvihangel-ar-arth
597 Newcastle Emlyn
598 Pumpsaint
599 St. Clears

PEMBROKESHIRE.

- 600 Castlemartin
601 Dewslan
602 Dungleddy
603 Kemess
604 Kilgerran
605 Narberth
606 Newchapel
607 Roose

CARDIGANSHIRE.

- 608 Gennerglyn
609 Llandysil
610 Lower Har and Abe-

DURHAM.

- 588 Chester-le-Street, East
589 Chester-le-Street, Middle
590 Chester-le-Street, West
591 Darlington
592 Darlington, N.W.
593 Durham
594 Easington
595 Gateshead
596 Stockton
596^A Sunderland

LANCASHIRE.

- 456 Amounderness
457 Ashton
458 Blackburn, Higher
459 Blackburn, Lower
460 Bolton
461 Bury
462 Garstang
463 Hawkshead
464 Kirkdale
465 Kirkham
466 Leyland
467 Lonsdale, North
468 Lonsdale, South
469 Manchester
470 Middleton
471 Oldham
472 Ormskirk
473 Poulton
474 Prescott
475 Salford
476 Walton
477 Warrington

CHESHIRE.

- 478 Broxton
479 Bucklow, East
480 Daresbury
481 Edesbury
482 Hyde
483 Macclesfield
484 Nantwich
485 Northwich
486 Stockport
487 Wirral

YORK.

- 488 Agbrigg, Lower
489 Agbrigg, Upper
490 Ainsty, East
491 Ainsty, West
492 Barkstonash, Lower
493 Barkstonash, Upper
494 Claro
495 Dewsbury
496 Ewecross
497 Kirkby Malzeard
498 Morley, East
499 Morley, West
500 Osgoldcross, Lower
501 Osgoldcross, Upper
502 Otley
503 Saddleworth
504 Skyrack
505 Staincliffe, East
506 Staincliffe, West
507 Staincross
50

- HERTFORDSHIRE.
- 81 Arrington (Camb.) part of
- 82 Baldock and Stevenage
- 83 Bishop Stortford
- 84 Cheshunt
- 85 Chipping Barnet
- 86 Dacorum
- 87 Edwinstree
- 88 Hertford
- 89 Hitchin
- 90 Luton (Beds), part of
- 91 Much Hadham
- 92 Odsey
- 92½ St. Albans
- 92½ Stevenage
- 93 Ware
- 94 Watford
- 95 Welwyn

- BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
- 96 Aylesbury
- 97 Ashendon
- 98 Buckingham
- 99 Burnham
- 100 Cottesloe
- 101 Deesborough, 1st
- 102 Deesborough, 2nd
- 103 Newport
- 104 Quainton
- 105 Stoke
- 106 Stony Stratford
- 107 Winslow

- OXFORDSHIRE
- 108 Bampton, East
- 109 Bampton, West
- 110 Banbury, North
- 111 Banbury, South
- 112 Bullingdon
- 113 Chadlington
- 114 Henley
- 115 Ploughley
- 116 Watlington
- 117 Wooton, North
- 118 Wooton, South

- NORTHAMPTON-SHIRE.
- 118½ Bowden, Little
- 119 Brackley
- 120 Daventry
- 121 Kettering
- 122 Northampton
- 123 Oundle
- 124 Peterborough Liberty
- 125 Stamford Baron
- 126 Thrapston
- 127 Towcester
- 128 Wellingborough

- HUNTINGDONSHIRE.
- 129 Hurstingstone
- 130 Leightonstone.
- 131 Norman Cross
- 132 Oundle (Northamptonshire), part of
- 133 Ramsey
- 134 Thrapston (Northamptonshire), part of
- 135 Toseland

- 210 Happing and Tunstead
- 211 Holt
- 212 Launditch
- 213 Mitford
- 214 Smithdon, Brother-cross
- 215 Swainsthorpe
- 216 Taverham
- 217 Wayland
- 218 Bradford
- 219 Calne
- 220 Chippenham
- 221 Cricklade
- 222 Devizes
- 223 Everley and Pewsey
- 224 Hindon
- 225 Malmesbury
- 226 Marlborough and Ramsbury
- 227 Melksham
- 228 Salisbury and Amesbury
- 229 Swindon
- 230 Trowbridge and Westbury
- 231 Warminster
- 232 Whorwelsdown

- 277 Pydar, West
- 277½ Stratton
- 278 Trigg
- 279 West Hundred
- 280 Bedminster or Long Ashton
- 281 Bishop's Lydeard
- 282 Bridgwater
- 283 Chard
- 284 Chewton or Temple Cloud
- 284½ Crewkerne
- 285 Dulverton
- 286 Dunster or Carhampton
- 287 Frome
- 288 Ilminster
- 289 Keynsham
- 290 Kilmersdon
- 291 Milverton
- 292 Shepton Mallet
- 293 Somerton
- 294 Taunton
- 295 Wellington
- 296 Wells
- 297 Weston near Bath
- 298 Williton
- 299 Wincanton
- 300 Wiveliscombe
- 301 Wrington
- 302 Yeovil

- VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.
- GLOUCESTERSHIRE.
- 303 Berkeley
- 304 Campden
- 305 Cheltenham
- 306 Cirencester
- 307 Coleford
- 308 Fairford
- 309 Gloucester
- 310 Horsley
- 311 Lawford's Gate
- 312 Lydney
- 312½ Moreton
- 313 Newent
- 314 Newnham
- 315 Northleach
- 316 Sodbury
- 317 Stow-on-the-Wold
- 318 Stroud
- 319 Tetbury
- 320 Tewkesbury
- 321 Thornbury
- 322 Tibberton (Duchy of Lancaster)
- 323 Whitminster
- 324 Winchcombe

- HEREFORDSHIRE.
- 325 Bromyard
- 326 Dore
- 327 Harewood
- 328 Hereford
- 328½ Kington
- 329 Ledbury
- 330 Leominster
- 331 Ross
- 332 Weobley
- 333 Whitney
- 334 Wigmore
- SHROPSHIRE.
- 335 Albrighton
- 336 Bridgnorth
- 337 Burford
- 338 Chirbury
- 339 Cleobury
- 340 Clun & Purslow
- 341 Condover
- 342 Drayton
- 343 Ford
- 344 Munslow
- 345 Newport
- 346 Oswestry
- 347 Pimhill
- 348 Shifnal
- 349 Wellington
- 350 Wem
- 351 Wenlock
- 352 Whitchurch

- STAFFORDSHIRE.
- 353 Cheadle
- 354 Cuttleshall
- 355 Eccleshall
- 356 Leek
- 357 Offlow, North
- 358 Offlow, South
- 359 Pirehill, North
- 360 Pirehill, South
- 361 Rugeley
- 361½ Seisdon
- 362 Uttoxeter
- WORCESTERSHIRE.
- 362½ Blockley
- 363 Bromsgrove
- 364 Droitwich
- 365 Evesham
- 366 Halesowen
- 367 Hundred House
- 368 Kidderminster
- 368½ Malvern
- 369 Northfield
- 370 Redditch
- 371 Pershore
- 372 Stourbridge
- 373 Stourport
- 373½ Tenbury
- 374 Upton on Severn
- 375 Worcester

- WARWICKSHIRE.
- 376 Alcester
- 377 Atherstone
- 378 Birmingham
- 380 Burton Basset
- 381 Coleshill
- 382 Henley
- 383 Kenilworth
- 384 Kineton
- 385 Kirby
- 386 Rugby
- 386½ Shipston or Brailes
- 387 Solihull
- 388 Southam
- 389 Stratford
- 390 Warwick

- VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.
- LEICESTERSHIRE.
- 391 Ashby-de-la-Zouch
- 392 Hinckley
- 393 Leicester
- 394 Loughborough
- 395 Lutterworth
- 396 Market Bosworth
- 397 Market Harborough
- 398 Melton Mowbray
- 399 Norton, East

- RUTLANDSHIRE.
- 400 Empingham
- LINCOLNSHIRE.
- 401 Alford
- 402 Aveland
- 403 Barton on Humber
- 404 Beltishoe
- 405 Bourn
- 406 Bradley Haverstow
- 407 Brigg
- 408 Burton on Strather
- 409 Calceworth
- 410 Elloe Hundred
- 411 Gainsborough
- 412 Grantham or Spittle-
- 413 Horncastle [gate
- 414 Kirtan and Skirbeck
- 415 Lawress
- 416 Lincoln Kesteven
- 417 Lincoln Lindsey
- 418 Manley West
- 419 Louth
- 420 Ludborough
- 421 Ness
- 422 Sleaford
- 423 Spilsby
- 424 Walshcroft
- 425 Wragby
- 426 Wraghoe
- 427 Yarborough

- NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.
- 428 Bassetlaw, or Worksop
- 429 Bingham
- 430 Broxtow, North
- 431 Broxtow, South
- 432 Clay
- 433 Mansfield
- 434 Newark
- 435 Nottingham
- 436 Retford
- 437 Rushcliffe
- 438 Southwell
- 439 Thurgarton, North
- 440 Thurgarton, South

- DERBYSHIRE.
- 441 Alferton
- 442 Appletree
- 443 Ashborne
- 444 Bakewell
- 445 Belper
- 446 Chapel-en-le-Frith
- 447 Chesterfield
- 448 Derby
- 449 Eckington
- 450 Glossop [church
- 451 Morleston and Lit-
- 452 Repton and Gresley, including Wooden Box
- 453 Scarsdale
- 454 Smalley
- 455 Wirksworth

- EAST RIDING.
- 509 Bainton Beacon
- 510 Buckrose
- 511 Dicking
- 512 Holderness, Mid
- 513 Holderness, North
- 514 Holderness, South
- 515 Holme Beacon
- 516 Howden [North
- 517 Hunsley Beacon,
- 518 Hunsley Beacon,
- 519 Malton [South
- 520 Market Weighton
- 521 Ouse and Derwent
- 521½ Wilton Beacon

- NORTH RIDING.
- 522 Allertonshire
- 523 Birdforth
- 524 Bulmer
- 525 Gilling, East
- 526 Gilling, West
- 527 Hallikeld
- 528 Hang, East
- 529 Hang, West
- 530 Langborough, East
- 531 Langborough, West
- 532 Malton
- 533 Pickering Lythe, East
- 534 Pickering Lythe, West
- 535 Ryedale
- 536 Whitby Strand
- 537 Yarm

- DENBIGHSHIRE.
- 645 Bromfield
- 646 Chirk
- 647 Isaled
- 648 Isuldas
- 649 Ruabon
- 650 Ruthin
- 651 Uwchaled
- 652 Uwchuldas
- 653 Yale
- MERIONETHSHIRE.
- 654 Ardudwy-is-artro
- 655 Ardudwy-uwch-artro
- 656 Edeirnion
- 657 Estimaner
- 658 Mawddwy
- 659 Penllyn
- 660 Talybont Mawddwy

- CARNARVONSHIRE.
- 661 Bangor
- 662 Carnarvon
- 663 Conway
- 664 Eifionydd
- 665 Llleyn
- 666 Nant Conway

- ANGLESEY.
- 667 First Division
- 668 Second Division



- 614 Upper Har
- 615 Upper Moyddin
- BRECKNOCKSHIRE.
- 616 Builth
- 617 Crickhowell
- 618 Derynnoek
- 619 Hay
- 620 Merthyr
- 621 Penkelly
- 622 Talgarth
- 623 Ystradgunlais
- RADNORSHIRE.
- 624 Cefullys
- 625 Colwyn
- 626 Knighton
- 627 Paincastle
- 628 Radnor
- 629 Rhayader

- NORTH WALES.
- MONTGOMERYSHIRE.
- 630 Caure, part of
- 631 Deudder, or Lower Pool
- 632 Llanfyllin
- 633 Llanidloes
- 633½ Machynlleth
- 634 Mathrafal
- 635 Montgomery
- 636 Newtown
- 637 Upper Pool, or Welch-pool

- FLINTSHIRE.
- 638 Caerwys
- 639 Holywell
- 640 Mold
- 641 Northop
- 642 Overton
- 643 Prestatyn
- 644 Rhuddlan

THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES

GROUPED ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS TABLES,
WITH THE PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISIONS NUMBERED
FOR REFERENCE TO THE MAP.

I.—LONDON.

- Kent, part of *
1. Middlesex, part of *
Surrey, part of *
* Included in the Jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and placed under the Metropolitan Police.

II.—SOUTH-EASTERN COUNTIES.

- SURREY (Extra Metropol.)
2 Chertsey
3 Croydon
4 Dorking
5 Epsom
6 Farnham
7 Godstone
8 Guildford
9 Kingston on Thames
10 Reigate
11 Richmond

KENT.

- 12 Ashford
13 Beasted
15 Bromley
16 Cranbrook
17 Dartford
18 Dover
19 Elham
20 Faversham
21 Home Division
22 Maidstone
23 Rochester
24 Romney Marsh
25 Sevenoaks
26 Tonbridge
27 Wingham

SUSSEX.

- 28 Arundel
29 Battle
30 Brighton
31 Burwash
32 Chichester
33 Cuckfield
34 East Grinstead
35 Frant
36 Hailsham
37 Hastings
38 Horsham
39 Lewes
40 Petworth
41 Poling
42 Rye
43 Steyning
44 Uckfield

HAMPSHIRE.

- 45 Alresford
46 Alton
47 Andover
48 Basingstoke
49 Droxford
50 Fareham
51 Havant
52 Isle of Wight
53 Kingsclere
54 Lynton
55 Odiham
56 Petersfield
57 Romsey
58 Southampton
59 Winchester

BERKSHIRE.

- 60 Abingdon
61 East Ilsey
62 Faringdon
63 Henley
64 Hungerford
65 Lambourn
66 Maidenhead
67 Moreton
68 Newbury
69 Reading
70 Wantage
71 Windsor
72 Wokingham

III.

SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.

- MIDDLESEX, Extra-Metropolitan
73 Brentford
74 Edmonton
75 Finsbury
76 Gore

S. MID. COs.—continued.

- BEDFORDSHIRE
136 Ampthill
137 Bedford
138 Biggleswade
139 Bletsoe
140 Leighton Buzzard
141 Luton
142 Woburn

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

- 143 Arrington
144 Bottisham
145 Cambridge
146 Carlton
147 Ely and South Witchford
148 Linton
149 Newmarket
150 Whittlesey
151 Wisbeach
152 Witchford, North

IV.

EASTERN COUNTIES.

- ESSEX.
153 Becontree
154 Brentwood
155 Chafford
156 Chelmsford
157 Dengie
158 Dunmow
159 Epping
160 Freshwell
161 Havering atte Bower
162 Hincford, North
163 Hincford, South
164 Ilford
165 Ongar
166 Rochford
167 Saffron Walden
168 Tendring
169 Witham and Lexden
170 Witham

SUFFOLK.

- 171 Beccles
172 Blackbourn
173 Blything
174 Boxford
175 Bungay
176 Bury St. Edmunds
177 Clare
178 Cosford or Hadleigh
179 Framlingham
180 Hartismere
181 Horne or Stradbroke
182 Ipswich
183 Lackford or Mildenhall

NORFOLK.

- 184 Lowestoft
185 Milford
186 Mutford
187 Needham Market
188 Stow Market
189 Thingoe
190 Wickham Brooke
191 Woodbridge

NORFOLK.

- 192 Blofield and Walsham
193 Clackclose
194 Clavering and Loddon
195 Deepwade
196 Diss
197 Earsham
198 Erpingham, North
199 Erpingham, South
200 Eynsford
201 Flegg
202 Forehoe
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204 Freebridge Marshland
205 Gallow
206 Grimshoe
207 Greenhoe, North
208 Greenhoe, South
209 Guiltcross and Shropham

S. W. COs.—continued.

- DORSETSHIRE.
233 Blandford
234 Bridport
235 Cerne
236 Dorchester
237 Shaftesbury
238 Sherborne
239 Sturminster
240 Wareham
241 Wimborne

DEVONSHIRE.

- 242 Axminster
243 Braunton
244 Chard (Somerset), part of
245 Crediton
246 Crockerwell
247 Cullompton
248 Ermington and Plymton
249 Hatherleigh
250 Holsworthy
251 Honiton
252 Liffon
253 Mid Roborough
254 Morley
255 Ottery and Woodbury
256 Paignton
257 Roborough
258 South Molton
259 Stanborough and Coleridge
260 Tavistock
261 Teignbridge
262 Torrington, Great
263 Wonford

CORNWALL.

- 264 East Hundred, Middle
265 East Hundred, North
266 East Hundred, South
267 Kerrier, East
268 Kerrier, West
269 Lesnewth
270 Penwith, East
271 Penwith, West
272 Powder Hundred, St. Austell
273 Powder Hundred, South
274 Powder Hundred, Tywardreth
275 Powder Hundred, West
276 Pydar, East

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- 192 Blofield and Walsham
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209 Guiltcross and Shropham

NORFOLK.

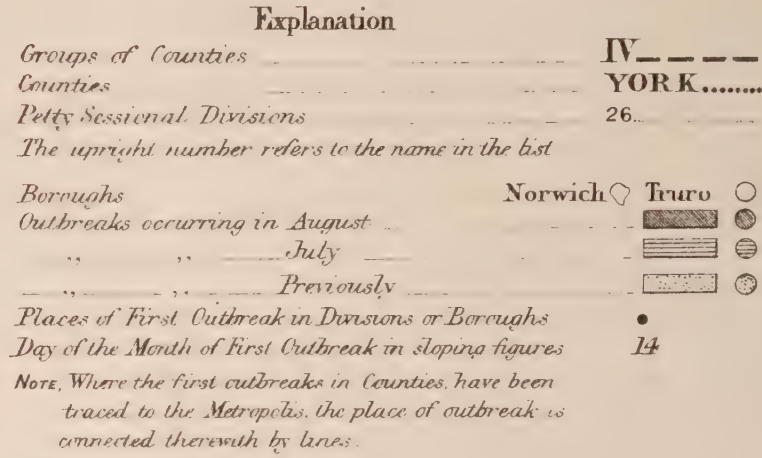
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- ANGLESEY.
367 First Division
368 Second Division



- DENBIGHSHIRE
645 Bromfield
646 Chirk
647 Isaled
648 Isdulas
649 Ruabon
650 Ruthin
651 Uwchaled
652 Uwchdulas
653 Yale
- MERIONETHSHIRE
654 Ardudwy-is-artro
655 Ardudwy-uwch-artro
656 Edeirnion
657 Estimaner
658 Mawddwy
659 Penllyn
660 Talybont Mawddwy
- CARNARVONSHIRE
661 Bangor
662 Carnarvon
663 Conway
664 Eifonydd
665 Lleyn
666 Nant Conway
- ANGLESEY.
667 First Division
668 Second Division

THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES

GROUPED ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS TABLES,
WITH THE PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISIONS NUMBERED
FOR REFERENCE TO THE MAP.

- I.—LONDON.**

Kent, part of*

Middlesex, part of*

Surrey, part of*

* Included in the Jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and placed under the Metropolitan Police.

II.—SOUTH-EASTERN COUNTIES.

SURREY (Extra Metropol.)

2 Chertsey

3 Croydon

4 Dorking

5 Epsom

6 Farnham

7 Godstone

8 Guildford

9 Kingston on Thames

10 Reigate

11 Richmond

KENT.

12 Ashford

13 Bearsted

15 Bromley

16 Cranbrook

17 Dartford

18 Dover

19 Elham

20 Faversham

21 Home Division

22 Malling

23 Rochester

24 Romney Marsh

25 Sevenoaks

26 Tonbridge

27 Wingham

SUSSEX.

28 Arundel

29 Battle

30 Brighton

31 Burwash

32 Chichester

33 Cuckfield

34 East Grinstead

35 Frant

36 Hailsham

37 Hastings

38 Horsham

39 Lewes

40 Petworth

41 Poling

42 Rye

43 Steyning

44 Uckfield

HAMPSHIRE.

45 Alresford

46 Alton

47 Andover

48 Basingstoke

49 Droxford

50 Fareham

51 Havant

52 Isle of Wight

53 Kingsclere

54 Lynton

55 Odiham

56 Petersfield

57 Romsey

58 Southampton

59 Winchester

BERKSHIRE.

60 Abingdon

61 East Ilsey

62 Faringdon

63 Henley

64 Hungerford

65 Lambourne

66 Maidenhead

67 Moreton

68 Newbury

69 Reading

70 Wantage

71 Windsor

72 Wokingham

III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.

MIDDLESEX, Extra-Metropolitan

73 Brentford

74 Edmonton

S. MID. COs.—continued.

BEDFORDSHIRE

136 Ampthill

137 Bedford

138 Biggleswade

139 Bletsoe

140 Leighton Buzzard

141 Luton

142 Woburn

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

143 Arrington

144 Bottisham

145 Cambridge

146 Caxton

147 Ely and South Witchford

148 Linton

149 Newmarket

150 Whittlesey

151 Wisbeach

152 Witchford, North

IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.

ESSEX.

153 Becontree

154 Brentwood

155 Chafford

156 Chelmsford

157 Dengie

158 Dunmow

159 Epping

160 Freshwell

161 Havering atte Bower

162 Hinckford, North

163 Hinckford, South

164 Ilford

165 Ongar

166 Rochford

167 Saffron Walden

168 Tending

169 Winthorpe and Lexden

170 Witham

SUFFOLK.

171 Beccles

172 Blackbourn

173 Blything

174 Buxford

175 Bungay

176 Bury St. Edmunds

177 Clare

178 Cosford or Hadleigh

179 Framlingham

180 Hartismere

181 Hoxne or Stradbroke

182 Ipswich

183 Lackford or Mildenhall

184 Lowestoft

185 Milford

186 Mutford

187 Needham Market

188 Stow Market

189 Thedwastre

190 Wickham Brooke

191 Woodbridge

NORFOLK.

192 Blofield and Walsham

193 Clackclose

194 Clavering and Loddon

195 Deepwade

196 Diss

197 Earsham [Market]

198 Erpingham, North

199 Erpingham, South

200 Eynsford

201 Flegg

202 Forehoe

203 Freebridge Lynn

204 Freebridge Marshland

205 Gallow

206 Grimshoe

207 Greenhoe, North

208 Greenhoe, South

209 Guiltcross and Shropham

S. W. COs.—continued.

DORSETSHIRE.

233 Blandford

234 Bridport

235 Cerne

236 Dorchester

237 Shaftesbury

238 Sherborne

239 Sturminster

240 Wareham

241 Wimborne

DEVONSHIRE.

242 Axminster

243 Braunton

244 Chard (Somerset), part of

245 Crediton

246 Crockernwell

247 Cullompton

248 Ermington and Plymton

249 Hatherleigh

250 Holsworthy

251 Honiton

252 Lifton

253 Mid Roborough

254 Morley

255 Ottery and Woodbury

256 Paignton

257 Roborough

258 South Molton

259 Stanborough and Coleridge

260 Tavistock

261 Teignbridge

262 Torrington, Great

263 Wonford

CORNWALL.

264 East Hundred, Middle

265 East Hundred, North

266 East Hundred, South

267 Kerrier, East

268 Kerrier, West

269 Leasnewth

270 Penwith, East

271 Penwith, West

272 Powder Hundred, St. Austell

273 Powder Hundred, South

274 Powder Hundred, Tywardreth

275 Powder Hundred, West

276 Pydar, East

A MAP OF
ENGLAND & WALES.
Shewing approximately the progress of
THE CATTLE PLAGUE
during the month of
SEPTEMBER
1865

Scale of Statute Miles

Veterinary Department,
Princes Street, Westminster.



- VIII.—NORTH-WEST COUNTIES.**

LANCASHIRE.

456 Amounderness

457 Ashton

458 Blackburn, Higher

459 Blackburn, Lower

460 Bolton

461 Bury

462 Garstang

463 Hawkshead

464 Kirkdale

465 Kirkham

466 Leyland

467 Lonsdale, North

468 Lonsdale, South

469 Manchester

470 Middleton

471 Oldham

472 Ormskirk

473 Poulton

474 Prescott

475 Salford

476 Walton

477 Warrington

CHEESHIRE.

478 Broxton

479 Bucklow, East

480 Daresbury

481 Edesbury

482 Hyde

483 Macclesfield

484 Nantwich

485 Northwich

486 Stockport

487 Wirral

IX.—YORK.

WEST RIDING.

488 Agbrigg, Lower

489 Agbrigg, Upper

490 Ainsty, East

491 Ainsty, West

492 Barkstonash, Lower

493 Barkstonash, Upper

494 Claro

495 Dewsbury

496 Ewecross

497 Kirkby Malzeard

498 Morley, East

499 Morley, West

500 Osgoldcross, Lower

501 Osgoldcross, Upper

502 Otley

502a Saddleworth

503 Skyrack

504 Staincliffe, East

505 Staincliffe, West

506 Staincross

507 Strafforth and Tickhill, Lower

508 Strafforth and Tickhill, Upper

508a Wetherby

X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.

NORTHUMBRIA

547 Bambrough

548 Bedlingtonshire

549 Castle, East

550 Castle, West

551 Coquetdale, North

552 Coquetdale, East

553 Coquetdale, West

554 Glendale

554a Haltwhistle

555 Hexham

556 Kirk-Whelpington

557 Morpeth

558 Norham and Island Shires

CUMBERLAND.

559 Allerdale above Derwent

560 Allerdale below Derwent

561 Bootle

562 Cumberland

563 Derwent

564 Eskdale

565 Leath

WESTMORLAND.

566 East Ward

567 Kendal

568 Lonsdale

569 West Ward

XI.—WELSH COUNTIES.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

570 Abergavenny

571 Bedwelty

572 Caerleon

573 Chepstow

574 Christchurch

575 Monmouth

576 Newport

577 Pontypool

578 Raglan

579 Skenfrith

579a Trelleck

580 Usk

SOUTH WALES.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

581 Caerphilly

582 Cowbridge

583 Dinas Powis

584 Kibbor

585 Llangyfelach

586 Miskin

587 Neath

588 Newcastle and Ogmore

589 Swansea

CARMARTHENSHIRE.

590 Carmarthen

591 Cathniog

592 Llanboidy

593 Llandilo

594 Llandovery

595 Llanelly

596 Llanvihangel-ar-arth

597 Newcastle Emlyn

598 Pumpsaint

599 St. Clears

PEMBROKESHIRE.

600 Castlemartin

601 Dunsland

602 Dungleddy

603 Kemess

604 Kilgerran

605 Narberth

606 Newchapel

607 Roose

CARDIGANSHIRE.

608 Gennerglyn

609 Llandysil



HERTFORDSHIRE. 81 Arrington (Camb.) part of 82 Baldock and Stevenage 83 Bishop Stortford 84 Cheshunt 85 Chipping Barnet 86 Dacorum 87 Edwinstree 88 Hertford 89 Hitchin 90 Luton (Beds), part of 91 Much Hadham 92 Odsey 92a St. Albans 92b Stevenage 93 Ware 94 Watford 95 Welwyn		BUCKINGHAMSHIRE 96 Aylesbury 97 Ashendon 98 Buckingham 99 Burnham 100 Cottesloe 101 Deesborough, 1st 102 Deesborough, 2nd 103 Newport 104 Quanton 105 Stoke 106 Stony Stratford 107 Winslow		OXFORDSHIRE 108 Bampton, East 109 Bampton, West 110 Banbury, North 111 Banbury, South 112 Bullington 113 Chadlington 114 Henley 115 Ploughley 116 Watlington 117 Wooton, North 118 Wooton, South		NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. 118a Bowden, Little 119 Brackley 120 Daventry 121 Kettering 122 Northampton 123 Oundle 124 Peterborough Liberty 125 Stamford Baron 126 Thrapston 127 Towcester 128 Wellingborough		HUNTINGDONSHIRE. 129 Hurstingstone 130 Leightonstone. 131 Norman Cross 132 Oundle (Northamptonshire), part of 133 Ramsey 134 Thrapston (Northamptonshire), part of 135 Toseland		VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES. GLOUCESTERSHIRE. 210 Happing and Tunstead 211 Holt 212 Launditch 213 Mitford 214 Smithdon, Brother-cross 215 Swainsthorpe 216 Taverham 217 Wayland SOMERSETSHIRE. 280 Bedminster or Long Ashton 281 Bishop's Lydeard 282 Bridgwater 283 Chard 284 Chewton or Temple Cloud 284a Crewkerne 285 Dulverton 286 Dunster or Carhampton 287 Frome 288 Ilminster 289 Keynsham 290 Kilmersdon 291 Milverton 292 Shepton Mallet 293 Somerton 294 Taunton 295 Wellington 296 Wells 297 Weston near Bath 298 Williton 299 Wincanton 300 Wiveliscombe 301 Wrington 302 Yeovil		WILTSHIRE. 218 Bradford 219 Calne 220 Chippenham 221 Cricklade 222 Devizes 223 Everley and Pewsey 224 Hindon 225 Malmesbury 226 Marlborough and Ramsbury 227 Melksham 228 Salisbury and Amesbury 229 Swindon 230 Trowbridge and Westbury 231 Warminster 232 Whorwelsdown		HEREFORDSHIRE. 325 Bromyard 326 Dore 327 Harewood 328 Hereford 328a Kingston 329 Ledbury 330 Leominster 331 Ross 332 Weobley 333 Whitney 334 Wigmore SHROPSHIRE. 335 Albrighton 336 Bridgnorth 337 Burford 338 Chirbury 339 Cleobury 340 Clun & Purslow 341 Condover 342 Drayton 343 Ford 344 Munslow 345 Newport 346 Oswestry 347 Pimhill 348 Shifnal 349 Wellington 350 Wem 351 Wenlock 352 Whitechurch		STAFFORDSHIRE. 353 Cheadle 354 Cuttlestone 355 Eccleshall 356 Leek 357 Offlow, North 358 Offlow, South 359 Pirehill, North 360 Pirehill, South 361 Rugeley 361a Seisdon 362 Uttoxeter WORCESTERSHIRE. 362a Blockley 363 Bromsgrove 364 Droitwich 365 Evesham 366 Halesowen 367 Hundred House 368 Kidderminster 368a Malvern 369 Northfield 370 Redditch 371 Pershore 372 Stourbridge 373 Stourport 373a Tenbury 374 Upton on Severn 375 Worcester		WARWICKSHIRE. 376 Alcester 377 Atherstone 378 Birmingham 380 Burton Basset 381 Coleshill 382 Henley 383 Kenilworth 384 Kineton 385 Kirby 386 Rugby 386a Shipston or Brailes 387 Solihull 388 Southam 389 Stratford 390 Warwick VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES. LEICESTERSHIRE. 391 Ashby-de-la-Zouch 392 Hinckley 393 Leicester 394 Loughborough 395 Lutterworth 396 Market Bosworth 397 Market Harborough 398 Melton Mowbray 399 Norton, East		RUTLANDSHIRE. 400 Empingham LINCOLNSHIRE. 401 Alford 402 Aveland 403 Barton on Humber 404 Beltishoe 405 Bourn 406 Bradley Haverstow 407 Brigg 408 Burton on Strather 409 Calceworth 410 Elloe Hundred 411 Gainsborough 412 Grantham or Spittle 413 Horncastle [gate 414 Kirtan and Skirbeck 415 Lawress 416 Lincoln Kesteven 417 Lincoln Lindsey 418 Manley West 419 Louth 420 Ludborough 421 Ness 422 Sleaford 423 Spilsby 424 Walshcroft 425 Wragby 426 Wraghoe 427 Yarborough		NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. 428 Bassetlaw, or Worksop 429 Bingham 430 Broxtow, North 431 Broxtow, South 432 Clay 433 Mansfield 434 Newark 435 Nottingham 436 Retford 437 Rushcliffe 438 Southwell 439 Thurgarton, North 440 Thurgarton, South DERBYSHIRE. 441 Alfreton 442 Appletree 443 Ashborne 444 Bakewell 445 Belper 446 Chapel-en-le-Frith 447 Chesterfield 448 Derby 449 Eckington 450 Glossop [church 451 Morleston and Lit. 452 Repton and Gresley, including Wooden Box 453 Scarsdale 454 Smalley 455 Wirksworth		EAST RIDING. 509 Bainton Beacon 510 Buckrose 511 Dickering 512 Holderness, Mid 513 Holderness, North 514 Holderness, South 515 Holme Beacon 516 Howden [North 517 Hunsley Beacon, 518 Hunsley Beacon, 519 Malton [South 520 Market Weighton 521 Ouse and Derwent 521a Wilton Beacon NORTH RIDING. 522 Allertonshire 523 Birdforth 524 Bulmer 525 Gilling, East 526 Gilling, West 527 Hallkeld 528 Hang, East 529 Hang, West 530 Langborough, East 531 Langborough, West 532 Malton 533 Pickering Lythe, East 534 Pickering Lythe, West 535 Ryedale 536 Whitby Strand 537 Yarm		DENBIGHSHIRE. 645 Bromfield 646 Chirk 647 Isale 648 Isdulas 649 Ruabon 650 Ruthin 651 Uwchaled 652 Uwchdulas 653 Yale MERIONETHSHIRE. 654 Ardudwy-is-artro 655 Ardudwy-uwch-artro 656 Edeirnion 657 Estimaner 658 Mawddwy 659 Penllyn 660 Talybont Mawddwy CARNARVONSHIRE. 661 Bangor 662 Carnarvon 663 Conway 664 Eifonydd 665 Lley 666 Nant Conway ANGLESEY. 667 First Division 668 Second Division	
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THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES

GROUPED ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS TABLES,
WITH THE PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISIONS NUMBERED
FOR REFERENCE TO THE MAP.

S. MID. COS.—continued.

S. W. COs.—continued.

- BEDFORDSHIRE
136 Ampthill
137 Bedford
138 Biggleswade
139 Bletsoe
140 Leighton Buzzard
141 Luton
142 Woburn

- DORSETSHIRE.**
233 Blandford
234 Bridport
235 Cerne
236 Dorchester
237 Shaftesbury
238 Sherborne
239 Sturminster
240 Wareham
241 Wimborne

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

- 143 Arrington
144 Bottisham
145 Cambridge
146 Caxton
147 Ely and South Witch
ford
148 Linton
149 Newmarket
150 Whittlesey
151 Wisbeach
152 Witchford, North

DEVONSHIRE.

- 242 Axminster
243 Braunton
244 Chard (Somerset),
part of
245 Cridton
246 Crockernwell
247 Cullompton
248 Ermington and Plym-

IV. EASTERN COUNTIES

- ESSEX.
- 153 Becontree
154 Brentwood
155 Chafford
156 Chelmsford
157 Dengie
158 Dunmow
159 Epping
160 Freshwell
161 Havering atte Bower
162 Hinchford, North
163 Hinchford, South
164 Ilford
165 Ongar
166 Rochford
167 Saffron Walden
168 Tendring
169 Winstree and Lexden
170 Witham

SUFFOLK

- 171 Beccles
172 Blackbourn
173 Blything
174 Boxford
175 Bungay
176 Bury St. Edmunds
177 Clare
178 Cosford or Hadleigh
179 Framlingham
180 Hartismere
181 Hoxne or Stradbroke
182 Ipswich
183 Lackford or Mildenhall
184 Lowestoft
185 Milford
186 Mutford
187 Needham Market
187A Stow Market
188 Thedwastre
189 Thingoe
190 Wickham Brooke
191 Woodbridge

NORFOLK.

- 192 Blofield and Walsham
193 Clackclose
194 Clavering and Loddon
195 Deepwade
196 Diss, 196^A Downham
197 Earsham [Market
198 Erpingham, North
199 Erpingham, South
200 Eynsford
201 Flegg
202 Forehoe
203 Freebridge Lynn
204 Freebridge Marshland
205 Gallow
206 Grimshoe
207 Greenhoe, North
208 Greenhoe, South
209 Guitcross and Shrop-
ham

60 Abingdon

- 60 Abingdon
61 East Ilsey
62 Farington
63 Henley
64 Hungerford
65 Lambourn
66 Maidenhead
67 Moreton
68 Newbury
69 Reading
70 Wantage
71 Windsor
72 Wokingham

MIDDLESEX, Extra-Me-

- 73 Brentford
74 Edmonton
75 Finsbury
76 Gore

LANCASHIRE.

- 456 Amounderness
457 Ashton
458 Blackburn, Higher
459 Blackburn, Lower
460 Bolton
461 Bury
462 Garstang
463 Hawkshead
464 Kirkdale
465 Kirkham
466 Leyland
467 Lonsdale, North
468 Lonsdale, South
469 Manchester
470 Middleton
471 Oldham
472 Ormskirk
473 Poulton
474 Prescott
475 Salford
476 Walton
477 Warrington

478 Broxton
479 Bucklow, East
480 Daresbury
481 Edesbury
482 Hyde
483 Macclesfield
484 Nantwich
485 Northwich
486 Stockport
487 Wirral

WEST RIDING.

488 Agbrigg, Lower
489 Agbrigg, Upper
490 Ainsty, East
491 Ainsty, West
492 Barkstonash, Lower
493 Barkstonash, Upper
494 Claro
495 Dewsbury
496 Ewecross
497 Kirby Malzeard
498 Morley, East
499 Morley, West
500 Osgoldcross, Lower
501 Osgoldcross, Upper
502 Otley
502A Saddleworth
503 Skyrack
504 Staincliffe, East
505 Staincliffe, West
506 Staincross
507 Strafforth and Thill, Lower
508 Strafforth and Thill, Upper
508A Wetherby

DURHAM.

- 538 Chester-le-Street, East
539 Chester - le - Street ,
Middle
540 Chester-le-Street, West
541 Darlington
542 Darlington, N. W.
543 Durham
544 Easington
545 Gateshead
546 Stockton
546A Sunderland

X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.

- NORTHUMBERLAND**
547 Bambrough
548 Bedlingtonshire
549 Castle, East
550 Castle, West
551 Coquetdale, North
552 Coquetdale, East
553 Coquetdale, West
554 Glendale
554A Haltwhistle
555 Hexham
556 Kirk-Whelpington
557 Morpeth
558 Norham and Island
 Shires

CUMBERLAND.

- 559 Allerdale above Derwent
went
560 Allerdale below Derwent
went
561 Bootle
562 Cumberland
563 Derwent
564 Eskdale
565 Leath

WESTMORLAND.

- 566 East Ward
567 Kendal
568 Lonsdale
569 West Ward

XI.

- WELSH COUNTIES
MONMOUTHSHIRE
570 Abergavenny
571 Bedwelty
572 Caerleon
573 Chepstow
574 Crichchurch
575 Monmouth
576 Newport
577 Pontypool
578 Raglan
579 Skenfrith
579A Trelleck
580 Usk

SOUTH WALES.

- GLAMORGANSHIRE**
581 Caerphilly
582 Cowbridge
583 Dinas Powis
584 Kibbor
585 Llangyfelach
586 Miskin
587 Neath
588 Newcastle and Og
589 Swansea

CARMARTHENSHIRE

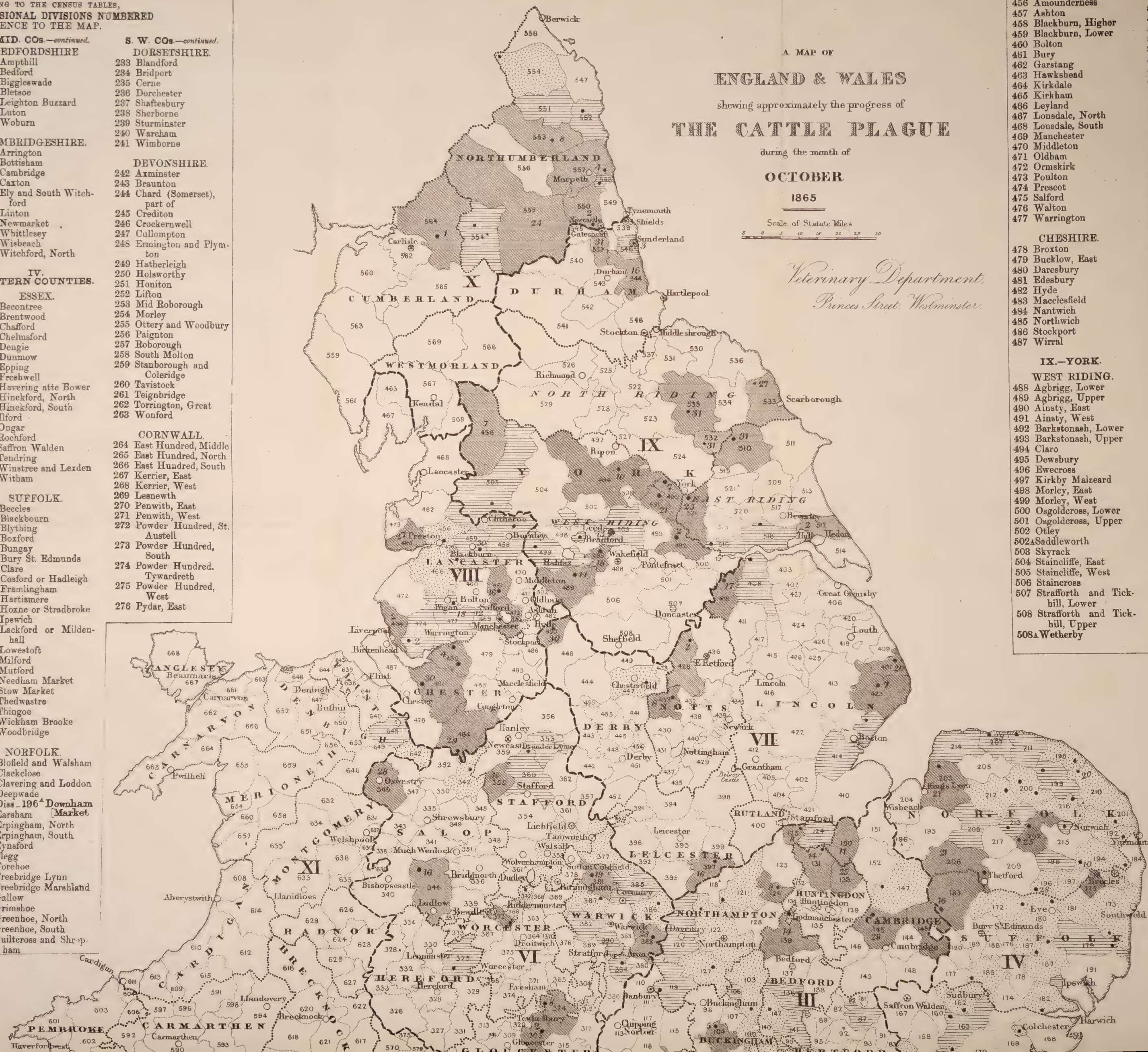
- 590 Carmarthen
591 Cathiniog
592 Llanboidy
593 Llandilo
594 Llandovery
595 Llanelly
596 Llanvihangel-ar-
597 Newcastle Emly
598 Pumpsaint
599 St. Clears

PEMBROKESHIRE

- 600 Castlemartin
601 Dewsland
602 Dungleddy
603 Kemess
604 Kilgerran
605 Narberth
606 Newchapel
607 Roose

CARDIGANSHIRE

- 608 Gennerglyn
609 Llandyssil
610 Lower Ilar and



Stanford's Geographical Establishment London

THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES

GROUPED ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS TABLES,
WITH THE PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISIONS NUMBERED
FOR REFERENCE TO THE MAP.

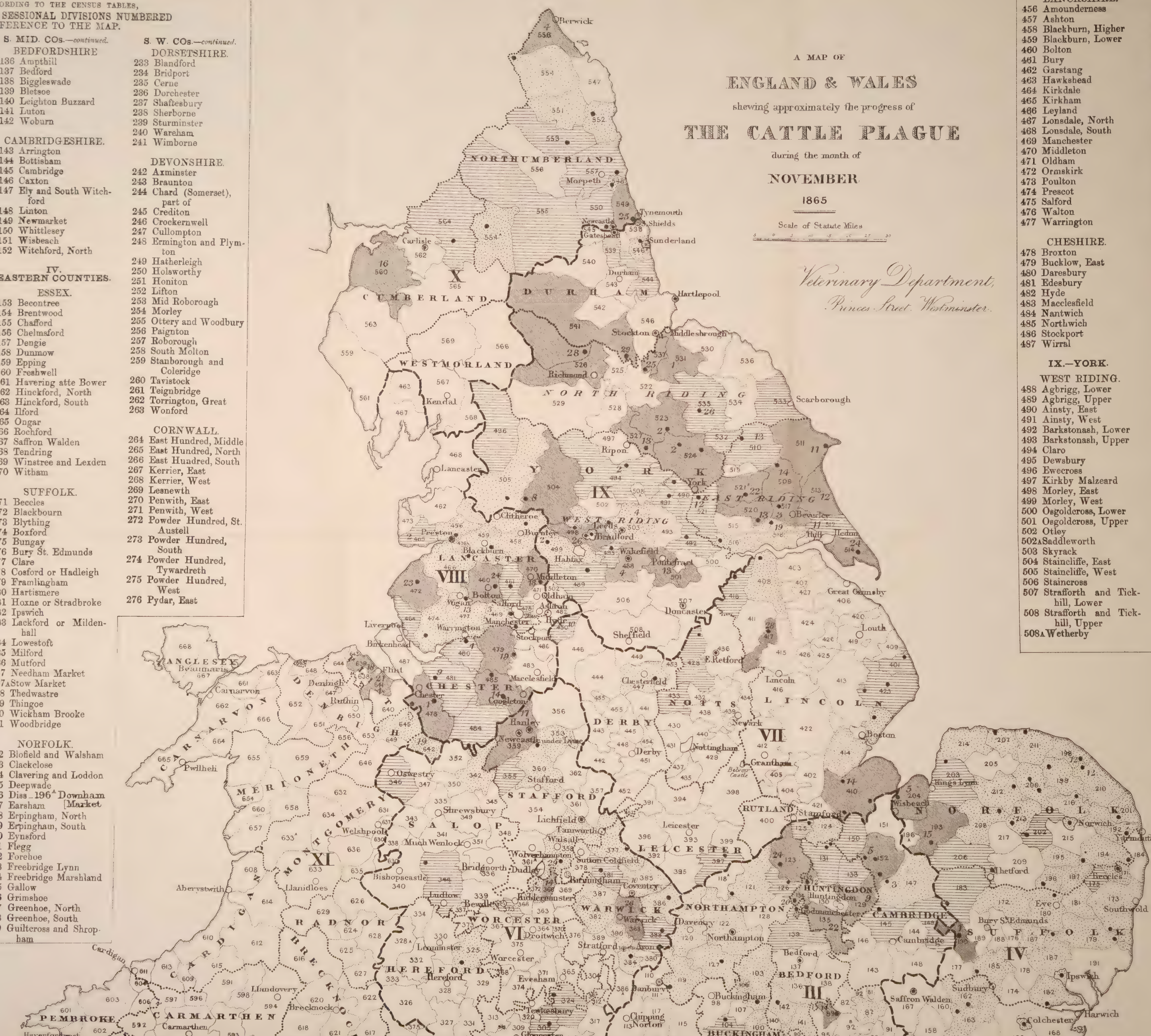
- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| I.—LONDON. | S. MID. COS.—continued. | S. W. COS.—continued. |
| 1. Kent, part of* | BEDFORDSHIRE | DORSETSHIRE |
| 2. Middlesex, part of* | 136 Ampthill | 233 Blandford |
| 3. Surrey, part of* | 137 Bedford | 234 Bridport |
| 4. Included in the Jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and placed under the Metropolitan Police. | 138 Biggleswade | 235 Cerne |
| | 139 Bletsoe | 236 Dorchester |
| | 140 Leighton Buzzard | 237 Shaftesbury |
| | 141 Luton | 238 Sherborne |
| | 142 Woburn | 239 Sturminster |
| | | 240 Wareham |
| | | 241 Wimborne |
| II.—SOUTH-EASTERN COUNTIES. | CAMBRIDGESHIRE. | DEVONSHIRE. |
| SURREY (Extra Metropol.) | 143 Arrington | 242 Axminster |
| 2 Chertsey | 144 Bottisham | 243 Branton |
| 3 Croydon | 145 Cambridge | 244 Chard (Somerset), part of |
| 4 Dorking | 146 Caxton | 245 Crediton |
| 5 Epsom | 147 Ely and South Witchford | 246 Crockernwell |
| 6 Farnham | 148 Linton | 247 Cullompton |
| 7 Godstone | 149 Newmarket | 248 Ermington and Plymton |
| 8 Guildford | 150 Whittlesey | 249 Hatherleigh |
| 9 Kingston on Thames | 151 Wisbeach | 250 Holsworthy |
| 10 Reigate | 152 Witchford, North | 251 Honiton |
| 11 Richmond | | 252 Lifford |
| | | 253 Mid Roborough |
| | | 254 Morley |
| | | 255 Ottery and Woodbury |
| | | 256 Paignton |
| | | 257 Roborough |
| | | 258 South Molton |
| | | 259 Stanborough and Coleridge |
| | | 260 Tavistock |
| | | 261 Teignbridge |
| | | 262 Torrington, Great |
| | | 263 Wonford |
| KENT. | IV. EASTERN COUNTIES. | CORNWALL. |
| 12 Ashford | ESSEX. | 264 East Hundred, Middle |
| 13 Bearsted | 153 Becontree | 265 East Hundred, North |
| 14 Bromley | 154 Brentwood | 266 East Hundred, South |
| 15 Cranbrook | 155 Chafford | 267 Kerrier, East |
| 16 Dartford | 156 Chelmsford | 268 Kerrier, West |
| 17 Dover | 157 Dengie | 269 Lesnewth |
| 18 Elham | 158 Dunmow | 270 Penwith, East |
| 19 Faversham | 159 Epping | 271 Penwith, West |
| 20 Home Division | 160 Freshwell | 272 Powder Hundred, St. Austell |
| 21 Malling | 161 Havering atte Bower | 273 Powder Hundred, South |
| 22 Rochester | 162 Hincford, North | 274 Powder Hundred, Tywardreth |
| 23 Romney Marsh | 163 Hincford, South | 275 Powder Hundred, West |
| 24 Sevenoaks | 164 Ilford | 276 Pydar, East |
| 25 Tonbridge | 165 Ongar | |
| 26 Wingham | 166 Rochford | |
| | 167 Saffron Walden | |
| | 168 Tendring | |
| | 169 Winstree and Lexden | |
| | 170 Witham | |
| SUSSEX. | SUFFOLK. | |
| 28 Arundel | 171 Beccles | |
| 29 Battle | 172 Blackbourn | |
| 30 Brighton | 173 Blything | |
| 31 Burwash | 174 Boxford | |
| 32 Chichester | 175 Bungay | |
| 33 Cuckfield | 176 Bury St. Edmunds | |
| 34 East Grinstead | 177 Clare | |
| 35 Frant | 178 Cosford or Hadleigh | |
| 36 Hailsham | 179 Framlingham | |
| 37 Hastings | 180 Hartismere | |
| 38 Horsham | 181 Hoxne or Stradbroke | |
| 39 Lewes | 182 Ipswich | |
| 40 Petworth | 183 Lackford or Mildenhall | |
| 41 Poling | 184 Lowestoft | |
| 42 Rye | 185 Milford | |
| 43 Steyning | 186 Mutford | |
| 44 Uckfield | 187 Needham Market | |
| | 188 Stow Market | |
| | 189 Thedwastre | |
| | 190 Thingoe | |
| | 191 Wickham Brooke | |
| | 192 Woodbridge | |
| HAMPSHIRE. | NORFOLK. | |
| 45 Alresford | 192 Blofield and Walsham | |
| 46 Alton | 193 Clackclose | |
| 47 Andover | 194 Clavering and Loddon | |
| 48 Basingstoke | 195 Deepwade | |
| 49 Droxford | 196 Diss 196 ^A Downham | |
| 50 Fareham | 197 Earsham [Market] | |
| 51 Havant | 198 Erpingham, North | |
| 52 Isle of Wight | 199 Erpingham, South | |
| 53 Kingsclere | 200 Eynsford | |
| 54 Lymington | 201 Flegg | |
| 55 Odiham | 202 Forehoe | |
| 56 Petersfield | 203 Freebridge Lynn | |
| 57 Romsey | 204 Freebridge Marshland | |
| 58 Southampton | 205 Gallow | |
| 59 Winchester | 206 Grimshoe | |
| | 207 Greenhoe, North | |
| | 208 Greenhoe, South | |
| | 209 Guitcross and Shrop-ham | |
| BERKSHIRE. | | |
| 60 Abingdon | | |
| 61 East Iley | | |
| 62 Faringdon | | |
| 63 Henley | | |
| 64 Hungerford | | |
| 65 Lambourn | | |
| 66 Maidenhead | | |
| 67 Moreton | | |
| 68 Newbury | | |
| 69 Reading | | |
| 70 Wantage | | |
| 71 Windsor | | |
| 72 Wokingham | | |

A MAP OF ENGLAND & WALES

showing approximately the progress of
THE CATTLE PLAGUE
during the month of
NOVEMBER
1865

Scale of Statute Miles

*Veterinary Department,
Princes Street, Westminster.*



- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| VIII.—NORTH-WEST COUNTIES. | DURHAM. |
| LANCASHIRE. | 538 Chester-le-Street, East |
| 456 Amounderness | 539 Chester-le-Street, Middle |
| 457 Ashton | 540 Chester-le-Street, West |
| 458 Blackburn, Higher | 541 Darlington |
| 459 Blackburn, Lower | 542 Darlington, N.W. |
| 460 Bolton | 543 Durham |
| 461 Bury | 544 Easington |
| 462 Garstang | 545 Gateshead |
| 463 Hawkshead | 546 Stockton |
| 464 Kirkdale | 546A Sunderland |
| 465 Kirkham | |
| 466 Leyland | X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES. |
| 467 Lonsdale, North | NORTHUMBERLAND |
| 468 Lonsdale, South | 547 Bambrough |
| 469 Manchester | 548 Bedlingtonshire |
| 470 Middleton | 549 Castle, East |
| 471 Oldham | 550 Castle, West |
| 472 Ormskirk | 551 Coquetdale, North |
| 473 Poulton | 552 Coquetdale, East |
| 474 Prescott | 553 Coquetdale, West |
| 475 Salford | 554 Glendale |
| 476 Walton | 554A Haltwhistle |
| 477 Warrington | 555 Hexham |
| | 556 Kirk-Whelpington |
| CHESHIRE. | 557 Morpeth |
| 478 Broxton | 558 Norham and Island Shires |
| 479 Bucklow, East | CUMBERLAND. |
| 480 Daresbury | 559 Allerdale above Derwent |
| 481 Edisbury | 560 Allerdale below Derwent |
| 482 Hyde | 561 Bootle |
| 483 Macclesfield | 562 Cumberland |
| 484 Nantwich | 563 Derwent |
| 485 Northwich | 564 Eskdale |
| 486 Stockport | 565 Leath |
| 487 Wirral | |
| IX.—YORK. | WESTMORLAND. |
| WEST RIDING. | 566 East Ward |
| 488 Agbrigg, Lower | 567 Kendal |
| 489 Agbrigg, Upper | 568 Lonsdale |
| 490 Ainsty, East | 569 West Ward |
| 491 Ainsty, West | |
| 492 Barkstonash, Lower | XI. WELSH COUNTIES. |
| 493 Barkstonash, Upper | MONMOUTHSHIRE. |
| 494 Claro | 570 Abergavenny |
| 495 Dewsbury | 571 Bedwelty |
| 496 Ewecross | 572 Caerleon |
| 497 Kirkby Malzeard | 573 Chepstow |
| 498 Morley, East | 574 Christchurch |
| 499 Morley, West | 575 Monmouth |
| 500 Osgoldcross, Lower | 576 Newport |
| 501 Osgoldcross, Upper | 577 Pontypool |
| 502 Otley | 578 Raglan |
| 502A Saddleworth | 579 Skenfrith |
| 503 Skyrack | 579A Treleick |
| 504 Staincliffe, East | 580 Usk |
| 505 Staincliffe, West | |
| 506 Stainercross | SOUTH WALES. |
| 507 Strafforth and Tickhill, Lower | GLAMORGANSHIRE. |
| 508 Strafforth and Tickhill, Upper | 581 Caerphilly |
| 508A Wetherby | 582 Cowbridge |
| | 583 Dynas Powis |
| | 584 Kibbor |
| | 585 Llanfyllach |
| | 586 Miskin |
| | 587 Neath |
| | 588 Newcastle and Ogmore |
| | 589 Swansea |
| | CARMARTHENSHIRE. |
| | 590 Carmarthen |
| | 591 Cathniog |
| | 592 Llanboidy |
| | 593 Llandilo |
| | 594 Llandovery |
| | 595 Llanelli |
| | 596 Llanvihangel-ar-arth |
| | 597 Newcastle Emlyn |
| | 598 Pumpsaint |
| | 599 St. Clears |
| | PEMBROKESHIRE. |
| | 600 Castlemartin |
| | 601 Dewslan |
| | 602 Dungleddy |
| | 603 Kemess |
| | 604 Kilgerran |
| | 605 Narberth |
| | 606 Newchapel |
| | 607 Roose |
| | CARDIGANSHIRE. |
| | 608 Gennerglyn |
| | 609 Llandysil |
| | 610 Lower Iar and Abe. |



- HERTFORDSHIRE.**
81 Arrington (Camb.) part of
82 Baldock and Stevenage
83 Bishop Stortford
84 Cheshunt
85 Chipping Barnet
86 Dacorum
87 Edwinstree
88 Hertford
89 Hitchin
90 Luton (Beds), part of
91 Much Hadham
92 Odsey
92a St. Albans
92b Stevenage
93 Ware
94 Watford
95 Welwyn

- BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**
96 Aylesbury
97 Ashendon
98 Buckingham
99 Burnham
100 Cottesloe
101 Deesborough, 1st
102 Deesborough, 2nd
103 Newport
104 Quainton
105 Stoke
106 Stony Stratford
107 Winslow

- OXFORDSHIRE**
108 Bampton, East
109 Bampton, West
110 Banbury, North
111 Banbury, South
112 Bullington
113 Chadlington
114 Henley
115 Ploughley
116 Watlington
117 Wooton, North
118 Wooton, South

- NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.**
118a Bowden, Little
119 Brackley
120 Daventry
121 Kettering
122 Northampton
123 Oundle
124 Peterborough Liberty
125 Stamford Baron
126 Thrapston
127 Towcester
128 Wellingborough

- HUNTINGDONSHIRE.**
129 Hurstingstone
130 Leightonstone.
131 Norman Cross
132 Oundle (Northamptonshire), part of
133 Ramsey
134 Thrapston (Northamptonshire), part of
135 Toseland

- 210 Happing and Tunstead
211 Holt
212 Launditch
213 Mitford
214 Smithdon, Brother-cross
215 Swainsthorpe
216 Taverham
217 Wayland
218 Bradford
219 Calne
220 Chippenham
221 Cricklade
222 Devizes
223 Everley and Powsey
224 Hindon
225 Malmesbury
226 Marlborough and Ramsbury
227 Melksham
228 Salisbury and Amesbury
229 Swindon
230 Trowbridge and Westbury
231 Warminster
232 Whorwelsdown
277 Pydar, West
278 Stratton
279 Trigg
279 West Hundred
280 Bedminster or Long Ashton
281 Bishop's Lydeard
282 Bridgwater
283 Chard
284 Chewton or Temple Cloud
284a Crewkerne
285 Dulverton
286 Dunster or Carhampton
287 Frome
288 Ilminster
289 Keynsham
290 Kilmersdon
291 Milverton
292 Shepton Mallet
293 Somerton
294 Taunton
295 Wellington
296 Wells
297 Weston near Bath
298 Williton
299 Wincanton
300 Wiveliscombe
301 Wrington
302 Yeovil

- VI.-WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.**
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.
303 Berkeley
304 Campden
305 Cheltenham
306 Cirencester
307 Coleford
308 Fairford
309 Gloucester
310 Horsley
311 Lawford's Gate
312 Lydney
312a Moreton
313 Newent
314 Newnham
315 Northleach
316 Sodbury
317 Stow-on-the-Wold
318 Stroud
319 Tetbury
320 Tewkesbury
321 Thornbury
322 Tibberton (Duchy of Lancaster)
323 Whitminster
324 Winchcombe
SOMERSETSHIRE.
243 Barnstaple
244 Bideford
245 South Molton
246 Torrington
247 Tiverton
248 Bradninch
249 Honiton
250 Exeter
251 Exeter
252 Exeter
253 Exeter
254 Exeter
255 Exeter
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316 Exeter
317 Exeter
318 Exeter
319 Exeter
320 Exeter
321 Exeter
322 Exeter
323 Exeter
324 Exeter

- HEREFORDSHIRE.**
325 Bromyard
326 Dore
327 Harewood
328 Hereford
328a Kingston
329 Ledbury
330 Leominster
331 Ross
332 Weobley
333 Whitney
334 Wigmore
SHROPSHIRE.
335 Albrighton
336 Bridgnorth
337 Burford
338 Chirbury
339 Cleobury
340 Clun & Purslow
341 Condover
342 Drayton
343 Ford
344 Munslow
345 Newport
346 Oswestry
347 Pinhill
348 Shifnal
349 Wellington
350 Wem
351 Wenlock
352 Whitechurch

- STAFFORDSHIRE.**
353 Cheadle
354 Cuttlestone
355 Eccleshall
356 Leek
357 Offlow, North
358 Offlow, South
359 Pirehill, North
360 Pirehill, South
361 Rugeley
361a Seisdon
362 Uttoxeter
WORCESTERSHIRE.
362a Blockley
363 Bromsgrove
364 Droitwich
365 Evesham
366 Halesowen
367 Hundred House
368 Kidderminster
368a Malvern
369 Northfield
370 Redditch
371 Pershore
372 Stourbridge
373 Stourport
373a Tenbury
374 Upton on Severn
375 Worcester

- WARWICKSHIRE.**
376 Alcester
377 Atherstone
378 Birmingham
380 Burton Bassett
381 Coleshill
382 Henley
383 Kenilworth
384 Kineton
385 Kirby
386 Rugby
386a Shipston or Brilles
387 Solihull
388 Southam
389 Stratford
390 Warwick
VII.-NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.
LEICESTERSHIRE.
391 Ashby-de-la-Zouch
392 Hinckley
393 Leicester
394 Loughborough
395 Lutterworth
396 Market Bosworth
397 Market Harborough
398 Melton Mowbray
399 Norton, East

- RUTLANDSHIRE.**
400 Empingham
LINCOLNSHIRE.
401 Alford
402 Aveland
403 Barton on Humber
404 Beltishoe
405 Bourn
406 Bradley Haverstow
407 Brigg
408 Burton on Strather
409 Calceworth
410 Elloe Hundred
411 Gainsborough
412 Grantham or Spittlegate
413 Horncastle
414 Kirtton and Skirbeck
415 Lawress
416 Lincoln Kesteven
417 Lincoln Lindsey
418 Manley West
419 Louth
420 Luddborough
421 Ness
422 Sleaford
423 Spilsby
424 Walshcroft
425 Wragby
426 Wraghoe
427 Yarborough

- NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.**
428 Bassetlaw, or Worksop
429 Bingham
430 Broxtow, North
431 Broxtow, South
432 Clay
433 Mansfield
434 Newark
435 Nottingham
436 Retford
437 Rushcliffe
438 Southwell
439 Thurgarton, North
440 Thurgarton, South
DERBYSHIRE.
441 Alfreton
442 Appletree
443 Ashborne
444 Bakewell
445 Belper
446 Chapel-en-le-Frith
447 Chesterfield
448 Derby
449 Eckington
450 Glossop [church
451 Morleston and Lit-
452 Repton and Gresley, in-
cluding Wooden Box
453 Scarsdale
454 Smalley
455 Wirksworth

- EAST RIDING.**
509 Bainton Beacon
510 Buckrose
511 Dickering
512 Holderness, Mid
513 Holderness, North
514 Holderness, South
515 Holme Beacon
516 Howden [North
517 Hunsley Beacon,
518 Hunsley Beacon,
519 Malton [South
520 Market Weighton
521 Ouse and Derwent
521a Wilton Beacon
NORTH RIDING.
522 Allertonshire
523 Birdforth
524 Bulmer
525 Gilling, East
526 Gilling, West
527 Hallkeld
528 Hang, East
529 Hang, West
530 Langbrough, East
531 Langbrough, West
532 Malton
533 Pickering Lythe, East
534 Pickering Lythe, West
535 Ryedale
536 Whitby Strand
537 Yarm

- DENBIGHSHIRE.**
645 Bromfield
646 Chirk
647 Isaled
648 Isdulas
649 Ruabon
650 Ruthin
651 Uwchaled
652 Uwchdulas
653 Yale
MERIONETHSHIRE.
654 Ardudwy-is-artro
655 Ardudwy-uwch-artro
656 Edeirnion
657 Estimaner
658 Mawddwy
659 Penllyn
660 Talybont Mawddwy
CARNARVONSHIRE.
661 Bangor
662 Carnarvon
663 Conway
664 Eifonydd
665 Llleyn
666 Nant Conway
ANGLESEY.
667 First Division
668 Second Division

Explanation
Groups of Counties IV
Counties YORK
Petty Sessional Divisions 26
The upright number refers to the name in the list
Boroughs Norwich ☐ Truro ☐
Outbreaks occurring in November ☐
October ☐
Previously ☐
Places of First Outbreak in Divisions or Boroughs ☐
Day of the Month of First Outbreak in sloping figures 14
Note: Where the first outbreaks in Counties, have been traced to the Maropolis, the place of outbreak is connected therewith by lines.

- BRECKNOCKSHIRE.**
616 Buith
617 Crickhowell
618 Derynnoek
619 Hay
620 Merthyr
621 Penkelly
622 Talgarth
623 Ystradgunlais
RADNORSHIRE.
624 Cefullys
625 Colwyn
626 Knighton
627 Painscastle
628 Radnor
629 Rhayader
NORTH WALES.
MONTGOMERYSHIRE.
630 Caure, part of
631 Deudder, or Lower Pool
632 Llanfyllin
633 Llanidloes
633a Machynlleth
634 Mathrafal
635 Montgomery
636 Newtown
637 Upper Pool, or Welch pool
FLINTSHIRE.
638 Caerwys
639 Holywell
640 Mold
641 Northop
642 Overton
643 Prestatyn
644 Rhuddlan

THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES

GROUPED ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS TABLES,
WITH THE PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISIONS NUMBERED
FOR REFERENCE TO THE MAP.

I.—LONDON.		
Kent, part of *		
1. Middlesex, part of *		
Surrey, part of *		
* Included in the Jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and placed under the Metropolitan Police.		
II.—SOUTH-EASTERN COUNTIES.		
SURREY (Extra Metrop.)		
2 Chertsey		
3 Croydon		
4 Dorking		
5 Epsom		
6 Farnham		
7 Godstone		
8 Guildford		
9 Kingston on Thames		
10 Reigate		
11 Richmond		
KENT.		
12 Ashford		
13 Bearsted		
15 Bromley		
16 Cranbrook		
17 Dartford		
18 Dover		
19 Elham		
20 Faversham		
21 Home Division		
22 Maidstone		
23 Rochester		
24 Romney Marsh		
25 Sevenoaks		
26 Tonbridge		
27 Wingham		
SUSSEX.		
28 Arundel		
29 Battle		
30 Brighton		
31 Burwash		
32 Chichester		
33 Cuckfield		
34 East Grinstead		
35 Frant		
36 Hailsham		
37 Hastings		
38 Horsham		
39 Lewes		
40 Petworth		
41 Poling		
42 Rye		
43 Steyning		
44 Uckfield		
HAMPSHIRE.		
45 Alresford		
46 Alton		
47 Andover		
48 Basingstoke		
49 Droxford		
50 Fareham		
51 Havant		
52 Isle of Wight		
53 Kingsclere		
54 Lynton		
55 Odiham		
56 Petersfield		
57 Romsey		
58 Southampton		
59 Winchester		
BERKSHIRE.		
60 Abingdon		
61 East Ilsey		
62 Faringdon		
63 Henley		
64 Hungerford		
65 Lambourn		
66 Maidenhead		
67 Moreton		
68 Newbury		
69 Reading		
70 Wantage		
71 Windsor		
72 Wokingham		
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.		
MIDDLESEX, Extra-Metropolitan		
73 Brentford		
74 Edmonton		
S. MID. COs.—continued.		
BEDFORDSHIRE.		
136 Ampthill		
137 Bedford		
138 Biggleswade		
139 Bletsoe		
140 Leighton Buzzard		
141 Luton		
142 Woburn		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.		
143 Arrington		
144 Bottisham		
145 Cambridge		
146 Caxton		
147 Ely and South Witchford		
148 Linton		
149 Newmarket		
150 Whittlesey		
151 Wisbeach		
152 Witchford, North		
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.		
ESSEX.		
153 Becontree		
154 Brentwood		
155 Chafford		
156 Chelmsford		
157 Dengie		
158 Dunmow		
159 Epping		
160 Freshwell		
161 Havering atte Bower		
162 Hincford, North		
163 Hincford, South		
164 Ilford		
165 Ongar		
166 Rochford		
167 Saffron Walden		
168 Tendring		
169 Winstree and Lexden		
170 Witham		
SUFFOLK.		
171 Beccles		
172 Blackbourn		
173 Blything		
174 Boxford		
175 Bungay		
176 Bury St. Edmunds		
177 Clare		
178 Cosford or Hadleigh		
179 Framlingham		
180 Hartismere		
181 Hoxne or Stradbroke		
182 Ipswich		
183 Lackford or Mildenhall		
184 Lowestoft		
185 Milford		
186 Mutford		
187 Needham Market		
187a Stow Market		
188 Thedwastre		
189 Thingoe		
190 Wickham Brooke		
191 Woodbridge		
NORFOLK.		
192 Blofield and Walsham		
193 Clackclose		
194 Clavering and Loddon		
195 Deepwade		
196 Diss		
196a Downham		
197 Earsham		
198 Erpingham, North		
199 Erpingham, South		
200 Eynsford		
201 Flegg		
202 Forehoe		
203 Freebridge Lynn		
204 Freebridge Marshland		
205 Gallow		
206 Grimshoe		
207 Greenhoe, North		
208 Greenhoe, South		
209 Guitcross and Shropham		
S. W. COs.—continued.		
DORSETSHIRE.		
233 Blandford		
234 Bridport		
235 Cerne		
236 Dorchester		
237 Shaftesbury		
238 Sherborne		
239 Sturminster		
240 Wareham		
241 Wimborne		
DEVONSHIRE.		
242 Axminster		
243 Braunton		
244 Chard (Somerset), part of		
245 Crediton		
246 Crockernwell		
247 Culmpton		
248 Ermington and Plympton		
249 Hatherleigh		
250 Holsworthy		
251 Honiton		
252 Lifford		
253 Mid Roborough		
254 Morley		
255 Ottery and Woodbury		
256 Paignton		
257 Roborough		
258 South Molton		
259 Stanborough and Coleridge		
260 Tavistock		
261 Teignbridge		
262 Torrington, Great		
263 Wonford		
CORNWALL.		
264 East Hundred, Middle		
265 East Hundred, North		
266 East Hundred, South		
267 Kerrier, East		
268 Kerrier, West		
269 Lesneweth		
270 Penwith, East		
271 Penwith, West		
272 Powder Hundred, St. Austell		
273 Powder Hundred, South		
274 Powder Hundred, Tywardreth		
275 Powder Hundred, West		
276 Pydar, East		

A MAP OF ENGLAND & WALES

showing approximately the progress of

THE CATTLE PLAGUE

during the month of

DECEMBER

1865

Scale of Statute Miles

0 5 10 15 20 25 30

Veterinary Department,
Palace Street, Westminster.

VIII.—NORTH-WEST COUNTIES.

LANCASHIRE.

- 456 Amounderness
- 457 Ashton
- 458 Blackburn, Higher
- 459 Blackburn, Lower
- 460 Bolton
- 461 Bury
- 462 Garstang
- 463 Hawkehead
- 464 Kirkdale
- 465 Kirkham
- 466 Leyland
- 467 Lonsdale, North
- 468 Lonsdale, South
- 469 Manchester
- 470 Middleton
- 471 Oldham
- 472 Ormskirk
- 473 Poulton
- 474 Prescot
- 475 Salford
- 476 Walton
- 477 Warrington

CHESTER.

- 478 Broxton
- 479 Bucklow, East
- 480 Daresbury
- 481 Edisbury
- 482 Hyde
- 483 Macclesfield
- 484 Nantwich
- 485 Northwich
- 486 Stockport
- 487 Wirral

IX.—YORK.

WEST RIDING.

- 488 Agbrigg, Lower
- 489 Agbrigg, Upper
- 490 Ainsty, East
- 491 Ainsty, West
- 492 Barkstonash, Lower
- 493 Barkstonash, Upper
- 494 Claro
- 495 Dewsbury
- 496 Ewecross
- 497 Kirkby Malzeard
- 498 Morley, East
- 499 Morley, West
- 500 Osgoldcross, Lower
- 501 Osgoldcross, Upper
- 502 Otley
- 502a Saddleworth
- 503 Skyrack
- 504 Staincliffe, East
- 505 Staincliffe, West
- 506 Staincross
- 507 Strafforth and Tickhill, Lower
- 508 Strafforth and Tickhill, Upper
- 508a Wetherby

- DURHAM.
- 538 Chester-le-Street, East
- 539 Chester-le-Street, Middle
- 540 Chester-le-Street, West
- 541 Darlington
- 542 Darlington, N.W.
- 543 Durham
- 544 Easington
- 545 Gateshead
- 546 Stockton
- 546a Sunderland

X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.

NORTHUMBERLAND

- 547 Bambrough
- 548 Bedlingtonshire
- 549 Castle, East
- 550 Castle, West
- 551 Coquetdale, North
- 552 Coquetdale, East
- 553 Coquetdale, West
- 554 Glendale
- 554a Haltwhistle
- 555 Hexham
- 556 Kirk-Whepington
- 557 Morpeth
- 558 Norham and Island Shires

CUMBERLAND

- 559 Allerdale above Derwent
- 560 Allerdale below Derwent
- 561 Bootle
- 562 Cumberland
- 563 Derwent
- 564 Eskdale
- 565 Leath

WESTMORLAND.

- 566 East Ward
- 567 Kendal
- 568 Lonsdale
- 569 West Ward

XI.—WELSH COUNTIES.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

- 570 Abergavenny
- 571 Bedwelty
- 572 Caerleon
- 573 Chepstow
- 574 Christchurch
- 575 Monmouth
- 576 Newport
- 577 Pontypool
- 578 Raglan
- 579 Skenfrith
- 579a Trelleck
- 580 Usk

SOUTH WALES.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

- 581 Caerphilly
- 582 Cowbridge
- 583 Dynas Powis
- 584 Kibbor
- 585 Llangyfelach
- 586 Miskin
- 587 Neath
- 588 Newcastle and Ogmore
- 589 Swansea

CARMARTHENSHIRE.

- 590 Carmarthen
- 591 Cathinog
- 592 Llanboidy
- 593 Llandilo
- 594 Llandovery
- 595 Llanelli
- 596 Llanvihangel-ar-arth
- 597 Newcastle Emlyn
- 598 Pumpsaint
- 599 St. Clears

76 Gorse
77 Kensington
78 South Mims
79 Spelthorne
80 Uxbridge

HERTFORDSHIRE.
81 Arrington (Camb.) part of
82 Baldock and Stevenage
83 Bishop Stortford
84 Cheshunt
85 Chipping Barnet
86 Dacorum
87 Edwinstree
88 Hertford
89 Hitchin
90 Luton (Beds), part of
91 Much Hadham
92 Odsey
92a St. Albans
92b Stevenage
93 Ware
94 Watford
95 Welwyn

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
96 Aylesbury
97 Ashendon
98 Buckingham
99 Burnham
100 Cottlesloe
101 Deesborough, 1st
102 Deesborough, 2nd
103 Newport
104 Quainton
105 Stoke
106 Stony Stratford
107 Winslow

OXFORDSHIRE
108 Bampton, East
109 Bampton, West
110 Banbury, North
111 Banbury, South
112 Bullingdon
113 Chadlington
114 Henley
115 Ploughley
116 Watlington
117 Wooton, North
118 Wooton, South

NORTHAMPTON-SHIRE.
118a Bowden, Little
119 Brackley
120 Daventry
121 Kettering
122 Northampton
123 Oundle
124 Peterborough Liberty
125 Stamford Baron
126 Thrapston
127 Towcester
128 Wellingborough

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.
129 Horningstone
130 Leightonstone.
131 Norman Cross
132 Oundle (Northamp-tonshire), part of
133 Ramsey
134 Thrapston (Northamp-tonshire), part of
135 Toseland

76 Gorse
77 Kensington
78 South Mims
79 Spelthorne
80 Uxbridge

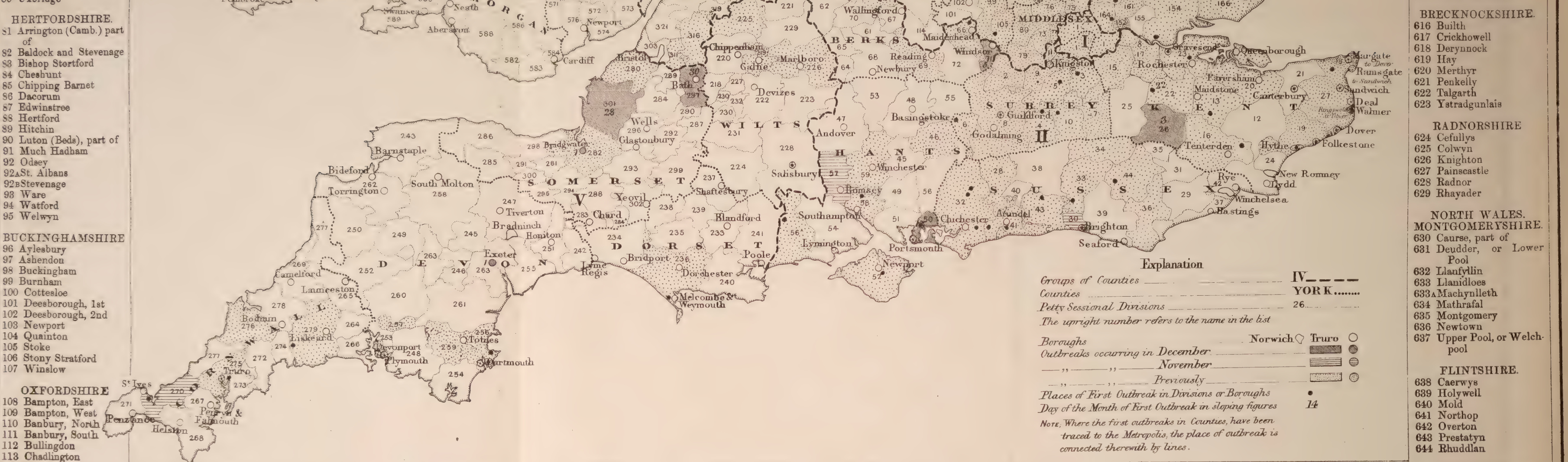
HERTFORDSHIRE.
81 Arrington (Camb.) part of
82 Baldock and Stevenage
83 Bishop Stortford
84 Cheshunt
85 Chipping Barnet
86 Dacorum
87 Edwinstree
88 Hertford
89 Hitchin
90 Luton (Beds), part of
91 Much Hadham
92 Odsey
92a St. Albans
92b Stevenage
93 Ware
94 Watford
95 Welwyn

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
96 Aylesbury
97 Ashendon
98 Buckingham
99 Burnham
100 Cottlesloe
101 Deesborough, 1st
102 Deesborough, 2nd
103 Newport
104 Quainton
105 Stoke
106 Stony Stratford
107 Winslow

OXFORDSHIRE
108 Bampton, East
109 Bampton, West
110 Banbury, North
111 Banbury, South
112 Bullingdon
113 Chadlington
114 Henley
115 Ploughley
116 Watlington
117 Wooton, North
118 Wooton, South

NORTHAMPTON-SHIRE.
118a Bowden, Little
119 Brackley
120 Daventry
121 Kettering
122 Northampton
123 Oundle
124 Peterborough Liberty
125 Stamford Baron
126 Thrapston
127 Towcester
128 Wellingborough

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.
129 Horningstone
130 Leightonstone.
131 Norman Cross
132 Oundle (Northamp-tonshire), part of
133 Ramsey
134 Thrapston (Northamp-tonshire), part of
135 Toseland



- 210 Happing and Tunstead
211 Holt
212 Launditch
213 Mitford
214 Smithdon, Brother-cross
215 Swainsthorpe
216 Taverham
217 Wayland
- NORTHAMPTON-SHIRE.
118a Bowden, Little
119 Brackley
120 Daventry
121 Kettering
122 Northampton
123 Oundle
124 Peterborough Liberty
125 Stamford Baron
126 Thrapston
127 Towcester
128 Wellingborough
- HUNTINGDONSHIRE.
129 Horningstone
130 Leightonstone.
131 Norman Cross
132 Oundle (Northamp-tonshire), part of
133 Ramsey
134 Thrapston (Northamp-tonshire), part of
135 Toseland
- VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.
303 Berkeley
304 Campden
305 Cheltenham
306 Cirencester
307 Coleford
308 Fairford
309 Gloucester
310 Horsley
311 Lawford's Gate
312 Lydney
312a Moreton
313 Newent
314 Newnam
315 Northleach
316 Sodbury
317 Stow-on-the-Wold
318 Stroud
319 Tetbury
320 Tewkesbury
321 Thornbury
322 Tibberton (Duchy of Lancaster)
323 Whitminster
324 Winchcombe
- HEREFORDSHIRE.
325 Bromyard
326 Dore
327 Harewood
328 Hereford
328a Kingston
329 Ledbury
330 Leominster
331 Ross
332 Weobley
333 Whitney
334 Wigmore
- SHROPSHIRE.
335 Albrighton
336 Bridgnorth
337 Burford
338 Chirbury
339 Cleobury
340 Clun & Purslow
341 Condover
342 Drayton
343 Ford
344 Munslow
345 Newport
346 Oswestry
347 Pimhill
348 Shifnal
349 Wellington
350 Wem
351 Wenlock
352 Whitchurch
- STAFFORDSHIRE.
353 Cheadle
354 Cuttlestone
355 Eccleshall
356 Leek
357 Offlow, North
358 Offlow, South
359 Pirehill, North
360 Pirehill, South
361 Rugeley
361a Seisdon
362 Uttoxeter
- WORCESTERSHIRE.
362a Blockley
363 Bromsgrove
364 Droitwich
365 Evesham
366 Halesowen
367 Hundred House
368 Kidderminster
368a Malvern
369 Northfield
370 Redditch
371 Pershore
372 Stourbridge
373 Stourport
373a Tenbury
374 Upton on Severn
375 Worcester
- WARWICKSHIRE.
376 Alcester
377 Atherstone
378 Birmingham
380 Burton Basset
381 Coleshill
382 Henley
383 Kenilworth
384 Kineton
385 Kirby
386 Rugby
386a Shipston or Brailes
387 Solihull
388 Southam
389 Stratford
390 Warwick
- RUTLANDSHIRE.
400 Empingham
- LINCOLNSHIRE.
401 Alford
402 Aveland
403 Barton on Humber
404 Beltishoe
405 Bourn
406 Bradley Haverstow
407 Brigg
408 Burton on Strather
409 Calceworth
410 Elloe Hundred
411 Gainsborough
412 Grantham or Spittle-
413 Horncastle [gate
414 Kirtan and Skirbeck
415 Lawress
416 Lincoln Kesteven
417 Lincoln Lindsey
418 Manley West
419 Louth
420 Ludborough
421 Ness
422 Sleaford
423 Spilsby
424 Walshcroft
425 Wragby
426 Wraghoe
427 Yarborough
- VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.
LEICESTERSHIRE.
391 Ashby-de-la-Zouch
392 Hinckley
393 Leicester
394 Loughborough
395 Lutterworth
396 Market Bosworth
397 Market Harborough
398 Melton Mowbray
399 Norton, East
- NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.
428 Bassetlaw, or Worksop
429 Bingham
430 Broxtow, North
431 Broxtow, South
432 Clay
433 Mansfield
434 Newark
435 Nottingham
436 Retford
437 Rushcliffe
438 Southwell
439 Thurgarton, North
440 Thurgarton, South
- DERBYSHIRE.
441 Alfreton
442 Appletree
443 Ashborne
444 Bakewell
445 Belper
446 Chapel-en-le-Frith
447 Chesterfield
448 Derby
449 Eckington
450 Glossop [church
451 Morleston and Lit-
452 Repton and Gresley, in-
cluding Wooden Box
453 Scarsdale
454 Smalley
455 Wirksworth
- EAST RIDING.
509 Bainton Beacon
510 Buckrose
511 Dickering
512 Holderness, Mid
513 Holderness, North
514 Holderness, South
515 Holme Beacon
516 Howden [North
517 Hunsley Beacon,
518 Hunsley Beacon,
519 Malton [South
520 Market Weighton
521 Ouse and Derwent
521a Wilton Beacon
- NORTH RIDING.
522 Allertonsire
523 Birdforth
524 Bulmer
525 Gilling, East
526 Gilling, West
527 Hallikeld
528 Hang, East
529 Hang, West
530 Langborough, East
531 Langborough, West
532 Malton
533 Pickering Lythe, East
534 Pickering Lythe, West
535 Ryedale
536 Whitby Strand
537 Yarm
- DENBIGHSHIRE.
645 Bromfield
646 Chirk
647 Isaled
648 Isdulas
649 Ruabon
650 Ruthin
651 Uwchaled
652 Uwchdulas
653 Yale
- MERIONETHSHIRE.
654 Ardudwy-is-artro
655 Ardudwy-uwch-artro
656 Edeimion
657 Estimaner
658 Mawddwy
659 Penllyn
660 Talybont Mawddwy
- CARNARVONSHIRE.
661 Bangor
662 Carnarvon
663 Conway
664 Eifyonydd
665 Lleyn
666 Nant Conway
- ANGLESEY.
667 First Division
668 Second Division

APPENDIX.

NOTE A.

It has been thought advisable to calculate the ratios of outbreaks and attacks upon the average of four weeks (viz., the week in question and the three preceding weeks), so as to counterbalance any discrepancies which might appear in the actual numbers for the week itself, owing to the neglect of inspectors in not sending in their reports, and other disturbing causes. The average of the first four weeks in which the disease has consecutively occurred in each county is therefore taken as the standard, and in the Table of Ratios is considered as equal to or representing the unit 1, and the succeeding weekly averages being respectively divided by the average of the first four consecutive weeks as above, give the comparative ratios of the averages for each week respectively.

For example, take the county of Bedford. The first outbreak appears in the week ending August 19th. This, however, is discarded in calculating the ratios, owing to there being a lapse of two weeks before another outbreak took place.

The next outbreaks appear in the weeks ending Sept. 9th, 16th, 23rd, and 30th, which show 1, 2, 2, and 6 outbreaks respectively, making a total of 11, or an average of 2.75 per week for the first four consecutive weeks.

This then forms the standard, and in the Table of Ratios represents 1, which is placed opposite the last of those four weeks, viz., Sept. 30th.

In calculating the ratio for the next week, viz., Oct. 7, we take the average of the four weeks ending Sept. 16th, 23rd, 30th, and Oct. 7th, giving 2, 2, 6, and 3 outbreaks respectively (or an average of 3.25 per week), and dividing

that by the average of the first four weeks, we have 1.18 as the ratio for the week ending Oct. 7th, and so on to the end.

NOTE B.

The per-centages of the "recovered" (which are based upon the numbers "attacked," after deducting therefrom the "killed" and "remaining") are calculated upon the totals from the commencement of the disease in each county to the end of each week respectively, the first per-centages are shown for the first four weeks in which cases have consecutively occurred, and are entered under the date of the last week of the four.

For example, take the county of Bedford. The week ending September 30th is the fourth week in which cases have consecutively occurred, the total number "recovered" from the first outbreak of disease in the county up to September 30th being two; the per-centage of this number taken on the number "attacked," after deducting the "killed" and "remaining" (which is 44), gives us 4.545 per cent. of "recovered," which is entered under September 30th, this being the last of the four weeks.

Again, for the week ending October 7th, the total number "recovered" from commencement to that date is six, and the number "attacked," after deducting the "killed" and "remaining," 63. The per-centage of recovered to the end of that week was therefore 9.524 per cent., and so on for each week respectively.

The same method has been adopted in calculating the per-centage of "killed," the only difference being that it is based upon the actual number "attacked," without any deduction.

REPORT
ON THE
CATTLE PLAGUE
IN
BELGIUM.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
March 1866.*

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.
1866.

Belgium.

*Report by Mr. Barron, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation,
on the Cattle Plague in Belgium.*

Mr. Barron to Lord Howard de Walden.

My Lord,

Brussels, January 22, 1866.

As a subject of vital importance at the present moment and as one coming within the scope of Earl Russell's Circular of 1860, I have the honour to submit, for my yearly Report, the following observations on the cattle plague in Belgium:—

Section A.—*Nature and Progress of the Disease.*

1. The contagious cattle typhus, otherwise called rinderpest, or steppe-murrain, was *introduced last August into Belgium*, and broke out in six different provinces. The measures taken to master it having proved completely successful, may perhaps be studied with advantage in the present emergency. The main features of the disease were the same here as elsewhere, viz., a dull and motionless attitude; the back arched with the legs converging under the body; a peculiar expression of the eye; discharge from the eyes, nose, and mouth; suspended rumination; panting, moaning, trembling, diarrhœa; cessation of milk, extreme weakness, and prostration. The respiratory system seems to have been less attacked here than in England. The sub-cutaneous emphysema and pustular eruptions were generally absent. All the disorder seemed to be centred in the digestive organs. Enlargement of Peyer's glands is a distinctive and invariable internal symptom of the cattle typhus. The term of incubation, viz., that during which the disease remains latent, formerly held not to exceed nine days, has been found to extend to fifteen, twenty, and even to twenty-two days during the present epidemic.

2. *It is now half a century since the cattle plague has*

visited Belgium. It appeared here for a short time in the track of the Russian and Austrian armies about 1814, but was not allowed to take root. The Dutch Province of Utrecht alone became for a short time a seat of infection. The Southern Provinces of Russia, especially the banks of the Dnieper are, if not the birthplace, at least the constant home of this disease. It has always been traceable to and is only endemic amongst the great breed of the steppes. It was imported into Germany and France by the Austrian armies in 1795, spread from thence into Belgium, and committed great ravages here at the end of last century. Wherever during war Russian or Austrian parks of cattle followed the movements of armies, the cattle plague appeared and spread gradually over the adjacent countries. Thus in Turkey, Poland, Hungary, and the Crimea, it followed the track of the Russian armies.

3. This is certainly the most fatal and the most contagious of all maladies which attack domestic animals. The *ravages which it committed last century* in Europe are difficult now to believe. It made four inroads into Western Europe, and Belgium escaped none of them. In 1711 it was imported into Italy, and from thence overran the whole of Western Europe in less than four years, carrying off 1,500,000 cattle. In 1740 a new invasion caused still greater ravages, and lasted till 1757. In Belgium the mortality was so great that in order to preserve what few cattle had survived, an Ordinance of 1766 prohibited the export of cattle, and the slaughter of calves and heifers. Holland suffered still more severely than Belgium.

4. This was the period of the *principal outbreak in England, which lasted from 1745 to 1757.* It was nearly a year before the country became sufficiently aroused to take national measures for its repression, and these measures then came too late. They were of the same nature as those now practised in Belgium, the first of all being to kill all infected animals, and to bury them with slashed hides 10 feet deep under 4 feet of lime. The movement of cattle was also prohibited, except for immediate slaughter. The disease was thus extinguished in many counties, but lurked in others where the local authorities had been lax. The mortality in England must have amounted to many hundreds of thousands. Cheshire alone lost 30,000 head in nine months. Wherever the traffic in cattle was prohibited, the disease gradually subsided, but it broke out again when the restrictions were removed or evaded. The

discretionary powers given to local authorities were not exercised generally, promptly, and firmly. The plague was extinguished where the local authorities acted with vigour, but lingered in other places, whence it spread, after a time, as rapidly as ever. All justices were not equally firm, equally ready to do an unpopular thing, equally convinced of the magnitude of the calamity.

5. *In 1768 the plague made a third inroad into Western Europe not less disastrous than the former ones, and did not spare Belgium.* This time the local Governments of the Austrian Netherlands, taught by experience, took summary measures to root it out, and thus reduced the losses to a total of 12,000 head, while one Canton of Bruges, which refused to apply these measures, lost 6,000 head out of 25,700, and Holland lost 395,000.

6. *This form of disease, like every other, varies in intensity according to circumstances, but always kills the greater number of the animals which it seizes on.* The cattle of the steppes alone form an exception to this rule, and may recover in a proportion of 50 to 75 per cent. This is not the case with other species more artificial in their breed and habits. The number of recoveries among these cannot be estimated, except towards the decline of the epidemic, at more than from 10 to 20 per cent. In Poland during a succession of visitations between 1848 and 1855, the cures did not attain 20 per cent. The plague which in 1863 visited Hungary, Galicia, and Moravia carried off in each country 65, 77, and 88 per cent. respectively of the animals attacked. It is impossible to estimate accurately the mortality of the present plague in England and Holland. It is certainly at least in England not less malignant than any on record; but seems to have lost some of its virulence in coming over to Holland.

7. The importation of the cattle plague into England is involved in some obscurity, but is traced with probability to a cargo of 321 beasts imported from Revel to Hull in May 1865. Another theory ascribes it to some Hungarian cattle imported from Vienna to England through Holland. Its first appearance is set down on the 27th of June at Islington in a cow purchased on the 19th of June in the London Cattle Market. The facts concerning the *transmission of the disease to Holland* are now well known in all their details. In June a Dutch landowner of Kethel in South Holland sent to his son in England twenty-three fat oxen, to be sold in London. They were several times

offered for sale in the Metropolitan Market, and finally, not finding a sale at an adequate price, re-shipped from London to Rotterdam on the 22nd of July. During all this time the disease was existing in London without being recognized. A few days after their return to Kethel the disease broke out violently in the whole herd. As its real nature was not suspected, no sanitary precautions were taken. It soon spread like wildfire over all the neighbouring communes. A veterinary surgeon was sent specially to examine the nature of the disease. His report, which appeared on the 29th of August in the "Staats Courant," first revealed that it was the contagious cattle typhus. The Government then took some measures to check its diffusion by subjecting the thirteen infected communes to a severe inspection. Too much was still left to the discretion of the local authorities. However, a military cordon of cavalry was drawn round the infected district. All egress of cattle was prohibited, and beyond that zone all cases of the plague were ordered to be destroyed. This measure was successful in retarding but not in arresting the march of the plague. It has several times burst through its bounds and crept into Utrecht, Zeeland, and North Holland. The province of North Brabant, bordering on Belgium, has been hitherto preserved by the more vigorous attitude of the authorities.

8. Meanwhile, with the spread of the disease the trade became more active and the markets more crowded than ever. Sickly and suspected cattle were of course sent there at once in order to avoid a total loss, and thus spread the disease far and wide. *The imports from Holland to Belgium became unusually large*, having attained the figure of 4,609 down to the end of August, the average of the first eight months being in former years only 3,200. These imports, partly derived from the Rotterdam market, the great refuge of suspicious animals, brought the germs of the disease into Belgium. Some infected cattle are known to have entered Belgium on the 16th of August. Many had probably entered before that date. No one here knew then what the disease was.

9. Public rumour announced the *appearance of a mysterious disease, first in England, next in Holland*. Some precautionary measures were immediately applied at the sea-ports, and at the Custom-houses facing the Netherlands. The existence of a contagious disease in England exposed Belgium to no immediate danger, as the imports from

thence are merely nominal, being confined to a few animals generally imported by the Government itself for the improvement of the breed. With Holland the case was different, and the danger from that quarter was imminent. As soon, therefore, as the "Staats Courant" revealed the fatal truth, the Belgian Government hesitated not a single day to close the whole frontier against the importation of cattle. Meanwhile, the plague—swifter in its movements than the Government—had already crossed the border, had broken out on several points of Flanders, and had even penetrated into France.

10. *In Belgium this plague has been stamped out at last* by a series of measures which, having been signally successfully, are worthy of being briefly recorded. In England and Holland such measures are no longer applicable, as the malady has there been allowed to arrive at such a height as to render its extirpation hopeless. The only faint hope left is to circumscribe the disease within a certain zone, and to dispute every mile of ground with it. This is the course now pursued in Holland, but with slight success. The principal centre of infection is still the Schiedam district, where the disease originally broke out, and was allowed to fester without interruption. Down to the 13th of January, 1866, the following are the official results of reported cases from the commencement of the disease :—

	Weekly numbers attacked in three successive weeks.	Total since Commencement.				
		Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Under Treatment.
Great Britain ..	8,093	94,256	15,395	55,391	10,008	13,462
	9,120					
	9,243					
	3,421					
South Holland and Utrecht	3,176	28,737	6,964	8,775	9,486	3,484
	3,020					
Belgium	0	306	289	17	0	0

11. The above figures for England and Holland are admittedly inadequate, for the cases officially reported are only a part of those which have actually occurred, many being concealed from interested motives. The character of this disease and its mode of progress cannot be better described than in the following words of the Royal Commission :—

"The cattle plague is, in the language of medicine, a specific disease, belonging to the class of contagious fevers. The contagious matter is subtle, volatile, prolific in an unexampled degree. It is conveyed, in a most virulent form, in the excretions from the diseased animal. It may travel, we know, in the hide, horns, hoofs, and intestines of the dead animal; it lurks undeveloped in the system for a period about which some difference of opinion exists, which certainly is not less than five days, usually seven or eight, but appears to be more prolonged in some cases. Towards the end of this period of incubation, but at what precise period we do not know, it becomes capable of diffusing itself by contagion. A diseased animal may, therefore, be infectious before it shows any signs of disease, or, at all events, before the malady betrays itself to any but a very close and skilful observer. The proportion of cases in which it is fatal is extraordinarily large. No specific has been discovered which neutralizes or expels the poison; judicious treatment may enable nature to resist till the virus has spent itself; injudicious treatment may have a contrary effect; but that is all. The practical conclusion, therefore, at which foreign physicians and foreign Governments have arrived—the conclusion that it is better always to kill a diseased animal or a few diseased animals where by so doing you can kill an isolated germ of disease, instead of suffering that germ to linger and fructify while you are attempting a cure for the precarious prospect of an insignificant saving—is justified by reason; it is also directly justified by experience, which shows that while the plague propagated from a single germ speedily becomes unmanageable, spreads from herd to herd, from province to province, and from country to country, multiplies in a continually increasing ratio, and exhausts itself only after ruinous havoc and a long course of time, it may be effectually eradicated by prompt and unsparing measures."

Section B.—*Sanitary Measures.*

12. *The principles acted upon in Belgium are identical with those so ably expounded above by the highest English authority. The cattle plague is certainly not incurable, as some small proportion of animals recovers even during the most severe epidemics. These cures, however, seem to result from the mildness of the attack, seconded more by the efforts of nature than by those of art. In this*

latter respect we seem to be much in the same position as in 1711, when this malady was first seriously investigated. The curative methods attempted since then have been infinite, and seem to be all equally impotent. The same small proportion of cases seems to recover under all medicinal treatments, and in the absence of any.

The Belgian Government has come to the conclusion, which is also that of the French Government and of the Royal Commission of England, that the only effectual treatment is to prevent the pestilence from effecting a lodgment by destroying it in the germ whenever it appears.

13. The Articles 459, 460, 461, and 462 of the Penal Code contain some provisions for the detection and repression of contagious diseases among cattle, and further expressly maintain the former laws and regulations on the subject. These laws and regulations form a special branch of legislation, embodied, firstly, in a long list of edicts and ordinances issued in the several States of the Austrian Netherlands from the early till the latter part of last century, which, being mostly local, temporary, and incompatible with present institutions, have become obsolete; secondly, in the Ministerial Circular of 23 Messidor, An V, (1797), which recapitulated, strengthened, and confirmed the principal dispositions of the ancient legislation of France. This circular was, together with the Arrêt du Conseil of 1784, duly inserted in the Bulletin des Lois, was promulgated in these Belgian Departments of the Republic by a Consular Arrêté of 1803, and is therefore still in force. Some further dispositions on the subject are to be found in the laws of 1790, 1791, and 1816, the latter creating the "Fonds d'Agriculture." These laws, if analyzed, will be found to impose the following obligations:—

14. *A. On Private Individuals.*—(1.) Stock-owners, herds, and veterinary surgeons, are to notify immediately to the Bourgmestre the existence of any diseased or suspicious cattle.

(2.) To submit to the destruction of animals declared incurable.

(3.) To bury the carcasses with every precaution.

(4.) To destroy all contagious objects, and to disinfect the cow-sheds.

(5.) The sheds not to be used again until permission is granted.

(6.) The cattle of an infected district to be counted and described.

(7.) No cattle to be moved out of it so long as a murrain exists therein.

(8.) Cattle destined for the butcher (in the infected district) to be slaughtered on the spot with every precaution.

15. *B. Duties of local authorities :—*

(1.) To inform the provincial authority of the outbreak of any murrain on the same day.

2. To notify the same by placards or otherwise to the inhabitants of the commune, to count and brand the cattle with the letter M.

(3.) To visit all cow-sheds periodically, so as to make sure that no animal has been removed.

(4.) To refuse certificates of health to any cattle desired to be removed.

(5.) Animals belonging to an infected district, if found outside of the same, must be taken to the "juge de paix" and killed in his presence.

(6.) To order the destruction of incurable animals upon the declaration of the Veterinary Surgeon.

(7.) To execute all the necessary formalities for the settlement of compensation.

16. *C. Duties of the provincial authorities :—*

(1.) To prescribe to the local authorities the measures which may be necessary.

(2.) To send delegates to the spot in order to ensure the executive of all these measures. To the above dispositions is to be added the power of suppressing fairs and markets, which the Government derived from the Provincial Law of 1836.

17. The above powers were found insufficient for an emergency like that of August last. The most essential measures of all were not expressly authorized by any law, as, for instance, the closing of the frontier, the destruction of sick and suspected animals, and the prohibition of common pastures. These two latter measures may be indirectly sanctioned by a wide interpretation of the Laws of 1790 and 1791, but no law could be construed to invest the Government with the *power of prohibiting imposts*. In the face of an imminent danger, it did not hesitate one moment to assume this serious responsibility, and to cut off a great trade in a necessary of life, amounting in one year (1863) to a quantity of 68,000 head of cattle, and to

a value of 672,680*l.* The Royal Arrêté of the 30th August excludes all imports of cattle by land or sea. This Arrêté was completed by others of the 7th of September, 11th October, 19th December, and 20th January, closing the seaports and Dutch frontier against the imports of hides or other parts of horned cattle, against sheep, against dung, straw, hay, and stable utensils, and against all ruminant animals whatever. This latter measure was occasioned by the late importation of the plague from the Zoological garden of London to that of Paris by a gazelle.

18. As the plague had already penetrated into Belgium, the great object was to stifle it in the germ. For this purpose a *circular of the 28th of August* to the Governors of provinces ordered the immediate destruction of the diseased animals, as well as of all objects contaminated by them, the disinfection of the sheds, and the isolation of suspected animals. The Minister thus further stimulates the zeal of his subordinates:—

“ Dans une calamité semblable il ne faut pas seulement que chacun fasse son devoir, il faut qu’on l’accomplisse avec passion, et qu’on ne laisse échapper aucune occasion de prévenir le mal ou de l’extirper. C’est surtout le zèle des autorités locales et des médecins vétérinaires qu’il importe de stimuler, en leur rappelant la grave responsabilité qui pèse sur eux. Leur vigilance et leur activité doivent être telles qu’aucune circonstance qui de loin ou de près se rattache au fléau dont nous sommes menacés ne doit leur rester inconnue, et qu’aussitôt l’information reçue, ils agissent immédiatement dans la limite de leur droit et selon leur devoir.

“ En transmettant ces instructions aux autorités locales et aux médecins vétérinaires, vous les informerez en même temps que provisoirement ils jouissent de la latitude la plus grande, les vétérinaires pour provoquer l’abatage des animaux atteints et la séquestration des bêtes suspectes, les administrations communales pour ordonner l’abatage et tous les moyens de police requis pour empêcher la contagion.”

This circular was accompanied by a short popular pamphlet entitled “ Notice sur la Peste Bovine,” to be distributed through every commune in the kingdom.

19. Further Royal and Ministerial Arrêtés of the 3rd of September, authorized Governors of provinces to order the *slaughter of animals called “ suspected,”* on account of

their having been in contact with diseased animals, and allowing for both kinds a compensation limited to two-thirds of their value while in health. The owners of suspected animals are also allowed, under certain precautions, to dispose of the meat. The previous amount of compensation allowed by the Arrêté of 1854 was only one-third of the value. The value is determined first by the veterinary surgeon and then by two "experts," named and sworn by the bourgmestre. The average of these two valuations is taken as the basis for compensation, and may be revised, on appeal being made by the Governor, by a Commission of Inquiry to be appointed by the Administration.

20. These Arrêtés were communicated and explained to the Governors by a *circular of the 4th of September*, laying down rules for the slaughter of the animals, for the burial of the hides and offal, and for the carriage of the meat. The bodies of all diseased animals are to be buried entire, as far as possible from the buildings, in pits at least 2 mètres deep, and to be sprinkled with quick lime, the hides being first slashed to make them unsaleable. The bodies are not to be dragged on the ground, but to be carted. The legality of these measures is deduced, though not explicitly, from the Arrêt du Conseil of 1784 and from the Rural Code of 1791. The indemnities are paid by the Minister of the Interior under the chapter of his budget called "*Fonds d'agriculture*." This was originally a Government insurance fund created in 1816 by a tax on the owners of cattle. On the separation of the two kingdoms 1,000,000 florins were paid to Belgium by the Netherlands as her share of this fund. The principle of insurance was abandoned, but this Government assumed the responsibility of paying out of this fund a compensation for all cattle slaughtered by authority. When a commune is declared infected, the owners of cattle may not sell or kill them without a written permission from the bourgmestre and a certificate from the veterinary surgeon. The butchers may not sell any animal alive which they have bought, but must kill and cut it up within twenty-four hours. In such communes dogs are to be kept tied up, and those wandering about must be killed. The bourgmestres of neighbouring communes must order a census of the cattle, and not allow the introduction of a single beast until it shall have passed a veterinary inspection. Even when declared healthy it must remain isolated for at least ten days. Another circular of the 17th September ordered

certain extraordinary precautions for cattle fairs, markets, and pastures common to several communes.

21. It was supposed that all these measures, stringently executed as they were, would have sufficed to extinguish the several centres of infection which had broken out. Such was, however, not the case. As fast as the original centres were put down, new ones formed themselves at the most distant points of the country, all traceable to animals purchased at the markets, although the latter were severely inspected. Therefore a *Royal Arrêté of the 22nd September suppressed all fairs and markets* destined for the sale of horned cattle other than those meant for immediate consumption. Even these animals were to be provided with certificates declaring that the commune from which they came was free from the typhus, and had been so for at least twenty days. Fines of 500 francs are imposed for breaches of this rule, and of 1,000 francs on bourgmestres who deliver false certificates. This rule is still enforced throughout the kingdom, though no doubt with some laxity. One great object of closing the markets, especially that of Malines, was to shut a door against smuggling by leaving no safe refuge for smuggled animals.

22. All these measures depended for their execution on the concurrence of active and zealous agents. These were furnished by the *Veterinary Corps*. There is one or more of these called "*Vétérinaire du Gouvernement*" in every agricultural district, and generally in every canton.* They receive no regular salary, but are paid in the shape of travelling allowances whenever their services are required. Their official duties consist in watching and reporting every case of contagious disease. Some errors were committed by them in the beginning, by mistaking the plague for other diseases or other diseases for the plague. They could not be expected to know a disease which they had never seen. One of the first cares of the Government was to make them acquainted with the nature of the malady. For this purpose several were selected in the provinces most exposed to danger to go and study the disease in Holland. On their return they were placed at the disposal of the provincial authorities in order to serve as guides to the latter and to their own colleagues. They were also

* There are 223 "*Sections Vétérinaires*," each occupied by one practitioner. Their duties are to visit fairs, markets, and farms. They are allowed a certain sum, 2 francs per league, for their travelling expenses. In Luxembourg alone they enjoy, in addition, a fixed stipend.

called upon to impart their knowledge in lectures to be given at the seats of infection over the dead bodies, with a view to communicate a certain diagnosis of the malady. This measure has produced the best results. A Royal Arrêté of the 7th of November sanctioned the employment of additional veterinary surgeons, and the adoption of a new scale of fees to be paid them for their services.

Section C.—Results.

STATEMENT of the Number of Cattle which have died of or been killed for the Cattle Plague in Belgium, since its commencement in August down to the end of 1865.

Provinces.	Number of Communes infected.	Number of Cattle killed.			Total Killed by Hand.
		By Disease.	By Hand.		
			Diseased.	Suspected.	
Antwerp	2	1	3	..	3
Brabant	6	..	40	27	67
Flanders, West ..	17	9	88	49	140
„ East	12	1	131	64	195
Hainaut	8	6	19	6	25
Limbourg	1	..	2	3	5
Total	46	17	289	149*	438

23. It appears that down to the end of 1865, the plague had shown itself in 46 communes of 6 provinces; that it had attacked 306 animals, of which 17 died of it and 289 were slaughtered; that in addition, 149 suspected beasts were killed, making a total loss of 455 for the whole kingdom. Among the 46 communes there are 30 where the plague appeared only once, and 16 where it broke out a second and even a third time. The localities where at first it was mistaken or concealed are those which had to struggle the longest to dislodge it. On one farm at Leffinghen the whole herd of 40 were killed between November 23 and December 8. Three weeks after, on December 30, the same disease broke out among the sheep, and the whole flock of 112 were sacrificed, 11 as diseased, and 101 as suspected. The carcasses of the latter being perfectly sound, were sent for sale to England. *The plague is now extinct throughout the whole kingdom excepting in the town of Antwerp.*

* Suspected animals which, on dissection, showed the internal symptoms characteristic of the typhus are here classed among the diseased; but as not all were dissected the figure of the "suspected" is still overcharged. On the other hand, the true nature of the disease in many of the isolated cases reported as typhus may be doubtful.

24. This immunity cannot be expected to last long. The last accounts from Holland show that the plague is breaking through every barrier raised against it, and must overrun the whole kingdom. The Dutch population are impatient of all restrictions. In the Province of Utrecht the action of the authorities is resisted by force, and has to be supported by military detachments. There are cases in which the troops are beaten off by large bands of peasants, and have to take the cow-houses by regular siege. Should the plague take root in North Brabant and Zeeland, nothing can save the neighbouring Belgian Provinces from *partial outbreaks*. One has lately occurred in a milkman's premises in the city of *Antwerp*, traceable to a smuggled cow; the egress of cattle from the town was prohibited, and the market was closed. The orders of the authorities have not been resisted in Belgium, but have to be executed with the support of the gendarmerie, for the Flemish population share the indocility of their Dutch neighbours.

25. *The plague entered Belgium under the most dangerous auspices*, and at many different points. It was left to itself for about a fortnight, and had time to form several centres of infection. Considering the term of incubation, which in the present epidemic seems to be unusually long, the cases observed here may be divided into two series; first, those which broke out within twenty days after the frontier was closed, and which may be attributed to immediate contagion from the Dutch imports; secondly, those which appeared after that term, and may be attributed to secondary infection. Twenty-eight communes were infected in the first way, and eighteen in the second.

26. The losses hitherto inflicted by the present epidemic are insignificant. Those of the farmers have been repaid to a great extent by the Treasury. Only ten stock-owners have lost more than ten head each. The highest losses on any single farms were thirty-seven and forty at Alost and Leffinghen. *The entire claims for compensation* have been finally liquidated at 94,182 francs. To that sum has to be added the cost of the veterinary service. The effect of the restrictions on markets has not been felt by consumers. Those for fat cattle continue to be well supplied. Some attempts were made to raise prices in the beginning, but were defeated by increased supplies coming forward. Ninety-four thousand francs is a merely nominal sacrifice when the magnitude of the danger and of the interests at stake is considered. The number of horned

cattle at the last census of 1856 was found to be 1,250,000, but must be greater now.

27. It is easy to prove that the *amount of compensation allowed* is more than sufficient. As the chances of recovery are hardly 15 per cent., an animal once attacked by the typhus is really not worth one-sixth, still less two-thirds of its previous value when in health. With regard to "suspected" animals, it might, at first sight, be alleged that they are worth as much as ever. The slightest consideration will show, however, that here again a considerable bonus, and certainly no injury, is offered to their owner. It is only cattle which have lived with diseased animals that are treated as suspected. Experience shows that few such escape infection, and few of the infected escape death. It is evident, therefore, that a suspected animal, if its antecedents were made known, would not fetch half its normal price. If then, to the two-thirds paid by the Government, be added the value of the meat, when this is allowed to be sold, it is evident that the farmer must be a gainer rather than a loser by this arrangement. Many of the suspected animals are found on dissection to show some of the pathological lesions peculiar to the cattle typhus, and therefore may fairly be treated as having the disease already in germ, though externally healthy.

28. The average prices hitherto realized for the meat of suspected animals have been from 70 to 90 centimes per kilogramme. In the first stage of the disease the meat shows no sign of deterioration, but cannot be sold. In Holland the meat of diseased animals is openly sold by the butchers, though in this stage it becomes discoloured and repulsive to the eye. There the temptation is too great thus to recover some part of the heavy losses sustained. Here this is impossible, for every animal condemned as diseased must be buried, from dread more of the contagiousness than of the unwholesomeness of this meat. *The average compensation hitherto paid in Belgium* amounts to 222 francs (8*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*) per animal, a sum certainly superior to two-thirds of the average value of Belgian cattle. The compensation awarded for the sheep at Leffingen was 70 francs per head, also much above even the whole of their real value. This shows that the valuations are always assessed on a scale more favourable to the interests of individuals than to those of the public. The Government has a right of revision.

29. *The technical legality of the measures adopted* has

been contested, and with some foundation. The 11th Article of the Constitution declares that no one shall be deprived of his property unless in the *forms established by law and for a just and previous indemnity*. The text of law allows the destruction of animals declared "incurable," but not of all attacked by or suspected of being attacked by a disease. It was only by a very wide interpretation of some ancient laws that the above power could be held to extend to such cases. No law could be construed to authorize the prohibition of imports and transit. The Minister of the Interior had the courage to take this great responsibility, and thus alone saved this country from incalculable losses. The measures taken must have pressed severely on many private interests; but so far from showing any impatience, the country seems to be thankful to the Government for its preservation from the scourge. The course pursued has been sanctioned by public opinion and by the representatives of the nation, as evinced by the proceedings in the Senate on the 23rd of December, and by those in the Chamber on the 19th of January.

30. The power to seize and slaughter is no doubt useful when the plague is isolated and incipient. When, however, a whole country is saturated with the poison, such a course can but increase the waste of property. At the first appearance of the plague in England, Messrs. Gamgee, Simonds, and other qualified practitioners, laboured strenuously, though against their own interests, to inculcate the above course of action. Their warnings were unfortunately derided. Since then the teaching of events has become irresistible, and has produced a natural reaction in public opinion. *It is now too late to "stamp out" but may yet be possible to starve out the disease.* The Royal Commission have recommended the way to effect this, viz., the temporary suspension of cattle traffic, which will probably yet be enforced. It seems to be generally felt that the present wholesale destruction of property and diffusion of poison entitle the sufferers to every protection that Civil Government can afford. The words of the Royal Commission are: "Against a disease which is highly contagious, undiscoverable at a certain stage, and too widely diffused for an army of inspectors to cope with it, there is clearly but one remedy which would be certainly and absolutely effectual. That remedy is to prohibit everywhere for a limited time any movement of cattle from one place to another. Enforce this, and within a

time which cannot last very long the disease is at end. It must stand still, and it must starve for want of nutriment. This great sacrifice would certainly eradicate the evil. We cannot say so of any sacrifice less than this."

31. Belgium is evidently the next country marked out for attack—the plague is knocking at her door, and is ready to creep in at every loop-hole left unguarded. *The last accounts from the Netherlands* are deplorable, and leave no hope of saving any part of the territory. The pestilence is gaining ground, and seems likely to become rooted there for years. Land has of course lost half its value, whether for selling or letting, most of it being rich pasture crowded with cattle. The long land frontier between the two countries cannot be hermetically closed. Belgium must therefore expect some further partial outbreaks, and will require much vigilance to prevent any of these from effecting a permanent lodgment.

32. Thus the plague has just broken out in the city of Antwerp. One cow belonging to a dairyman was destroyed as being attacked by the disease, the other five in the same shed were killed as "suspected." On being opened three of them showed incipient symptoms of the disease, and were buried; two were declared sound, and their meat allowed to be sold. The town was of course declared infected, and the other legal measures were taken by the bourgmestre. All cattle were ordered to be counted, their egress was prohibited, and the market was closed. Another outbreak occurred immediately after in the same street, Rue de la Cuiller.

Section D.—*Mr. Seutin's System.*

33. *Mr. Seutin*, a highly respectable chemist of Brussels, brother to the late eminent surgeon, has turned his attention to the cattle plague from its first appearance. After numerous experiments on himself and on animals, he has *elaborated a system*, founded on the homœopathic principle, and calculated both *for prevention and cure*. With *Mr. Gaudy*, an ex-professor of the Veterinary College, he offered to treat cattle in Holland gratuitously under certain protection from the Government. Their offer was accepted, and the environs of Schiedam, the principal focus of infection, were assigned to them for their experiments.

34. They complain of having had to contend against very adverse circumstances, such as especially the malevo-

lence of the Dutch veterinary corps, the carelessness of the farmers, and the absence of assistance. Thus it often occurred that they were wilfully sent for too late when the malady was too far advanced. Nevertheless, they cured from 70 to 80 per cent. of the cases which they treated. In one commune only, that of Mathenesse, *the results of their practice* were officially certified. A translation of the certificate is given below. The number of forty-six cures among sixty-three cases there recorded is equivalent to a proportion of 73 per cent. Both these gentlemen have expressed to me their certainty that that proportion would have been much higher but for the jealousy and difficulties which they encountered. The results in other cases not certified were still more successful.

Certificate of the Bourgmestre of Mathenesse.

(Translation.)

"Statement of the cattle treated by Messrs. Seutin and Gaudy in the commune of Old and New Mathenesse, between the 22nd of September and the 3rd of October, 1865, on the premises of eighteen cattle-owners, whose cattle had been declared by the Netherlands Veterinary Surgeons to be attacked by the reigning distemper, the cattle typhus.

" (Here follow eighteen names of farmers.)

	Animals.		
	Attacked.	Cured.	Died.
Total	63	46	17

" Certified by me, Bourgmestre of the Commune of Old and New Mathenesse, the 17th of November, 1865.

(Signed) " P. J. VAN DYK VAN MATHENESSE."

35. *The results of their preventive system* were also very encouraging, though not equally decisive. Among 125 beasts on which it was tried in a highly infected district, only four took the disease during the first fifteen days. Later on, it is true that others fell victims, but this Mr. Seutin ascribes to the neglect of the farmers in his absence. The system is troublesome, especially with cows at grass.

36. *No official report* that I am aware of has yet been made public regarding Mr. Seutin's practice in Holland. The Veterinary Corps in Holland may very possibly be

prejudiced against homœopathists and strangers. The Government has been probably obliged to defer to the counsel of its responsible professional advisers in not further calling in Messrs. Seutin and Gaudy. Still it has shown its appreciation of their services, by doubling the amount of remuneration which they claimed, making it up to 1,000 florins, or 83*l.*, for all their expenses during nearly a month's stay at Schiedam. They had previously been placed on the footing of first class "Vétérinaires du Gouvernement" for pecuniary allowances. I have reason to know that the Governor of South Holland formed a very favourable opinion of their practice.

37. *Messrs. Seutin and Gaudy are now ready, if required, to proceed to England* for the purpose of treating the cattle plague, and are certainly very confident of success. They describe their objects to be more scientific and benevolent than pecuniary. This is probably true of Mr. Seutin. They require, however, to be secured against loss, and to receive certain guarantees. I have advised them to go and practice their art freely in England, and to derive their remuneration from the parties immediately benefited. Mr. Seutin was ready to adopt this course, and even to act on the principle: "No cure, no pay." But Mr. Gaudy declines to encounter any risk, and his co-operation is deemed indispensable. The conditions which they demand may be reduced now to the following two:—1. To receive a sum of 200*l.*, which is to cover all claims for travelling to London and back, for living in England, for medicines, and for their own remuneration. 2. Their travelling expenses from place to place in England, the wages of two skilled interpreters, the necessary assistance and appliances for the proper treatment of cattle are also to be secured to them. In return they undertake to place themselves at the disposal of any authority which engages them for three weeks, to treat the greatest possible number of sick cattle during that time without making any charge, and to impart their system freely to all.

38. These proposals may be worth the attention of Her Majesty's Royal Commission or of other bodies, such as cattle insurance companies, &c., interested in the matter. It will be alleged that homœopathy has signally failed in dealing with this malady. This may be true of the experiments hitherto tried, but argues only the inefficacy of a particular treatment, not that of a whole system of medicine. There is no proof that the system applied in

Norfolk was similar to that of Mr. Seutin. *The homœopathic is still more multifarious than the allopathic pharmacopœia.* The true specific drug for combating every morbid symptom is only to be elicited by a series of practical experiments. This Mr. Seutin believes that he has at last successfully accomplished for the numerous symptoms constituting the cattle typhus. His practice is not rigidly homœopathic, excepting in its main principle, that of applying drugs which produce in a healthy body the same symptoms which are desired to be cured "*similia similibus.*" One great advantage of this system is that it leaves the constitution totally uninjured, which cannot be said of the drastic remedies, such as creosote, &c., of the allopathic school. An animal once cured of course acquires additional value, as being thenceforth proof against the plague.

39. *Viscount Sidmouth*, who is now resident here, in the "Times" of the 15th instant calls attention to, and strongly advocates this proposed experiment, saying, "It is for the agriculturists themselves, therefore, to decide whether they will undergo whatever risk there may be in calling in, during the present terrible emergency, those whom I am entitled to call the only practitioners hitherto successful. They will be ready to leave Brussels within a week from the day the summons reaches them, and will be prepared to commence work almost immediately after their arrival. I wish to add that, after careful examination of Messrs. Seutin and Gaudy's terms, and consideration of many circumstances upon which I cannot here enter, I have satisfied myself that what they ask is fair and reasonable. It is perhaps hardly necessary to say that I do not recommend the services of these gentlemen to my countrymen as the supporter of any particular system, but solely on account of the good which I firmly believe they are capable of effecting, nor that before doing so I have become convinced of their high respectability."

40. It must be acknowledged that *this new process has undergone an actual practical test.* It is true that the disease has assumed a mitigated form in Holland as compared with England. The proportionate number of recoveries is certainly much greater as indicated by the Table No. 1. The experiments hitherto made were on a comparatively small scale. Their results are certainly such to encourage a further trial, without perhaps warranting an unqualified certainty of success under all possible circumstances.

Lord Sidmouth offers while here to be the medium of any *bond fide* communication with Messrs. Seutin and Gaudy. For my own part I readily make the same offer.

(Signed) H. P. T. BARRON.

41. P.S. *January* 23, 1866.—I have just been informed that a Bill is about to be brought in, giving the Government full powers, firstly to prescribe any measures which the danger or the actual presence of contagious cattle diseases may render necessary, whether in the interior or on the frontier of the country. Secondly, to determine the conditions and rates of compensation to be paid for animals slaughtered by authority. Thirdly, to proceed at law against offenders of the rules thus prescribed. Infractions of these regulations to be visited with imprisonment from three months to two years, and with a fine of from 100 to 1,000 francs. Fourthly, in case of extenuating circumstances, the penalties of fines and imprisonment may be reduced to those termed “of police.” It is highly probable that a military cordon will be posted on the frontier facing the Netherlands, to prevent the smuggling of cattle.

H. P. T. B.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

CATTLE PLAGUE IN POLAND:

1857.

*Presented to the House of Commons by Command of Her Majesty, in pursuance
of their Address dated February 9, 1866.*

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

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“A Copy of any Reports made by Her Majesty’s Consul-General in Poland in the Year 1857, on the subject of the Cattle Plague then raging in that Country.”

No. 1.

Brigadier-General Mansfield to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 16.)

My Lord,

Warsaw, March 9, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that the cattle disease, which has caused such ravages in the farms of the landholders in this kingdom, is still prevalent, though not, as far as I can understand, so much so as it was during the autumn.

Within the last fortnight a gentleman of my acquaintance lost nearly every beast he possessed in the neighbourhood of Warsaw. The infection is so virulent that it is said a farm servant who has been in attendance on sick cattle may carry it in his clothes, and impregnate other beasts with the fatal distemper.

The measures adopted to stop the spread of the disease are very summary, the most indiscriminate slaughter of the beasts affected being ordered and carried out. In Prussian Poland, where a more stringent execution of these measures has been enforced than has been the case in this country till a late date, it is said that the evil has been nearly if not wholly overcome.

I am not aware whether an exportation of cattle takes place from Dantzic for the British ports. If there should be such a trade, it might be advisable to subject all beasts imported, either from that town or Königsberg, to a lengthened quarantine, as there seems to be no doubt that the disease occasionally breaks out in herds some time after they have been domiciled in their new quarters.

The disease originally comes from the Steppes of the Ukraine, whence vast numbers of cattle are yearly driven westward. It would appear to commence with violent fever, which rapidly degenerates into acute dysentery, the animal dying in a few days after the first appearance of the disorder, of intestinal ulceration.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. R. MANSFIELD.

No. 2.

Brigadier-General Mansfield to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received April 3.)

My Lord,

Warsaw, March 29, 1857.

IN reply to your Lordship’s telegraphic message received this morning, I have the honour to forward the information of which I am in possession, regarding the cattle disease, or murrain, now prevailing in Poland and the conterminous countries.

The Inspector-General of Hospitals and Health in this country published an official report on the subject in the course of last year.

I find, from this authority, that the cause of the disease is contagion. It is carried by farm servants, who may have been employed in tending diseased cattle, by dogs which may have had access to their stalls, or have been used in driving them, in short by any means which would be suggested by a practical farmer. There is a special dread of old hides and hair.

The disease was never known to originate in Poland. It has invariably been brought by the herds coming westward from the Steppes of Russia. It has been known to break out among cattle which were apparently in good health at the end of their journey.

The symptoms may be stated as follows, although much variation has been remarked in them.

Cough; gnashing of the teeth; irritation of the skin; staring coat; great irritability of the back. As the disease advances, a thin matter issues from the nostrils and eyes.

The irritability of the back increases to excessive pain when the latter is touched. About eight days after the appearance of the disorder, the animal is affected by violent fever paroxysms, which recur frequently during the twenty-four hours. Dysentery then sets in, the discharge from the eyes and nose becomes thicker, but just before death constipation follows. This last symptom does not always present itself.

Sometimes the disease lasts for as long a period as three weeks, but an animal rarely dies before the eighth day from the first appearance of the disorder.

It sometimes happens, but the instances are very rare, that an animal may recover, but such cases do not exceed 1 per cent.

After death the second and third stomachs are found in a most inflamed condition, ulceration is apparent, and the foreign matter discovered is quite dried up.

As yet no mode of treatment, holding out the slightest hope of success, has occurred to the professors of the veterinary art in any country in Europe.

I learn from the Official Almanac for 1857, published at Warsaw, that large rewards have been offered by the Governments of Austria, Prussia, and Holland for the discovery of a specific to meet this fatal disorder. But hitherto no success has attended this movement. Nearly every remedy has been tried, including salts of different kinds, antimony, mercury, soda, saltpetre, cold water, nux vomica; but all have failed alike.

The consequence has been the institution of the most stringent Government measures, as I have already brought to the notice of your Lordship in my despatch dated the 9th instant, for the indiscriminate slaughter of all beasts exhibiting a symptom of murrain.

I am not acquainted with what has been done in this respect in the provinces of Austria, but in Prussia the regulations have been severe and most sternly executed.

By a report this day brought to my notice, I am informed that 20,000 beasts have been sacrificed in Poland since the regulation was published on the 9th of May, 1856.

Under certain rules a compensation is allowed by Government for each beast so slaughtered.

Independent of these measures in the interior of the country, quarantine stations have been established on the Russo-Polish frontier, where beasts coming from the East are detained three weeks.

Fat beasts ready for the market, may, however, be passed, as I am told, under certain licences and supervision along the road; but with regard to this exceptional rule my information is open to doubt.

Both in Poland and in the Prussian provinces there is a great disposition to exaggerate the reports showing a decrease of the evil. I observe in the German newspapers articles thrown out from time to time, with the view to influence both imports and exports.

It is impossible to be too careful when considering this matter, the more particularly as regards all the ports of the Baltic, as well as those of the Black Sea, including Odessa.

It is probable that hides should be viewed with almost as much suspicion as live beasts coming from the countries infected.

So strongly is this point regarded by the Russian and Prussian Governments, that the regulations prescribe the burial of the slaughtered animals, quick lime being thrown into the pits.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. R. MANSFIELD.

P. S.—I observe that I have accidentally omitted that one of the symptoms of the disease is the loss of the faculty of rumination.

W. R. M.

No. 3.

Acting Consul-General White to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 17.)

My Lord,

Warsaw, August 10, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's telegraphic despatch dated the 7th instant at 3 P.M., which did not reach Warsaw till 11.58 P.M.

I have had the honour to send your Lordship the next morning, the 8th August, at 9 A.M., the following reply by telegraph:—

"The cattle disease has disappeared in Poland; no other contagion exists now. The quarantine for Russian cattle continues, however."

After consulting the best authorities, official and private, I have the honour to report now in detail (in duplicate), as desired by your Lordship on the subject, and confirm the view I took of the extinction of the cattle disease in Poland at this moment, as shown by the accompanying Return.

The application of the law recently enacted, by which all suspected animals are slaughtered indiscriminately, and the objects most likely to spread the disease are destroyed or purified, ought to secure this country against the possibility of the murrain spreading far from the locality where it may make its appearance, unless in cases of gross neglect on the part of the local authorities.

As the application of these enactments is confided to local Committees composed of farming gentlemen, who have the strongest possible interest in checking the contagion, this appears to be a wise and salutary departure from the custom of entrusting the execution of laws to Government functionaries alone, so general on the Continent.

These Committees have acted heretofore with great zeal, and are authorized to grant compensation to the proprietors of stock slaughtered by their orders; the fund for that purpose being levied by means of a rate imposed on the cattle in the entire country.

The maximum of compensation so allowed heretofore was 35 roubles for a bullock, 25 roubles for a cow, and 15 roubles for a calf more than a year old.

Recently farmers have been allowed to insure at their discretion improved breeds of cattle by submitting to an additional per-centage fee for that purpose.

The Return referred to shows the localities where the disease appeared, and has been suppressed by the means above alluded to quite recently.

I understand that the Prussian Government has, in consequence, removed the existing prohibition on the exportation of cattle from certain districts of Poland to Prussia.

In consequence of the excessive heat diseases among cattle are not unlikely to occur: but these will be of a local character, as inflammations, pulmonary diseases, even carbuncle, which, although contagious, never last long or spread far; whilst the cattle disease or murrain never disappears until the death of the last infected animal, and extends rapidly to distant localities like the cholera.

The veterinary art being as yet in its infancy in these countries, it frequently happens that one disease is mistaken for another.

Were we even not disposed to trust the accuracy of the Government reports as to the total disappearance of the cattle disease in Poland, we have every reason to expect that now that it has been successfully smothered, of which there is no doubt, that it cannot reappear again easily to the extent of endangering foreign countries with its "miasm" for the present.

This I am afraid cannot be said as regards the Podolian Steppe-grown cattle, and cattle coming direct from the Ukraine.

The cattle disease appears to have its permanent abode there, but affects that breed much less, as the animals, being more of an aboriginal race than the Polish cattle, have more strength to endure the disease.

The Polish Government is so attentive to this circumstance that in enforcing quarantine, it has distinguished between Steppe-grown cattle and home-grown Volhynian cattle. The quarantine for the first is of a permanent character, whilst the latter is only subjected to quarantine during the existence of contagion in the conterminous districts.

Another distinction is made by the regulations as to the length of time enforced for quarantine, depending upon the use to be made of the cattle imported to Poland through the Russian frontier.

Twenty-one days are deemed indispensable for testing the health of cattle imported for all other purposes, except for the butcher.

But as Warsaw and the other principal towns of Poland receive their chief supply of meat from beyond the Boug, a quarantine of forty-eight hours is only required with cattle brought to this country for immediate slaughter, provided it is conducted all the way under strict Government "surveillance," and sold only at particular markets in the twelve principal towns of the Kingdom.

The cattle of Poland is both insufficient and unfit to be exported from here with a view to the English market. Whether the Steppe-grown and Ukraine cattle conducted through this country to Dantzic or Hamburg, after the length of time employed for the journey and for quarantine here, is still likely to infect with the disease after having been landed in England, I do not venture to offer an opinion.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. A. WHITE.

Inclosure in No. 3.

RETURN of cases of Cattle Disease recently occurred in Poland.

Name of Locality.			Stock consisted of.	Date of the Appearance of the Disease.	Diseased.	Died.	Slaughtered.	Got well.	Remain well.
1.	Pokrowsk,	near Lomza	113	April 3, 1857	113	8	97	8	—
2.	Loia Wissa,	near Lipno	57	April 10, 1857	8	2	6	..	49
3.	Chrostkow,	near Olkusz	33	June 12, 1857	33	1	32	—	—
4.	Budryn		58	May 12, 1857	18	4	14	..	40
Total			261		172	15	149	8	89

POLAND.

Papers relating to the Cattle Plague in Poland :
1857.

*Presented to the House of Commons by Command
of Her Majesty, in pursuance of their Address
dated February 9, 1866.*

LONDON :

PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

FURTHER PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

CATTLE PLAGUE IN POLAND:

1857—65.

Presented to the House of Lords by Command of Her Majesty.
1866.

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Further Papers relating to the Cattle Plague in Poland:
1857—65.

No. 1.

Brigadier-General Mansfield to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 11.)

(Extract.)

Warsaw, April 30, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a letter from M. de Muchanow, Director of the Department of the Interior, regarding the cattle disease.

I would remark, that the assertions made in the memorandum are vouched by the practical experience of a gentleman of my acquaintance, who has a farm in this country, has tried the remedies declared to be specifics in the "Sunday Times," and found them to be utterly without effect.

Your Lordship will observe from M. de Muchanow's letter that the murrain has entirely ceased in the Kingdom of Poland.

This communication was made by M. de Muchanow *proprio motu*, and I have much reason to be thankful for his courtesy.

Inclosure 1 in No. 1.

M. de Muchanow to Brigadier-General Mansfield.

Le $\frac{1}{2}$ ⁵/₇ Avril, 1857.

VOICI une notice sur la peste bovine (épizootie), composée dans le Département de Médecine. J'ai fait préparer une autre notice contenant la description de toutes les mesures que le Gouvernement du Royaume de Pologne a cru nécessaire de prendre pour délivrer le pays de cette maladie—mesures qui furent couronnées de succès, car dans le moment il n'y a pas une seule bête malade d'épizootie dans le royaume; néanmoins la peste c'est montré en Gallicie et en Prusse en Silésie.

Je prie, &c.
(Signé) PAUL MUCHANOW.

Inclosure 2 in No. 1.

Memorandum.

LE "Journal des Débats" du 8 Avril, 1857, vient de publier un article du "Morning Chronicle" du 6 Avril sur l'épizootie qui régné dans les pays étrangers. Cet article, dans lequel on n'a pas même précisé le nom de l'épizootie, contient des renseignements trop vagues et faux sous certains rapports. Entre autres, on annonce tout à fait à tort que cette épizootie "régné à Varsovie, où tous les troupeaux sont morts."

Les renseignements tirés du "Sunday Times" sur l'efficacité du traitement par l'acide muriatique sont peu fondés et très incertains.

Il n'est pas douteux que le Gouvernement Anglais possède des renseignements bien plus précis que ceux qui sont publiés dans les journaux; cependant pour prévenir la possibilité de propager par cette voie là des idées fausses sur une question aussi importante, il ne sera peut-être pas superflu de communiquer quelques données basées sur des observations exactes.

1. L'épizootie en question est ce qu'on nomme la peste des bœufs, ou typhus contagieux des bêtes à cornes.

2. Les symptômes précurseurs par lesquels cette maladie s'annonce sont les suivants : la tristesse, la diminution de l'appétit, la suspension de la rumination et la diminution de la sécrétion du lait chez les vaches laitières.

Lorsque la peste se déclare complètement, les symptômes pathognomoniques sont : tremblements particuliers de la tête, convulsions de quelques muscles, principalement de ceux du col et des cuisses, tête pendante, oreilles basses, abattement, grincement de dents, fièvre, soif très vive, yeux rouges et larmoyants, pempières tuméfiées, membrane nasale et celle de la bouche fort rouge. Pendant l'accroissement de ces symptômes l'animal est inquiet, il se couche et se relève tour à tour, sa respiration est accompagnée de gémissements ; chez quelques bêtes malades la constipation a lieu, mais le plus ordinairement une diarrhée très puante (quelquefois, mais pas toujours, avec du sang) se déclare ; les membres postérieurs rapprochés sous le ventre, écoulement des mucosités abondantes par les narines, les yeux, et quelquefois par la bouche ; une toux sourde et très brève, l'apparition des aphtes ou plutôt des petits ulcères dans la bouche, et enfin chez quelques malades il se forme avant la mort une tumeur crépitante (emphyseme), sur les lombes.

3. La durée de la maladie, qui peut être différente dans les diverses épizooties de la peste des bœufs, pendant l'épizootie qui règne est de sept à onze jours.

4. Les principales altérations que présentent les cadavres des bestiaux morts de la peste, ou tués en plein développement de la maladie, sont :—

(1.) La rougeur de la tuméfaction de la muqueuse des estomacs, surtout du quatrième nommé la caillotte, et quelquefois du troisième ou du feuillet, d'une portion plus ou moins étendue des intestines grêles et de la vésicule du fiel.

(2.) Des ecchymoses ou extravasations du sang à la surface de différents organes abdominaux comme l'épiploon, et au-dessous de la membrane séreuse qui enveloppe le canal intestinal.

(3.) Une plénitude frappante de la vésicule du fiel.

Ces altérations des organes sont essentielles, et tout particulières à la peste.

5. La nature de cette maladie est proprement contagieuse. Primitivement, le virus contagieux se développe sur bétail provenant des steppes situés dans les Gouvernements sud-est de l'Empire de Russie, et dans les steppes de Hongrie.

Dans d'autres pays, le virus de la peste des bœufs ne se développe pas primitivement et spontanément, dans le bétail local, et par les causes générales, comme intempéries atmosphériques, mauvaise pâture, &c.

Ce n'est que très rarement que la peste peut se développer primitivement dans les pays de l'Europe centrale, et encore elle n'a de prise que sur le bétail venu des steppes. C'est probablement à ces accidents que se rapporte particulièrement la mention faite dans l'article du "Morning Chronicle," que la maladie se manifeste quelquefois dans les troupeaux après qu'ils ont séjourné dans de nouvelles localités.

6. Une fois la contagion importée dans quelque endroit, elle se transmet immédiatement par le contact avec les animaux malades ou leurs évacuations, ou bien elle se communique encore par d'autres animaux, par les hommes, les vêtements, ou les objets qui ont été en rapport avec les animaux atteints de la contagion ; elle se transmet aussi par les produits provenant des animaux pestiférés, comme les peaux, la viande, les cornes, &c.

7. Jusqu'à présent aucun traitement n'a été efficace, au point que les cas où le traitement fut employé offrent le même résultat de mortalité que ceux où il ne fut point du tout appliqué. Pour cette raison tout traitement est défendu en Prusse, comme prolongeant la durée de l'épizootie, d'autant plus que l'administration même des remèdes facilite la transmission de la contagion.

8. L'acide muriatique n'est plus efficace que les autres remèdes. L'article mentionné publie un extrait du "Sunday Times" suivant : "L'acide muriatique est administré de diverses manières dans les trois périodes principales de la maladie. Dans la première période on parvient à sauver presque tous les animaux ; dans la seconde on en sauve plus de la moitié ; dans la troisième période l'emploi de ce remède n'a plus que des résultats douteux." Tout cela est complètement problématique.

9. En général la mortalité est plus grande parmi le bétail de la race supérieure. Le bétail des steppes supporte plus facilement la peste.

La proportion de guérison est 1.9, 1.6, et dans les cas plus heureux 1.5 du nombre, de bétail atteint de la peste.

10. Dans le Royaume de Pologne la peste des bœufs a régné avec une grande ténacité pendant les deux dernières années. A dater du trois mois elle est vaincue, grâce au système d'extermination de la contagion qui vient d'être nouvellement introduit en l'an

1856, suivant la méthode des règlements du Gouvernement de Prusse, et qui joint aux autres mesures sanitaires l'assommement de bestiaux pestiférés.

11. A Varsovie, déjà depuis longtemps, il n'y a pas de peste de bœufs. Elle a régné dans cette ville pendant très peu de temps, au mois de Septembre de l'an passé, et sur le nombre général des bêtes à cornes qui se trouvent à Varsovie, et dont le chiffre est de 1,350, il est mort de la peste 9, et 12 suspectés de maladie furent tués, afin d'exterminer radicalement la contagion.

A présent, il se trouve à Varsovie autant de bétail qu'il en faut ordinairement aux habitants de la ville pour avoir du laitage.

12. Il est encore nécessaire de mentionner que l'épizootie en question, c'est-à-dire, des bœufs, constitue une maladie tout à fait distincte des autres maladies également épizootiques et contagieuses, comme, par exemple, péripneumonie contagieuse et les maladies charbonneuses, qui peuvent se développer chez nous primitivement par suite des causes atmosphériques et locales.

Cette remarque peut être d'autant plus nécessaire que dans l'article dont nous parlons, on a placé parmi les symptômes de l'épizootie régnante, la toux ranque, augmentant surtout après que l'animal a bu ou un peu marché; et ce symptôme appartient au nombre des signes caractéristiques de la péripneumonie contagieuse, et non de la peste des bœufs.

No. 2.

Colonel Simmons to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received November 1.)

My Lord,

Warsaw, October 22, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that the murrain has again appeared among the horned cattle in the kingdom of Poland. I am not as yet able to learn the extent of the disease, but I understand it has appeared in several parts of the country simultaneously.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. L. A. SIMMONS.

No. 3.

Colonel Simmons to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received November 9.)

My Lord,

Warsaw, November 6, 1858.

I HAD the honour last night to receive a telegraphic despatch from your Lordship dated the 4th instant, to the following effect:—

“Is the disease referred to in your despatch of the 22nd ultimo the ‘rinderpest,’ and if not what is the precise nature of the disease?”

In reply to the above I have this day at noon sent a telegraphic despatch to your Lordship to the following effect:—

“The disease referred to in my despatch is the ‘pestis bovum,’ or ‘rinderpest,’ but measures have been taken for its extermination.”

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. L. A. SIMMONS.

No. 4.

Colonel Simmons to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received November 9.)

My Lord,

Warsaw, November 5, 1858.

THE following are, so far as I can learn them, the facts connected with the appearance of the cattle disease in the Kingdom of Poland as reported in my despatch of the 22nd ultimo.

In consequence of the ravages of this disease, known as the “pestis bovum” or “Rinderpest” last year, and as it was ascertained that it was imported into this country by cattle arriving from the Steppes of Russia, a regulation was adopted by which cattle from Russia were only admitted by certain roads and a quarantine of twenty-one days was established for these cattle.

At the same time, all proprietors of stock were required by the Government to insure their cattle in a Government Assurance Society at the rate of a florin (6d.) per head, the proceeds of which were applied to indemnify the holders of all diseased stock, which by a police regulation were destroyed immediately on the appearance of any symptoms of the disease.

These measures sufficed to completely extinguish the disease last year, but as some difficulties were experienced in providing the town of Warsaw with meat, the Namiestnik authorized the introduction of cattle for the supply of the Warsaw meat market by the roads from Volhynia through Uscilog, Wlodawa and Breszé Litewski with a diminished quarantine of forty-eight hours.

The result was that the disease broke out along the lines of route followed by these cattle, and about 1,000 head are reported to have died between the Bug and Warsaw.

The quarantine, therefore, was re-established, but the Jews, in whose hands the supply of the Warsaw meat market is monopolized, threatened to leave this city without the requisite supplies.

The Government, in order to baffle these speculators, were about to establish an independent company, when, fearing the results, the Jews persuaded the Governor of Lublin to permit the importation of 3,000 head from Russia across the frontiers of that Province.

The Governor did this, as he states, in order to relieve the wants of the Warsaw meat market, prescribing certain regulations as to the mode of introduction, such as that the cattle were to be driven in small droves, and only halt in certain prescribed places; but the result has been that the disease has broken out in several places in the Government of Lublin.

The quarantine has, however, now been re-established, and the other means adopted which were found efficacious last year, and the disease is consequently on the decrease, and it is hoped that it will shortly be extinguished.

Such are the facts connected with this fresh outbreak of this calamitous disease, which I have heard has further extended in the Government of Warsaw to the west of this city.

I cannot, however, now state the extent to which the cattle have suffered generally.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. L. A. SIMMONS.

No. 5.

Colonel Simmons to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received November 15.)

My Lord,

Warsaw, November 8, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt, at 11 P.M. on the 6th instant, of a telegraphic despatch your Lordship to the following effect;—

“Report immediately by telegraph, and in detail by post, what steps have been taken and are proposed to be taken to prevent the spread of the Rinderpest now stated to be prevalent in Poland. Her Majesty’s Government wish to obtain the most full and precise information on the disease in question, and on the precautionary measures adopted to prevent its extension.”

In reply to the above I had the honour to forward a despatch by telegraph on the 7th instant at 8 A.M. to the following effect:—

“Measures taken to prevent spread of Rinderpest:

“1. Quarantine of twenty-one days established for all cattle arriving from Steppes of Russia.

“2. Immediate destruction of all cattle upon discovery of first symptoms of disease.

“Report in detail was sent by post on 5th November.”

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. L. A. SIMMONS.

Colonel Simmons to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received November 15.)

My Lord,

Warsaw, November 9, 1858.

IN compliance with the intimation contained in your Lordship's telegraphic despatch of the 6th instant, that Her Majesty's Government wish to obtain the most full and precise information with respect to the disease known as the "Rinderpest," and the precautionary measures adopted to prevent its extension, I have now to submit for the information of Her Majesty's Government the following observations, which contain a summary of what is known upon this subject in Poland.

The symptoms of the disease, as it has now reappeared in Poland, are the same as those fully detailed in a document drawn up under the direction of Mr. Muchanow, the Chief of the Department of the Interior, which was forwarded to the Foreign Office by my predecessor, Sir William Mansfield, in his despatch of the 30th April, 1857.

Previous to and since that period numerous efforts have been made to discover a cure for the disease in question, but hitherto without avail.

It has been ascertained however that the disease is of the most infectious character, not only communicable by actual contact, but carried by farm servants who have tended infected cattle and dogs which have had access to them, and it has even been communicated by the urine and other secretions from the human body, and from animals which have eaten the meat of infected animals.

The Government of this Kingdom have therefore wisely enacted the indiscriminate destruction of all suspected animals, and the interment of their carcasses, with their hides, and every particle complete, with quick lime to insure their speedy decomposition, and to prevent animals from disinterring and consuming them.

As the disease also has been clearly proved not to be indigenous to the Kingdom, a strict quarantine has been established on the frontier of Russia, across which it was introduced, and these measures sufficed in the Spring of 1857, and again in the early part of this year, for the entire extermination of the disease.

Its reintroduction into the Kingdom of Poland in the autumn of last year was probably to be attributed to neglect of the quarantine regulations; and this year, without doubt, its dissemination is to be attributed to the same cause: for although, as reported in my despatch of the 5th instant, it had appeared between the Bug and Vistula along the line of certain routes, it was confined to the particular districts traversed by those routes, and would probably have been exterminated by the enforcement of the prolonged quarantine of twenty-one days, if the Governor of the Province of Lublin had not given facilities for the importation of cattle through that province.

I would observe, however, that persons who have had their attention very much drawn to this subject differ very considerably in their opinion as to the duration of a quarantine which would suffice to prevent the possible introduction of the disease, as cases are stated to be known where the disease has appeared after a longer period than twenty-one days after the arrival of the animals.

It is a recognised fact that the length of time during which the disease can be carried by animals without betraying itself in any visible symptoms varies with the strength and nature of the beasts, the cattle of this country exhibiting them much more speedily than the cattle from the Steppes of Russia, which are larger, stronger, and more hardy.

I have endeavoured to ascertain the origin of the disease, but in the diverse statements it is impossible to arrive at any satisfactory knowledge of it.

All that can be positively asserted with regard to it, is that in all cases it has been brought into the Kingdom of Poland by Steppe-grown cattle, which are imported in numbers for the internal consumption of the Kingdom; but, undoubted as this fact is, numerous persons contend that the disease is unknown in the Steppe country, and only generated in the long journeys performed by the cattle before reaching the frontier of Poland. This view is corroborated by the provision in Article 15 of Quarantine Regulations.

This appears a most important point to determine; for as the disease has always been carried into the Prussian and Austrian Provinces, and thence into Central Europe from the East, it would appear that an effectual quarantine along the land frontier of Russia from the Baltic to the Black Sea would effectually exclude the disease from Central Europe; that is, on the supposition that it is only generated on the journey from the Steppe, and it would, moreover, only be necessary, in order to exclude the disease from any country, if such a quarantine existed, to adopt such measures as would

effectually prevent the hides and other produce of such cattle as had exhibited symptoms of disease while travelling or in quarantine from being made use of or exported.

If, on the contrary, the disease exists in the Steppe, danger is to be apprehended from all the products of cattle which are exported from the Baltic and Black Sea ports, coming from infected districts.

This observation is based upon the established theory that infection can be carried by products of infected animals, but I am not able to say to what extent this may be modified by time or other disinfecting processes.

I am not aware whether any measures have been taken to trace the disease to its origin, and I should doubt, from the state of scientific knowledge here, whether any such research, even if it had been made, would have led to any satisfactory conclusions. I would, therefore, venture to suggest for your Lordship's consideration, whether it might not be attended with great advantage, both in a scientific point of view, and also as likely to give Her Majesty's Government such information as would permit of the subject being treated in such a manner as to afford a satisfactory security against the introduction of this fatal pest into Her Majesty's dominions, if a scientific veterinary surgeon were commissioned to visit this country, and, by tracing the disease to its source and causes, arrive at some certain knowledge with respect to it.

As the disease has likewise at times affected some of the Austrian provinces, it is probable that much useful information with respect to it may be obtained at Vienna; but as there is so much intercourse between this and that capital, I doubt whether such a searching inquiry as I have ventured to suggest has ever been made, or it would probably have been known here.

I should imagine there would be no difficulty in obtaining the consent and assistance of the Russian Government to such an investigation, which in addition to its scientific interest, could not be productive of good results in an economical point of view.

It is to be doubted whether any measures of quarantine which depend for their enforcement upon the Government officials of this country will ever suffice to secure the Kingdom of Poland from a visitation of this pest; but the Government in their enactments made with a view to its prevention have associated the proprietors, who are most interested in the security of their cattle, with the police in the execution of the measures for the prevention of its extension. This wise enactment, which insures the co-operation of the persons most directly interested in the suppression of the disease in the execution of the laws for the destruction of the cattle, affords a security that none of the products of cattle known to be diseased will be turned to a useful account, and be thus liable to propagate the contagion.

In order to give the most full and precise information as to the precautionary measures adopted to prevent the extension of the disease, I have the honour to inclose translations which have been made for me by Mr. White of the enactments now in force with this view, from which it will be seen that a differential quarantine has been established according as the animals are intended for the meat market in certain towns or for other purposes, in the former case of two days, and in the latter of twenty-two days.

Since the appearance of the disease, however, all cattle are now subjected to the longer quarantine with the exception of 3,000 head for the importation of which a special permission had been given by the Governor of Lublin as reported in my despatch of the 5th instant.

It will be seen also in the quarantine regulations herewith forwarded that stringent measures are enforced as to the entry into the Kingdom of Poland of all persons whose occupations have brought them in contact with infected animals and the products of all such animals.

I understand that the precautions adopted by the Prussian Government to prevent the introduction of the disease when it is known to exist in Poland are of the same character as those provided for the enactments of the Polish Government with respect to the importation of animals and infected objects from suspected districts.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. L. A. SIMMONS.

Inclosure 1 in No. 6.

*Decree concerning the Insurance of Cattle in cases of the Disease called "Pestis Bovum,"
or Rinderpest, dated June 9, 1857.*

(Translation from the Polish.)

IN the name of His Majesty Alexander II, Emperor of all the Russias, King of Poland, &c., &c., &c.

The Council of Administration of the Kingdom.

The most high Ukase of the ^{December 29, 1842}
^{January 10, 1843,} commissioned the General Insurance Company, among other things, to insure cattle.

Taking into consideration—

That the losses occasioned among horned cattle from local causes, or from the manner in which they have been fed or kept, are never so general or unavoidable as is the case with losses by the cattle disease called "ksiegosusz" (pestis bovm).

That, therefore, an insurance of cattle dying in consequence of that disease is specially desirable and necessary;

That an insurance of this kind can only be useful if, whilst it secures pecuniary compensation for the lost cattle, it likewise gives some means of preventing the losses in cattle, which constitute the national riches;

The Council of Administration, on the proposition of the Commission for the Affairs of the Interior and Worship, has determined and ordains:—

Article 1. All horned cattle in the Kingdom of Poland is insured by this enactment in a compulsory manner in all cases of the cattle disease called "pestis bovm."

Therefore, as each owner of horned cattle is entitled henceforth to compensation for losses in cattle by this contagion, in accordance with these regulations, so he is likewise obliged to pay a rate in proportion to the sum spent to cover the expenses for insurance, and also for checking the spread of the contagion throughout the country.

Art. 2. Committees are to be formed for the town of Warsaw and for the various districts which are to co-operate with the General Direction of Insurances, and may be divided into Sub-Committees.

Art. 3. Steppe cattle imported into the Kingdom for trade is excluded from this insurance.

Art. 4. The insurance is twofold.

(a.) General, for all horned cattle in the Kingdom, with compensation according to the value put upon the cattle by the Sub-Committees, which can in no case exceed the maximum prices fixed by Article 5.

(b.) Particular, for improved breeds, when compensation is granted according to the value insured by the owners.

Art. 5. The Commission of the Interior shall determine the maximum for the valuation every five years.

However, for 1858-62, the following is the maximum determined:—

1. For an ox or bull	..	..	..	..	35 silver roubles.
2. For a cow	..	..	..	..	25 "
3. For a heifer or young ox	..	..	..	..	10 "
4. For a calf	..	..	..	..	3 "

An ox four years old is considered an ox; at the end of three years beasts belong to the third class, and calves include all not one year old.

Art. 6. Cattle insured, a higher rate cannot be so for more than double the amount of the maximum fixed above.

Art. 7. Owners of improved breeds of cattle who desire to insure their stock at a higher value ought to specify, in a list to be deposited at the District Office, the average value of each bull, ox, or cow, &c., with a statement of the length of time for which they want to insure; this cannot be for less than for the lapse of time between the call made for one rate and another.

Art. 8. After the appearance of the disease "ksiegosusz" (pestis bovm) in the Kingdom, no application for insurance at an increased value shall be attended to, except in the following cases:—

(a.) When improved breeds are imported from abroad since the last sitting of the Committee.

(b.) When this rule would act with too great hardship in particular cases, according to the appreciation of the Commission of the Interior, and then only if the disease is confined only to certain localities.

Art. 9. The compensation is to be allowed and paid for all cattle slaughtered by orders of a Committee, whether diseased or healthy, whenever suspected of infection.

Also for all cattle that died after the appearance of the disease has been legally reported.

To avoid delay in the transmission of official reports, owners of cattle are authorized to report the appearance of the disease direct to the Sub-Committee.

Owners who do not know how to write may report it to the Burgomaster or Mayor, in the presence of two witnesses, and this is to be considered as legal proof of the date of such report.

No compensation is allowed—

1. For any cattle which may have died before the date of the report.

2. For cattle imported into the Kingdom which, on the appearance of the disease, is to be slaughtered without compensation.

Art. 10. The Committee determines the amount of compensation—

For cattle insured under Articles 4 and 6, according to the price insured when the insurance has been approved by the General Direction.

For all other cattle, by determining the value of the cattle, but not exceeding the maximum price fixed by Article 5.

The Sub-Committee ought to allow a smaller value than the maximum in all cases when it considers the beasts which have died or been slaughtered as less valuable, taking into consideration the circumstances of time and place.

In valuing cattle, the assistance of the Mayor and chief peasant as appraisers is to be made use of in villages, and of the Burgomaster and burghers' delegates in towns.

Art. 11. It shall be the duty of the Sub-Committee to test on the spot all the circumstances connected with the death of beasts subsequent to the report, and to examine witnesses with a view to their being sworn.

Art. 12. All doubts as to the application of the foregoing three Articles are to be solved at general meetings of the Committees of each district or of the town of Warsaw.

Art. 13. Besides compensating for cattle which have died or been slaughtered, the Sub-Committee has the power to grant compensation for all clothes and instruments destroyed agreeably to the provisions of the Veterinary Police Regulations, for the hiring of men to slaughter and dig pits for animals so killed, for the keeping of quarantine, as also for the travelling expenses of the medical officer, as specified in their additional instructions.

The Sub-Committee likewise grants compensation to the troops employed in the execution of duties under this law.

The accounts of all these expenses are to be forwarded for examination and approval to the Chiefs of Districts, or to the President of the town of Warsaw, as the case may require; in the meantime the landed proprietors are to advance the necessary money.

The Sub-Committees determine finally the wages of the labourers employed, the value of the clothes and instruments destroyed, and of the lime used.

Art. 14. The necessary funds for these compensations and expenses to extirpate this disease according to these regulations are to be collected by means of a rate levied according to necessity on all cattle excepting calves not one year old.

This rate is not annual and continual, but to avoid fractions and the trouble of too frequent registration of cattle it is to be levied whenever a necessity arises to complete a sum of 100,000 roubles for that object, or once in five years if such a sum was not required during five years.

For cattle insured at an increased rate three times as high a rate of insurance is to be paid as for other cattle.

Art. 15. In fixing the amount of rate per head, a reserve fund is to be assured to the amount of 20,000 roubles for the expenses which may happen until a new rate is determined upon.

The money raised is to be placed in the Polish Bank on interest, like all other insurance funds.

Art. 16. The General Insurance Direction, seeing the necessity of a new rate, proposes the amount of it to the Home Department, and after having obtained the necessary authority, registers all the cattle in the entire country, and levies a rate according to instructions and forms prescribed by the Direction with the assistance of the Local Committees.

Those inhabitants who conceal the real number of cattle owned by them are to pay a fine amounting to ten times the rate chargeable on all beasts so concealed.

The chief peasants, Mayors, and Burgomasters, and in Warsaw the Commissioners of Police, who have certified false cattle returns, are to be tried by the proper Courts and punished according to the Penal Code.

Art. 17. The General Direction of Insurances follows in the management of these funds, in the keeping of accounts, and with regard to its annual report ("compte rendu"), its usual forms and regulations.

Art. 18. To facilitate the execution of this law, each district is to be divided according to necessity into sub-divisions, and the Committees will divide themselves with that view into Sub-Committees.

Art. 19. These District Committees, whose co-operation in the execution of the present law according to Article 2 is prescribed, are composed as follows:—

Of ten to fourteen members, according to the extent of the district, to be chosen by the proprietors of estates, and farmers of estates with perpetual or long leases, two from each sub-division.

Of the Chief of the District (Préfet), Councillor of the Insurance Direction, and of the Medical Officer of the district, all of whom are members *ex officio*.

Of two burghers from two of the principal towns in the district chosen in the manner prescribed for municipal officers.

The Chief of the District (Préfet) presides.

Art. 20. The elections of the first Committees are to be conducted in the following manner:—

A list of all persons entitled to vote and eligible shall be prepared for each sub-division, according to Article 19, by the present Provisional Committees in each district.

These lists shall be forwarded to all these persons, who are each to designate two persons.

After these lists have been returned sealed to the Provisional Committees, these shall announce the names of the members chosen for the future Committees, according to the majority of marks.

Art. 21. Vacancies occurring by the death or official resignation of a member of the Committee are to be filled up in the same manner as stated above.

Art. 22. These Committees have to direct all matters connected with cattle insurance, with the murrain and its surveillance, with the award of compensation, the control of the registration and distribution of rates, as well as the application of measures to prevent the disease from spreading.

The individual members of the Committees share these labours, and exercise a control as to the manner in which the existing and future regulations of veterinary police are carried out, as also in everything that concerns the prevention and extinction of the murrain and the Quarantine Regulations.

Art. 23. The District Committees meet twice a year, in the beginning of April and of October, and also when required in any emergency by the Chief of the District.

Art. 24. The General Direction of Insurances directs the action of these Committees.

Art. 25. In all cases of the appearance of the disease, the proprietor informs the Mayor, Burgomaster, or President; these report the circumstances immediately to the Direction of Insurances, stating the total number of horned cattle in that place, the name of the owner, and the number of cases. At the same time a report is to be sent by a special messenger to the nearest member of the Committee. All the existing precautionary measures against contagion are to be immediately carried out as prescribed by the Veterinary Police Regulations.

Art. 26. The member of the Committee having received this report, ought to proceed directly to the spot, accompanied by the other member of his subdivision, or some other landed proprietor acting for him, and also with the Government medical officer of the district, or veterinary surgeon.

Art. 27. This Sub-Committee having met, will examine the position of the cattle as to shedding, pasture, contact, and the nature of the disease, whether it be actually the "pestis bovum" (ksiegosz, rinderpest), and will issue instructions to have all the diseased or suspected animals slaughtered in its presence, and in that of the Mayor, Burgomaster, or some other police functionary.

Art. 28. Previous to this being carried out a Protocol (*procès-verbal*) is to be written and signed, stating the symptoms of the disease, showing that it is the "ksiegosz" (pestis bovum), the extent of the contagion, mentioning the number and nature of the beasts condemned to be exterminated, their value, and the names of the proprietors.

These are to be informed by a notice on printed forms of the amount of compensation allowed them.

There are to be two copies of the Protocol, one to remain with the local authorities, and the second to be forwarded to the Chief of the District with two distinct

accounts, one for compensation for cattle exterminated, the other for expenses according to Article 13.

Art. 29. The slaughter of the animals and their burial in pits is to be done in the constant presence of a medical officer or of a veterinary surgeon, and of the local police authorities.

In addition to this all the precautionary measures prescribed by the Veterinary Police Regulations to prevent the spread of the contagion, are to be put into execution by a local force, or, if possible, by a military force, for which the Sub-Committee is to apply through the Chief of the District.

Art. 30. The proprietor of the cattle cannot oppose the extermination of it when ordered. No attention is to be paid to his opposition, and in such cases he is to be tried according to Article 647 of the Penal and Criminal Code for disobedience to Government authority.

Art. 31. The Protocols and accounts sent to the Chief of the District by the Sub-Committees are to be transmitted in the course of eight days to the General Direction of Insurances, which, after having audited them, is to grant bills for the amount in the course of eight days, authorizing the District Chest to pay them from the insurance funds in the usual manner and form.

Art. 32. A separate Committee is to be formed for the town of Warsaw, under the chairmanship of the President of the town, or one of the Town Council appointed by him, to consist of six burghers appointed by the President of the town, and of the Medical Inspector of Warsaw, and of a police officer selected by the Grand Master of Police.

All the attributes and duties of Committees and Sub-Committees in Districts apply to the Warsaw Committee.

The President of Warsaw acting in the town like the Chiefs of the Districts in the former.

Art. 33. The Executive Police at Warsaw, the President and Burgomasters in towns, the Mayors and chief peasants in villages, ought to be guided by and to assist the members of the Committees in all duties assigned to them by these Regulations, under the penalties prescribed by the laws.

Art. 34. The Decree of the ^{27th April}_{9th May}, 1856, regarding the disease "ksiegosusz" (pestis bovum), remains in full force until the ^{20th December, 1857}_{1st January, 1858}. From that date the present Decree becomes obligatory.

Art. 35. All letters connected with this insurance are free from the use of stamped paper.

Art. 36. Applications made in January or February 1858, to ensure improved breeds of cattle at a higher value, may be admitted, notwithstanding the existence of the contagion in certain localities.

Art. 37. The execution and development of this Decree is committed to the Commission of the Interior and Worship, and it is to be published in the Law Record ("Bulletin des Lois.")

Given at Warsaw, the ^{28th May}_{9th June}, 1857.

The Namiestnik, General Aide-de-camp,
(Signed) PRINCE GORTCHAKOFF.
The Director presiding in the Commission for the Affairs
of the Interior and of Worship, Privy Councillor,
MUCHANOW.
Acting Secretary of State, Conseiller d'Etat Actuel,
IKARINCHI.

Inclosure 2 in No. 6.

Quarantine Regulations in Poland in connection with the Rinderpest.

(Translation from the Polish.)

IN the name of His Majesty Alexander II., Emperor of all the Russias, King of Poland, &c., &c., &c.

The Council of Administration of the Kingdom—

With a view to prevent the introduction of the cattle contagion called "ksiegosusz" (pestis bovum) there is an absolute necessity to enact more severe quarantine regulations,

without which the extinction of the disease existing in the country will require the sacrifice of large sums of money, and must be attended with heavy losses of cattle, and—

Whereas those measures ought to be more or less severe in proportion to the greatness of the danger of the contagion spreading, either from the nature of steppe-grown cattle, or from the contact with home-bred cattle coming from infected localities, or according to the object for which cattle of either sort are moved so as to bring them into close contact with local cattle :

Whereas quarantine regulations may be less severe with regard to animals destined for the meat market in the chief markets for consumption when brought there under very stringent inspection, and such a distinction is required on the one hand for the security of the agricultural interest, and on the other hand for the interest of the trade and consumers in the principal towns :

Taking all this into consideration, the Council of Administration of the Kingdom, by authority of His Imperial Majesty, on the recommendation of the Commission for the Affairs of the Interior and of Worship, has determined and ordained :—

1. All horned cattle from the steppe, whether the cattle disease exist in the conterminous Government or not, may enter the kingdom only by two places on the frontiers of the Government of Lublin, where permanent quarantines are to be established for the purposes of strict examination and inspection :—

(a.) During two days, if they are destined for the meat market in places enumerated in Article 12.

(b.) During twenty-one days, whenever they are destined for feeding, or for any other agricultural object, or even for the butcher for any place not mentioned in Article 12.

2. All horned cattle not coming from the steppes, but coming from any of the Governments conterminous to the kingdom, may be admitted whenever the disease “*ksiegosz*” does not exist in such locality, through all places, without examination or inspection.

3. In all cases of the existence of contagion in some of the conterminous districts, the importation of cattle from those districts into the kingdom is prohibited. This prohibition is to continue for three months after the total cessation of the “*ksiegosz*” (*pestis bovum*) in that district.

4. Home-bred cattle imported from other conterminous Governments at the time of the existence of the contagion in the province, but from places free from all suspicion, are to be kept in quarantine just the same as steppe cattle, and may be introduced only after the appointed quarantine, namely :—

(a.) During two days, if they are destined for the meat market in places enumerated in Article 12.

(b.) During twenty-one days, if they are destined for feeding, or for any other agricultural object, or even for the butcher in any place not included in Article 12.

These measures are to last during three months after the total cessation of the disease.

5. Horned cattle not from the steppes, but coming in the same droves with steppe cattle, are to be treated exactly like steppe cattle.

6. Cattle employed as beasts of burden or for the army enjoy no exemption when coming into the kingdom.

7. Quarantines are of two kinds :—

(a.) Permanent at Wlodawa and Luskow near Ousciloug.

(b.) Temporary according to the necessities of the case.

8. A Government veterinary surgeon is attached to each quarantine station. The members of the District Committee exercise a special inspection as to the manner in which he discharges his duties.

9. Cattle are to be examined at the quarantine stations as to their certificates of origin, for the purpose of ascertaining that they come from a locality free from all contagion, and that they have been conducted through places also free.

After the stipulated quarantine, if no case of disease occurs, the cattle have to go through a process of disinfection, and then they are marked and obtain certificates with a view to distinguish beasts that have gone through a quarantine of twenty-one days from those that have only gone through one of two days.

10. In all cases of disease among cattle in quarantine, the regulations established in the kingdom are to be put in force.

Owners of cattle among which the “*ksiegosz*” (*pestis bovum*) has made its appearance are not entitled to any compensation, as they take no part in paying rates to the fund for that purpose.

11. Horned cattle having gone through a quarantine of twenty-one days may pass freely into all parts of the kingdom for every purpose on an equality with the native cattle.

12. Horned cattle having undergone a quarantine of only two days must be only employed for the meat market, and only in the following towns :—

(a.) In Warsaw, Lublin, Radom and Plock, as the principal places of consumption.

(b.) In Novogeorgievsk, Zamosc, and Ivangorod, as necessary for the garrison of these fortresses.

(c.) In Lovitch, Petrikau, and Ozenstochowa, as places situated on the railway where cattle may be forwarded without any contact with indigenous cattle.

(d.) In Radzyn and Lukow, as district towns situated on the road made use of for driving oxen to Warsaw.

The Commission of the Interior, however, is authorized to add new places to these in cases of absolute necessity.

13. Cattle brought to the above towns are to remain under strict police inspection until slaughtered, and are subjected to the following precautionary measures :—

To be conducted from the quarantine station either by the high road pointed out for oxen or by railroad.

They are to be inspected by Government Veterinary Surgeons wherever there is one appointed for that purpose on the road.

In all other places where the cattle stop the police are to examine their marks, count them, and compare them with their certificates.

None are to be sold on the way or left on any account whatsoever.

On entering the town where they are destined for the meat market, the examination of quarantine marks and of bills of health is again repeated.

Such cattle cannot be re-exported, but must be slaughtered in those towns.

Exceptions to this last rule may be allowed, however, in Warsaw and Lublin, whence such cattle may be re-exported to other places not mentioned in Article 12, provided they complete their time of twenty-one days by being kept guarded by the police in some secluded place until these days are out from the commencement of their quarantine at the frontier.

14. The Commission of the Interior will point out the lines of route for oxen.

On these lines cattle traders are to prepare stations, so as to avoid all contact between the cattle imported, or their drivers, and local cattle.

15. Whereas too quick driving and bad feeding or watering may produce the "ksiegosusz" (pestis bovum) among steppe cattle on their way within this country; to avoid this being done by traders for lucre's sake, measures must be taken to prevent them from driving steppe cattle more than twenty-five versts a day on an average, and to secure their being fed and watered at least twice within the twenty-four hours.

16. As regards the importation into the kingdom of other animals or raw products of cattle and other objects which may have been in contact with horned cattle at a time when the contagion exists in the conterminous provinces,

It is enacted :—

(a.) The importation of sheep, goats, pigs, poultry, raw hides, hair, wool, horns, hoofs, meat, butter, milk, tallow, dung, hay, straw, and all kind of dry fodder, as also stable articles that are not new, is prohibited not only from the conterminous district where the disease exists, but also from two other districts bordering on the frontier of the kingdom, and adjoining the infected district.

(b.) The importation of butter, milk, meat, as also of hay and straw, is to be allowed through the entire line of frontier from other districts.

But as regards sheep, goats, pigs, poultry, hides raw, but perfectly dry, hair, wool, horns, well cleaned, hoofs, bones, tallow, and stable articles, all these may be imported only through the quarantine stations, after a strict investigation by means of bills of health that they do not come and have not passed through infected districts, and after a process of disinfection has been performed.

17. The entrance from infected districts into the kingdom of all persons having a close contact with cattle, as drivers, butchers, tanners, persons trading in cattle and hides, and milk men, is completely prohibited, unless in very urgent cases by special permission of the Chief of the district, and on condition that every such person and his clothes are to be subjected to a disinfecting process at the quarantine station.

18. For the purpose of greater security in the execution of these enactments and precautionary measures, a frontier guard, and if possible a military one, is to be organized under the orders of the District Committees, whenever the contagion makes its appearance in one of the conterminous Governments.

19. To avoid unnecessary delay in putting in force all the above regulations with

regard to quarantine, the Civil Governors of Lublin and Augustow are authorized to introduce them as often as the "ksiegosz" (pestis bovum) makes its appearance in one of the adjoining Governments, according to Articles 3, 4, 7, 16, 17, and 18, and all the Civil Governors may in cases of necessity alter the lines of route for the driving of cattle.

20. The Commission of the Interior may in cases of necessity enforce these quarantine regulations in the interior between one Government and another.

21. In the districts conterminous with Russia, Veterinary Surgeons are to be appointed, as those districts are more exposed to the danger of having the disease introduced.

22. To cover all these quarantine and other expenses at the frontier, a tax of 50 copecks is to be levied on each head or horned cattle entering the kingdom by one of the quarantine stations on all cattle, with the exception of those belonging to the army when coming in with troops.

Whenever the expenses of building the quarantines have been paid for, the above tax is to be diminished.

23. The funds arising from this are to be paid into the Polish bank under the name of the Quarantine Fund as a deposit, and to be at the disposal of the Commission of the Interior, and included in the annual special Budget of that Department.

24. No other payment besides that fixed by Article 22 can be claimed for inspection of cattle or examination of their bills of health.

25. Owners of cattle or traders who make default in this payment are fined six times as much, namely, 3 roubles per head, for the benefit of the quarantine fund.

26. The following rules are to be enforced with regard to cattle or other articles being smuggled into the Kingdom:—

(a.) If the discovery is made at a distance of less than twenty-five versts from the quarantine station, the cattle or the other articles mentioned in Article 16 are sent back under escort to the nearest quarantine.

If discovered at greater distance they are to be stopped and isolated.

(b.) Horned cattle so brought back or isolated, are to be kept during twenty-one days; after that lapse of time they may be allowed to continue their journey if no trace of the disease has appeared, after the payment of 3 roubles per head, as provided in Article 25.

(c.) Other animals and products of cattle cannot be removed until they have been disinfected.

(d.) Manure and fodder, as also stable articles introduced surreptitiously, are to be burnt on the spot.

(e.) All expenses of the Government functionaries, as also those of feeding and disinfecting, are to be paid by the owner, in addition to the 3 roubles per head mentioned above. Should he delay this payment during fourteen days after having got leave to remove the animals or other articles, they are to be seized and sold, and the balance left after deduction of all these expenses is to be restored to the owner.

27. The Commission of the Interior will issue the necessary instructions in all cases connected with the proper application of all these regulations.

The present Decree is to be published in the public papers and printed in the Law Record (Bulletin des Lois).

Given at Warsaw, ^{February 6}_{March 10}, 1857.

The Namiestnik General Aide-de-camp,

(Signed) PRINCE GORTCHAKOFF.

The Director of the Commission for the Affairs of the Interior and of Worship, Privy Councillor,

MUCHANOW.

The Acting Secretary of State, the Under-Secretary,
(Conseiller d'Etat Actuel),

A. PETROW.

No. 7.

Colonel Simmons to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received January 3, 1859.)

My Lord,

Warsaw, December 25, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that the measures taken for the eradication of the "pestis bovum" within the kingdom of Poland have been successful, as it is reported officially that this disease has entirely ceased.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. L. A. SIMMONS.

No. 8.

Colonel Simmons to Lord J. Russell.—(Received December 26.)

My Lord,

Warsaw, December 18, 1859.

I HAVE to report, for your Lordship's information, that the murrain among horned cattle, known as the "rinderpest" in Germany, or the "pestis bovum," has appeared in Galicia, and has passed thence into Silesia, where it has appeared in the districts of Oppeln and Breslau.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. L. A. SIMMONS.

No. 9.

Mr. Hammond to Colonel Simmons.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 26, 1859.

I AM directed by Lord John Russell to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 18th instant, reporting the appearance of murrain among the cattle in Galicia and Silesia, and I am to instruct you to send home prompt information as to the progress or disappearance of this disease.

I am, &c.

(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 10.

Colonel Simmons to Lord J. Russell.—(Received January 28.)

My Lord,

Warsaw, January 17, 1860.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Hammond's despatch of the 26th ultimo, and to report for your information that the cattle murrain ("pestis bovum"), which I reported in my despatch of the 18th December as having made its appearance in Galicia and Silesia, has extended to several new localities in Silesia; and from an official notice of the 6th instant, closing the cattle markets in the province of Liegnitz, it appears that the disease is on the increase, and that it also exists in Bohemia.

As these places are so far distant, I am not able to obtain any accurate information as to the precise extent and virulence of the disease; I regret, however, to observe from the local prints noticing it, that an opinion prevails that, subject to certain precautions, the meat of diseased cattle may be used for food, which is directly opposed to the experience acquired in this country, where it has been found that the secretions from the human body or the bodies of animals who have fed on such meat are capable of disseminating the complaint.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. L. A. SIMMONS.

No. 11.

Colonel Simmons to Lord J. Russell.—(Received February 13.)

My Lord,

Warsaw, February 6, 1860.

IN continuation of the information conveyed in my despatch of the 17th ultimo, I have to report that the authorities of this country have adopted stringent measures with a view to prevent the cattle murrain spreading from Galicia into the adjacent districts of this country.

This infectious disease has appeared among cattle in the districts of Sanok, Zloczow, Tarnopol, Leopold, Sambor, Stanislawow, Stryi, Brzezany, Czortkow, and Pizemysl, though no data can be obtained here as to the particulars.

It appears further from official returns, that the preventive measures which are acted upon in Poland have been so successful during the last year that the total number of cattle which died of this disease in 1859 amounted only to 33, whilst 247 were slaughtered in accordance with the existing regulations, making a total loss of 280 in the whole of the kingdom of Poland.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. L. A. SIMMONS.

No. 12.

Colonel Simmons to Lord J. Russell.—(Received October 13.)

My Lord,

Warsaw, October 6, 1860.

I HAVE to inform your Lordship that the murrain known as the "pestis bovum" has again appeared amongst the cattle coming from the Ukraine, but the precautions which have been taken by the Government of the Kingdom of Poland have so far been successful in preventing its spread to the west of the frontier between the kingdom of Poland and Russia.

I am also informed that it has spread into the Austrian province of Gallicia.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. L. A. SIMMONS.

No. 13.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stanton to Lord J. Russell.—(Received February 18.)

My Lord,

Warsaw, February 13, 1861.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that the Polish Commission of the Interior has enforced the usual precautions in the various districts of the kingdom adjoining the Government of Grodno in consequence of the cattle disease known as "pestis bovum" having made its appearance in that Government, namely, in the districts of Grodno, Brzesé, Kolryn, and Kowno.

Fortunately the cattle disease has not made its appearance on this side of the frontier of the Kingdom of Poland, and it is hoped that it may be prevented from spreading.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWD. STANTON.

No. 14.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stanton to Earl Russell.—(Received February 1.)

My Lord,

Warsaw, January 25, 1862.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that the Civil Governor of Augustow in this kingdom has given an official notification of the appearance of the cattle epidemic known as "pestis bovum," or rinderpest, in the neighbouring Government of Wilna in Lithuania, and that the usual precautions prescribed by law on such occasions have been enforced in the Government of Augustow.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWD. STANTON.

No. 15.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stanton to Earl Russell.—(Received March 29.)

My Lord,

Warsaw, March 24, 1862.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that an official notice has been published by the authorities in this kingdom, enforcing the usual precautionary measures in consequence of the appearance of the cattle epidemic known as "rinderpest" or "pestis bovum" in various localities in Austria, Gallicia, and, namely, in the district of Przemyśl.

These measures have been heretofore sufficient to prevent this disease from making its appearance in the Kingdom of Poland.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWD. STANTON.

No. 16.

Colonel Stanton to Earl Russell.—(Received August 17.)

My Lord,

Warsaw, August 12, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that the cattle epidemic known as "rinderpest" or "pestis bovum" has made its appearance in various localities of the Kingdom of Poland, and even in the immediate vicinity of Warsaw.

The stringent regulations existing in this country for slaughtering all diseased animals cannot be properly carried out in consequence of the disturbed state of the country.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWD. STANTON.

No. 17.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mansfield to Earl Russell.—(Received August 28.)

My Lord,

Warsaw, August 24, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to bring to your Lordship's notice a remedy for the cattle disease now so prevalent in England, which was adopted with much success in this kingdom seven years since.

I lately found myself in the company of several large landed proprietors, who, on my asking for information upon this subject, told me that when the disease was extremely prevalent in Poland in the year 1857 no remedy answered so well as, on the first appearance of the malady, to give the cattle water very strongly impregnated with iron.

This treatment was first discovered from it having been observed that upon a farm where there was a chalybeate spring the cattle were either but slightly affected or recovered after drinking profusely of the chalybeate water, while on the adjoining farms the beasts died in large numbers.

It was then found that by putting old iron into the cattle troughs, so as to produce a highly chalybeate water, the same result ensued, and the cattle recovered.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. E. MANSFIELD.

No. 18.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mansfield to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 4.)

My Lord,

Warsaw, November 12, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship a Report in Polish, drawn up by Professor Seifman, on the cattle typhus in its relation to sheep. The contents, or rather substance, of the inclosed were published at Vienna in 1864, by Dr. M. F. Röhl in German, and might perhaps be worthy the attention of the Royal Commission.

I have also the honour to inclose a Memorandum by Professor Seifman on the same subject; of the latter I have forwarded a translation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. E. MANSFIELD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 18.

Pamphlet in Polish, by Professor Seifman, upon Cattle Typhus in its relation to Sheep.

Inclosure 2 in No. 18.

Memorandum upon the Cattle Disease, by Professor Seifman, Professor of Veterinary Surgery in the University of Warsaw.

THE "Medical Times," No. 796, contains an article in which it is stated that Professor Symonds made the first discovery that sheep are capable of taking the so-called cattle typhus, not only conveying the contagion but themselves being attacked by a genuine form of the disease, and also that no such discovery has hitherto been made on the Continent.

I have no doubt that Professor Symonds has made the above-mentioned discovery as far as regards England, but I must altogether protest against the statement that we on the Continent had not also made a similar discovery. Up to the year 1860 the cattle typhus was considered to be entirely confined to cattle, and this opinion was quite justified by the circumstance that with the exception of some isolated cases the sheep remained remarkably free from all disease in the districts where the cattle typhus was the most prevalent.

From cases which occurred during the last five years in Bohemia, Hungary, Austria, in several Governments in Russia, and more especially from what has come under my own immediate observation in Poland, I came to the conclusion that both sheep and goats are liable to take the cattle typhus. This disease in sheep is absolutely identical with the genuine cattle typhus, not only as regards its contagious qualities but also in symptoms and pathology.

I have no hesitation in saying that up to the present time the causes of the contagion as regards sheep are most mysterious, as it has been remarked on all sides that sheep which have been in close contact with diseased cattle by no means invariably themselves contract the disease.

To give an instance of the above, I may state that in the year 1863, when the cattle typhus was most prevalent, the sheep were only infected in one out of the thirty-nine districts of the Kingdom of Poland, namely, in the district of Lomza; twenty localities were infected in this district, and the number of sheep which died amounted to 4,000.

There is no doubt that with sheep the disease is by no means so destructive and fatal as with cattle, and the number of sheep which recover may be taken at an average of 20 per cent. With regard to the remedies I can give no decisive opinion, but, unquestionably, cleanliness of the sheep-fold and plenty of ventilation are the first things to be considered, and of course sick sheep should be instantly isolated from the rest of the flock.

Great attention should be paid to the Veterinary Police regulations, which, if followed, do much to obviate contagion.

As soon as reports were received from Lomza of the existence of the disease among the sheep, I was sent, under instructions from Government, to investigate the matter, and in conjunction with the local veterinary surgeons to report the result; after receiving my report the Government issued regulations bearing a close similarity to those in force with regard to arresting the contagion among the cattle.

From the above circumstances it is perfectly clear that on the Continent, and particularly in the Kingdom of Poland, we were well aware that sheep were subject to the cattle typhus, and that measures had been taken by the Government so early as the year 1863.

Time and space in this short memorandum forbid my entering upon the very interesting features respecting the transmission of this malady from sheep to cattle and *vice versa*, and for such information I must refer any who are curious upon this subject to my report, published by the Medical Council of the Kingdom of Poland, in 1863, the chief particulars of which may be found in a German book, edited by Dr. M. F. Köll, at Vienna, in 1864, "Die Rinderpest-ähnliche Krankheit der Schafe und Ziegen;" and also in the Italian report, published in Turin, in 1864, under the title of "La Malattia delle pecore e della capre somigliante alla peste bovina."

I am now come to a second question respecting the cattle typhus, my attention having been attracted to an article in the "Medical Times," headed "The real question to be decided by the Royal Commission," &c., &c.

The author in this article seems to me to put too much trust in the efficacy of inoculation. Experience has taught us that inoculation is of no use except with cattle of the breed which comes from the Steppes. These latter, as we well know, take the disease in a much less virulent form, and a full 50 per cent. recover; inoculation is merely of service as immediately causing the beast to sicken, and thereby hastening the chance of

curing an animal by immediate treatment, but up to the present time there is certainly nothing to show that the inoculated animal takes the disease in a milder form.

I entirely concur in the opinion which prevails in England, that every endeavour should be made to induce the malady to give way to treatment.

Such, therefore, being my opinion, I am wholly opposed to inoculation, which merely tends to promote contagion and may, perhaps, sometimes cause a beast to sicken, which might have otherwise escaped.

Warsaw, November 1865.

POLAND.

Further Papers relating to the Cattle Plague in
Poland : 1857-65.

*Presented to the House of Lords by Command of
Her Majesty.* 1866.

LONDON :

PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

CATTLE, &c.

LIVE STOCK.

RETURN of the TOTAL NUMBER of CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS, RETURNED by Occupiers of Land, and ESTIMATED by Collecting Officers, upon the 5TH of MARCH 1866, distinguishing the NUMBER ESTIMATED by the Collecting Officers, in default of Returns by Occupiers, with the PER-CENTAGE PROPORTION of the Number so ESTIMATED.

(PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT BY HER MAJESTY'S COMMAND.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
10 August 1866.

RETURN of the TOTAL NUMBER of CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS, RETURNED by Occupiers of Land and ESTIMATED by Collecting Officers, upon the 5TH of MARCH 1866, distinguishing the NUMBER ESTIMATED by the Collecting Officers, in default of Returns by Occupiers, with the PER-CENTAGE PROPORTION of the Number so ESTIMATED.

COUNTIES PROPER in GREAT BRITAIN.	CATTLE.			SHEEP.*			PIGS.		
	Total Number Returned and Estimated.	Number Estimated by Collecting Officers.	Per-centage of Number Estimated to Total Number.	Total Number Returned and Estimated.	Number Estimated by Collecting Officers.	Per-centage of Number Estimated to Total Number.	Total Number Returned and Estimated.	Number Estimated by Collecting Officers.	Per-centage of Number Estimated to Total Number.
ENGLAND:									
BEDFORD - - -	25,513	306	1·2	180,250	3,935	2·1	36,796	459	1·2
BERKS - - -	30,149	894	2·9	327,316	13,182	4·0	41,265	1,236	2·9
BUCKINGHAM - -	51,840	737	1·4	263,015	3,707	1·4	39,266	311	·7
CAMBRIDGE - - -	31,731	994	3·1	255,036	10,496	4·1	58,225	1,557	2·6
CHESHIRE - - -	93,044	342	·3	96,989	101	·1	57,692	256	·4
CORNWALL - - -	133,652	1,232	·9	300,049	3,346	1·1	63,920	569	·8
CUMBERLAND - -	109,225	86	·07	396,021	209	·05	40,742	45	·1
DERBY - - -	113,195	1,225	1·0	176,122	1,781	1·0	31,452	270	·8
DEVON - - -	184,077	10,001	5·4	769,126	55,276	7·1	94,475	3,891	4·1
DORSET - - -	70,002	2,695	3·8	492,623	33,393	6·7	38,676	1,661	4·3
DURHAM - - -	52,322	881	1·6	146,696	1,917	1·3	14,140	252	1·7
ESSEX - - -	54,310	1,054	1·9	378,705	8,304	2·1	102,677	2,220	2·1
GLOUCESTER - - -	96,831	1,178	1·2	356,373	9,265	2·5	50,933	915	1·8
HANTS - - -	48,688	1,186	2·4	619,598	22,596	3·6	79,789	3,335	4·1
HEREFORD - - -	65,184	698	1·0	257,196	3,279	1·2	25,260	176	·6
HERTFORD - - -	23,202	1,409	6·0	217,930	18,835	8·6	34,239	1,856	5·4
HUNTINGDON - -	17,667	702	3·9	117,821	7,426	6·3	26,602	824	3·0
KENT - - -	55,176	469	·8	731,243	12,456	1·7	70,311	465	·6
LANCASTER - - -	202,552	633	·3	217,615	449	·2	50,375	588	1·1
LEICESTER - - -	89,115	1,849	2·0	290,554	7,883	2·7	23,250	309	1·3
LINCOLN - - -	169,294	5,106	3·0	1,088,204	35,819	3·3	91,522	3,096	3·3
MIDDLESEX - - -	17,501	206	1·1	62,650	382	·6	14,675	999	6·7
MONMOUTH - - -	36,735	124	·3	131,158	830	·6	13,152	55	·4
NORFOLK - - -	92,386	895	·9	596,683	10,861	1·8	115,876	1,170	1·0
NORTHAMPTON - -	74,262	2,217	2·9	435,837	13,606	3·1	38,366	811	2·1
NORTHUMBERLAND -	78,431	568	·7	635,487	4,853	·7	24,621	477	1·9
NOTTINGHAM - -	67,165	1,099	1·6	245,532	3,910	1·5	29,083	420	1·4

* The number of sheep in these returns, as far as they relate to the northern counties of England and to Scotland, is probably short by a large number of lambs of the present year in consequence of the date at which the returns were made.

RETURN of the Total Number of CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES PROPER in GREAT BRITAIN.	CATTLE.			SHEEP.			PIGS.			
	Total Number Returned and Estimated.	Number Estimated by Collecting Officers.	Per-centage of Number Estimated to Total Number.	Total Number Returned and Estimated.	Number Estimated by Collecting Officers.	Per-centage of Number Estimated to Total Number.	Total Number Returned and Estimated.	Number Estimated by Collecting Officers.	Per-centage of Number Estimated to Total Number.	
ENGLAND--continued.										
OXFORD - - -	42,133	729	1·7	333,304	8,947	2·6	42,372	769	1·7	
RUTLAND - - -	11,651	-	-	75,755	-	-	3,754	-	-	
SALOP - - -	107,208	2,022	1·8	327,612	10,149	3·0	59,674	932	1·5	
SOMERSET - - -	173,547	2,203	1·2	636,975	22,856	3·5	75,469	868	1·1	
STAFFORD - - -	107,298	494	·4	231,936	2,605	1·1	47,967	296	·6	
SUFFOLK - - -	55,767	773	1·3	407,929	10,098	2·4	133,498	2,158	1·6	
SURREY - - -	32,036	461	1·4	149,540	2,075	1·3	33,710	437	1·2	
SUSSEX - - -	74,670	2,037	2·7	485,056	38,518	7·9	42,642	1,642	3·8	
WARWICK - - -	67,249	1,349	2·0	285,878	6,511	2·2	36,613	656	1·7	
WESTMORELAND - -	55,328	51	·09	224,664	96	·04	7,413	-	-	
WILTS - - -	77,724	4,166	5·3	596,822	72,940	12·2	61,012	3,526	5·7	
WORCESTER - - -	45,789	1,446	3·1	204,154	7,212	3·5	36,686	939	2·5	
YORK {	East Riding -	64,809	204	·3	416,833	3,107	·7	52,589	248	·4
	North Riding -	119,233	516	·4	462,038	1,307	·2	53,472	269	·5
	West Riding -	189,341	926	·4	500,196	1,333	·2	72,048	4,087	5·6
TOTAL - - -	3,307,034	56,163	1·69	15,124,541	475,851	3·15	2,066,299	45,050	2·18	
WALES :										
ANGLESEA - - -	35,427	331	·8	33,715	328	·9	17,875	82	·4	
BRECON - - -	29,604	462	1·5	212,515	10,772	5·0	7,367	76	1·0	
CARDIGAN - - -	47,384	1,937	4·0	108,546	3,609	3·3	16,708	576	3·4	
CAERMARTHEN - -	84,106	2,722	3·2	110,295	2,201	1·9	19,339	1,637	9·4	
CARNARVON - - -	44,072	254	·5	139,317	517	·3	18,940	94	·4	
DENBIGH - - -	46,695	169	·3	150,565	866	·5	26,529	160	·6	
FLINT - - -	19,383	67	·3	35,106	99	·2	14,860	89	·6	
GLAMORGAN - - -	45,911	1,213	2·6	177,484	5,561	3·1	14,335	507	3·5	
MERIONETH - - -	33,343	194	·5	235,091	464	·2	7,703	34	·4	
MONTGOMERY - - -	58,628	189	·3	220,241	723	·3	20,863	46	·2	
PEMBROKE - - -	68,842	571	·8	64,412	1,161	1·7	21,739	112	·5	
RADNOR - - -	28,006	805	2·8	181,376	3,433	1·9	5,346	137	2·5	
TOTAL - - -	541,401	8,914	1·64	1,668,663	29,734	1·78	191,604	3,750	1·95	

RETURN of the Total Number of CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES PROPER. in GREAT BRITAIN.	CATTLE.			SHEEP.			PIGS.		
	Total Number Returned and Estimated.	Number Estimated by Collecting Officers.	Per-centage of Number Estimated to Total Number.	Total Number Returned and Estimated.	Number Estimated by Collecting Officers.	Per-centage of Number Estimated to Total Number.	Total Number Returned and Estimated.	Number Estimated by Collecting Officers.	Per-centage of Number Estimated to Total Number.
SCOTLAND:									
ABERDEEN - - -	133,451	108	·08	109,292	3	·002	14,763	23	·1
ARGYLL - - -	57,831	764	1·3	700,621	14,330	2·0	5,702	95	1·6
AYR - - -	75,544	80	·1	262,973	4	·001	13,502	10	·07
BANFF - - -	36,542	168	·4	55,400	93	·1	6,171	27	·4
BERWICK - - -	15,192	8	·05	193,288	59	·03	8,344	5	·05
BUTE - - -	8,252	7	·08	34,318	-	-	1,250	1	·08
CAITHNESS - - -	19,999	982	4·9	82,676	2,677	3·2	3,012	147	4·8
CLACKMANNAN - - -	2,104	-	-	9,468	-	-	1,261	-	-
CROMARTY - - -	1,422	-	-	5,623	-	-	498	-	-
DUMBARTON - - -	10,564	15	·1	53,405	400	·7	1,196	-	-
DUMFRIES - - -	44,364	-	-	371,486	-	-	18,612	-	-
EDINBURGH - - -	13,013	9	·06	113,479	-	-	9,609	5	·05
ELGIN - - -	20,406	49	·2	69,078	46	·06	5,772	9	·1
FIFE - - -	27,297	1	·003	93,685	-	-	14,193	-	-
FORFAR - - -	28,645	116	·4	156,653	1,208	·7	14,868	38	·2
HADDINGTON - - -	9,659	-	-	91,414	-	-	7,646	-	-
INVERNESS - - -	45,334	830	1·8	522,006	15,265	2·9	4,588	20	·4
KINCARDINE - - -	21,529	19	·08	41,073	-	-	4,769	6	·1
KINROSS - - -	4,028	-	-	22,450	170	·7	1,286	-	-
KIRKCUDBRIGHT - - -	34,658	-	-	271,467	-	-	10,289	-	-
LANARK - - -	56,203	840	1·4	160,014	175	·1	8,992	60	·6
LINLITHGOW - - -	8,029	-	-	23,070	-	-	3,166	-	-
NAIRN - - -	5,232	27	·5	19,862	54	·2	1,406	4	·2
ORKNEY - - -	22,674	23	·1	20,780	1,763	8·4	4,398	-	-
PEEBLES - - -	5,970	12	·2	125,831	-	-	1,220	9	·7
PERTH - - -	66,150	120	·1	494,635	4,750	·9	17,782	31	·1
RENFREW - - -	21,513	146	·6	26,503	285	1·0	2,354	7	·3
ROSS - - -	34,687	227	·6	288,131	1,648	·5	7,991	77	·9
ROXBURGH - - -	16,084	1	·006	310,587	-	-	6,094	1	·01
SELKIRK - - -	2,027	3	·1	100,885	-	-	663	1	·1
SHETLAND - - -	20,634	894	4·3	55,844	2,125	3·8	2,915	106	3·6
STIRLING - - -	21,396	-	-	86,392	-	-	3,673	-	-
SUTHERLAND - - -	11,262	1,517	13·4	164,060	5,065	3·0	1,458	109	7·4
WIGTOWN - - -	35,703	83	·2	118,669	120	·1	10,273	35	·3
TOTAL - - -	937,401	7,049	·75	5,255,077	50,240	·96	219,716	826	·38
TOTAL for GREAT BRITAIN	4,785,836	72,126	1·50	22,048,281	555,825	2·52	2,477,619	49,626	2·00

CATTLE, &c.

LIVE STOCK.

RETURN of the TOTAL NUMBER of CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS, RETURNED by Occupiers and ESTIMATED by Collecting Officers upon the 5TH of March 1866, distinguishing the NUMBER ESTIMATED by the Collecting Officers, in default of Returns by Occupiers, with the PER-CENTAGE PROPORTION of the Number so ESTIMATED.

(Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
10 August 1866.*

39

DISEASED CATTLE.

COPY of an ORDER of the LORDS of the COUNCIL making certain Regulations
applicable to *South Wales*, dated 14 April 1866.

Privy Council Office, }
19 April 1866. }

EDMUND HARRISON.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 14th day of April 1866.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT :

Lord President.
Sir George Grey, Bart.

| Mr. Bruce.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty's reign, cap. 107, intituled "An Act to prevent until the 1st day of September 1850, and to the end of the then Session of Parliament, the "spreading of contagious or infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and "other Animals," and from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, and lastly by an Act passed in the Session of the 28th and 29th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, cap. 119, it is (amongst other things) enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time, to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of any animals, or of hay, straw, fodder, or other articles, likely to propagate infection, and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act.

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder, generally designated as the "Cattle Plague," has lately appeared, and now prevails, amongst cattle in England and Wales :

And whereas divers Orders have been made by the Lords of the said Council in relation to the Cattle Plague, which were consolidated and amended by an Order bearing date the 24th day of March last :

And whereas it is expedient to make a further Order applicable to certain parts of the Kingdom :

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council do hereby, in exercise of the powers given under the said Act so continued as aforesaid, order as follows :—

1. The word "cattle," in this Order, shall mean bull, bullock, cow, ox, heifer, or calf.

2. No cattle shall be brought by land into the district bounded by the outer boundary of the counties of South Wales and Monmouth, by which that district is separated from the rest of Wales and England.

3. No cattle brought by sea into any part of that district shall leave the place at which they are landed alive, but all such cattle shall be slaughtered within forty-eight hours from the time that they are placed on shore.

4. South Wales, in this Order, shall signify the counties of Pembroke, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, Brecon, Radnor, and Cardigan.

5. Nothing herein contained shall affect any of the provisions, conditions, and regulations which are contained in the said Order of the 24th ultimo, except so far as the same are inconsistent herewith.

6. This Order shall come into operation immediately, and shall remain in force until it is revoked or altered.

7. Every person guilty of an offence against this Order shall, for each such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds; and where any such offence is committed with respect to more than four animals, a penalty not exceeding five pounds, for each animal, may be imposed instead of the penalty of twenty pounds.

(signed) *Arthur Helps.*

DISEASED CATTLE.

COPY of an ORDER of the LORDS of the COUNCIL
making certain Regulations applicable to *South
Wales*, dated 14 April 1866.

(*Presented to Parliament in pursuance of 11 & 12 Vict.
c. 107.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
20 April 1866.*

DISEASED CATTLE.

COPY of an ORDER of the LORDS of the COUNCIL, dated 5 May 1866,
making provision for the REMOVAL of CATTLE from the LIVERPOOL NEW
CATTLE MARKET to the BIRKENHEAD SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

Privy Council Office, }
8 May 1866, }

ARTHUR HELPS.

AT the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 5th day of May 1866.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT :

Mr. Monsell.

|

Mr. Bruce.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty's reign, cap. 107, intituled "An Act to prevent, until the 1st day of September 1850, and to the end of the then Session of Parliament, the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders amongst Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals," and from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, and lastly by an Act passed in the Session of the 28th and 29th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, cap. 119, it is (amongst other things) enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time to make such orders and regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such order or orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of any animals, or of hay, straw, fodder, or other articles likely to propagate infection, and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act:

And whereas the said Act has been amended and explained by an Act passed in the 29th year of Her present Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to amend the Act of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty, cap. 107, to prevent the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals:"

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder, generally designated as the "Cattle Plague," has lately appeared, and now prevails, amongst cattle in England and Wales:

And whereas divers Orders have been made by the Lords of the said Council in relation to the cattle plague, which were consolidated and amended by an Order bearing date the 24th day of March last:

And whereas it is among other things therein ordered by the said Privy Council, that any Local Authority as to any place within its district, shall, by an Order made after the passing of that Order, declare any place in which disease amongst animals at that time exists to be an infected place from and after a date to be specified in such Order:

And whereas provisions are contained in the said Order of the Privy Council to regulate the movement of cattle on any highway, and such movement without a license as therein described is prohibited, except for a distance not exceeding 500 yards, from one part of the same farm to the other, and a form of license for the removal of cattle intended for immediate slaughter, therein called a "Fat Stock License," is prescribed in the form therein set forth, and the same cannot be rendered available in respect of the township of Birkenhead hereinafter mentioned :

And whereas the holding of markets for the sale of cattle is prohibited by the said Order until the 1st day of June 1866, except in the case of a market held with the license of the Privy Council for the sale of cattle intended for immediate slaughter :

And whereas there is a market held for the borough of Liverpool, at Stanley, in the township of West Derby, in the county Palatine of Lancaster, called the Liverpool New Cattle Market, which is licensed by the Privy Council, under the said Order, until the said 1st day of June, or until the said license shall be revoked, subject to certain provisions therein contained :

And whereas the Justices of the Peace for the county of Chester, being the Local Authority for such county, have duly declared a certain part of the said county, containing, among other places, the township of Birkenhead, the inhabitants whereof are accustomed to resort to the said market for the purchase of cattle, to be an "infected place" within the operation of the said Order, and it is desirable that sanction should be given to the moving of cattle from the said market into the said township for the purpose of immediate slaughter :

Now, therefore, the Lords of the Privy Council do hereby order that, until the said 1st day of June, or until further order in this behalf be sooner made by the Privy Council, any cattle purchased in the said market for immediate slaughter may be moved from the said market into the part of the said township of Birkenhead hereinafter described, so that they are driven, taken, or conveyed along the shortest route from the said market, across the River Mersey, to one of the landing places at the Woodsile or the Birkenhead Ferry, and from such landing place by the shortest route to the public slaughter-house belonging to the Birkenhead Improvement Commissioners, and there be slaughtered within the space of 48 hours after the time of their arrival at such slaughter-house, anything in the said Order of the 24th of March last to the contrary notwithstanding.

The part of the township above referred to is that part which is bounded on the east by the River Mersey, on the north and west by the north-westerly side of Argyle-street and Wilbraham-street, and on the south by the boundary line between the townships of Birkenhead and Tranmere.

And the said Lords of the Privy Council do further order, that if any person move any cattle from the said market to the said township of Birkenhead in any other manner than as herein described, or out of the part of the township above described, or shall retain any cattle so removed from the said market unslaughtered, for a longer period than 48 hours after arrival at the said slaughter-house, such person shall be guilty of an offence against this Order, and shall incur a penalty, as prescribed in the said Order of the 24th of March last, for offences against such Order.

And this Order shall be construed as the said Order of the 24th day of March last, and all the provisions therein contained not inconsistent with this Order shall be applicable hereto.

(signed) *Edmund Harrison.*

DISEASED CATTLE.

COPY of an ORDER of the LORDS of the
COUNCIL, dated 5 May 1866, making pro-
vision for the REMOVAL of CATTLE from the
LIVERPOOL NEW CATTLE MARKET to the
BIRKENHEAD SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

*Presented to Parliament in pursuance of II. § 12. Vict.
c. 107).*

*Ordered by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
9 May 1866.*

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Under 102.

COPIES of TWO ORDERS of the LORDS of the COUNCIL, dated 27 April 1866,
and of THREE ORDERS, dated 26 May 1866, relating to the CATTLE PLAGUE.

Privy Council Office,
29 May 1866. }

ARTHUR HELPS.

AT the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 27th day of April 1866.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT :

Lord President.
Sir George Grey, Bart.
Mr. Milner Gibson.

Mr. Bruce.
Mr. Goschen.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty's reign, cap. 107, intituled "An " Act to prevent nutil the 1st day of September 1850, and to the end of the then Session " of Parliament, the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders among " Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals," and from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, and lastly by an Act passed in the Session of the 28th and 29th years of the reign of her present Majesty, cap. 119, it is (amongst other things) enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of hay, straw, fodder, or other articles likely to propagate infection, and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act :

And whereas the said Act has been amended and explained by an Act passed in the 29th year of Her present Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to amend " the Act of the 11th and 12th Years of Her present Majesty, cap. 107, to " prevent the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders among Sheep, " Cattle, and other Animals : "

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder, generally designated as the " Cattle Plague," has lately appeared, and now prevails, amongst cattle in England and Wales :

And whereas by an Order bearing date the 24th day of March last, duly made by the Lords of the said Council, it was among other things ordered, that until the 1st of June 1866, all cattle brought by sea from any place out of the United Kingdom into any town or place in England shall be marked by clipping the hair off the end of the tail, and no such cattle shall be removed alive from such town or place, except by sea :

And whereas there is a certain market held for the sale of cattle in the parish of St. Mary Islington, in the county of Middlesex, known as the Metropolitan Cattle Market, which market has been licensed by the Lords of the said Council

for the sale of cattle intended for immediate slaughter until the 1st day of June next, or until the same license shall be revoked, and it is advisable that Regulations should be made for the removal of certain cattle to such market to be sold for immediate slaughter :

Now, therefore, the Lords of the said Council do hereby order, that from and after the date of this Order cattle brought by sea from any place out of the United Kingdom to any place on the rivers Thames or Medway westward of the Nore Light, from which place there may be a railway on which cattle can be taken by trains without change of carriages to within 500 yards of the said market, may be removed along such railway to such market, for the purpose of being sold therein for immediate slaughter, anything in the said recited Order to the contrary notwithstanding, subject to the following regulations :

1. All such cattle shall be landed in such manner, at such times, and subject to such supervision and control as the Commissioners of Customs shall from time to time direct, and shall be conveyed without stopping, except for the purpose of feeding or being watered, from the place where they shall be landed to the said market.

2. They shall be brought along the railway in trucks or carriages exclusively set apart and used for the purpose of conveying cattle brought from abroad, and coloured with a special colour, or otherwise by distinct mark to be approved of by the Board of Trade, to designate them as so appropriated, and such trucks and carriages shall, after they have been used for the purpose of conveying any cattle to the said market, be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected in such manner as may be necessary, or as the said Board of Trade may from time to time direct.

3. As soon as any truck or carriage shall have conveyed such cattle as afore-said to the said market, and discharged them there, and have been so cleansed and disinfected, it shall be removed from the neighbourhood of the said market, and returned forthwith to the place from which it shall have brought the cattle.

4. If any truck or carriage is at any time used in contravention of any regulation herein contained, the company or person by whom it is used shall, every time that such truck or carriage is so used, be liable to a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds.

5. This Order shall be construed in like manner as the said Order of the 24th day of March, and all the provisions of such last-mentioned Order shall apply to this Order, except so far as they may be inconsistent with anything herein contained.

(signed) *Arthur Helps.*

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 27th day of April 1866.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT :

Lord President.
Sir George Grey, Bart.
Mr. Milner Gibson.

Mr. Bruce.
Mr. Goschen.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty's reign, cap. 107, intituled "An Act to prevent until the "1st day of September 1850, and to the end of the then Session of "Parliament, the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders among "Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals," and from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, and lastly by an Act passed in the Session of the

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28th and 29th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, cap. 119, it is (amongst other things) enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of any animals, or of hay, straw, fodder, or other articles, likely to propagate infection, and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act:

And whereas the said Act has been amended and explained by an Act passed in the 29th year of Her present Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to amend the Act of the 11th and 12th Years of Her present Majesty, cap. 107, to prevent the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals:"

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder, generally designated as the "Cattle Plague," has lately appeared, and now prevails, amongst cattle in England and Wales:

And whereas divers Orders in pursuance of the said first recited Act have been made by the Lords of the said Council in relation to the Cattle Plague, which were consolidated and amended by Orders bearing date the 24th day of March and 11th day of April 1866.

And whereas it is expedient that special provision should be made in respect to the county of Westmoreland, as herein contained:

Now, therefore, the Lords of the Council do hereby order, that from and after the date hereof the local authority for the county of Westmoreland may make such regulations for the admission of cattle and other animals into that county as shall seem to them most expedient for the prevention of the spreading of the disease, and no cattle or other animals shall be conveyed, brought, or taken into the said county contrary to such regulations, anything in the Orders of the 24th of March and 11th of April 1866 to the contrary, notwithstanding, after four days from the publication of such regulations, except as hereinafter provided:

Provided that no such regulation shall interfere with the conveyance of any animals by railway, into, through, or out of the said county:

This Order shall be construed in like manner as the Orders of the 24th March and 11th April 1866, and all the provisions therein contained shall apply to this Order, so far as the same can be applicable, and the violation of any part of this Order shall be an offence subject to the penalty incurred under the said Orders by the committing of any offence against them, or either of them; and the regulations made by the local authority for Westmoreland under this Order shall be published in some newspaper or newspapers circulating within the county or counties bordering on the county of Westmoreland.

(signed) *Arthur Helps.*

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 26th day of May 1866.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT :

Lord President.
Lord Privy Seal.
Sir George Grey, Bart.

Mr. Milner Gibson.
Mr. Bruce.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty's reign, cap. 107, intituled "An Act to prevent until the " 1st day of September 1850, and to the end of the then Session of Parliament, " the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and " other Animals," and from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, and lastly by an Act passed in the Session of the 28th and 29th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, cap. 119, it is (amongst other things) enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of any animals, or of hay, straw, fodder, or other articles, likely to propagate infection, and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act :

And whereas the said Act has been amended and explained by an Act passed in the 29th year of Her present Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to amend " the Act of the 11th and 12th Years of Her present Majesty, cap. 107, to " prevent the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders among Sheep, " Cattle, and other Animals :"

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder, generally designated as the "Cattle Plague," has lately appeared, and now prevails, amongst cattle in "England and Wales :"

And whereas divers Orders in pursuance of the said first-recited Act have been made by the Lords of the said Council in relation to the cattle plague, which were consolidated and amended by Orders bearing date the 24th day of March and 11th day of April 1866 :

And whereas the counties of Westmoreland, Northumberland, and Montgomery are at present free from the cattle plague, but the said plague exists to a considerable extent in counties respectively adjoining such first-mentioned counties :

And whereas the Lords of the Council by an Order bearing date the 27th day of April last made special provisions in respect to the county of Westmoreland, as therein contained; and it is expedient that the same should be rescinded, and that similar provisions should be made in respect of the counties of Northumberland, Westmoreland, and Montgomery.

Now, therefore, the Lords of the Council do hereby rescind the Order of the 27th day of April last, except in regard to any matter or thing commenced and not completed under it, or any offence committed, and any prosecution or other proceedings commenced or to be taken in reference thereto.

And the said Lords do hereby order that from and after the date hereof, the local authority for the counties of Northumberland, Westmoreland, and Montgomery respectively, may from time to time, with a view to prevent the spreading of the said cattle plague, make regulations for the exclusion from such counties respectively of cattle or other animals coming from any other part of Great Britain, or for the admission of such cattle or other animals into the same respectively, subject to such conditions as to such local authority may seem expedient.

And such local authority may from time to time revoke or alter such regulations.

tions. And no cattle or other animals shall be conveyed, brought, or taken into the said counties respectively contrary to such regulations, anything in the Orders of the 24th of March and 11th of April 1866 to the contrary notwithstanding, after four days from the publication of such Regulations, except as hereinafter provided :

Provided that no such regulation shall interfere with the conveyance of any animals by railway through or out of the county to which it refers ;

This Order shall be construed in like manner as the Orders of the 24th March and 11th April 1866, and all the provisions therein contained shall apply to this Order, so far as the same can be applicable, and the violation of any part of this Order shall be an offence subject to the penalty incurred under the said Orders by the committing of any offence against them or either of them ; and the regulations made by each local authority under this Order shall be published in some newspaper or newspapers circulating within the county for which such local authority acts, and also in some newspaper or newspapers circulating within the county or counties bordering on the county for which such local authority acts.

(signed) *Arthur Helps.*

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 26th day of May 1866.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT :

Lord President.
Lord Privy Seal.
Sir George Grey, Bart.

Mr. Milner Gibson.
Mr. Bruce.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty's reign, cap. 107, intituled "An Act to prevent until the 1st day of September 1850, and to the end of the then Session of Parliament, the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals," and from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, and lastly by an Act passed in the Session of the 28th and 29th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, cap. 119, it is (amongst other things) enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders of sheep, cattle, horses, swine or other animals, or of hay, straw, fodder, or other articles likely to propagate infection, and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations ; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act :

And whereas the said Act has been amended and explained by an Act passed in the 29th year of Her present Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to amend the Act of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty, cap. 107, to prevent the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals."

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder, generally designated as the "Cattle Plague," has lately appeared, and now prevails amongst cattle in England and Wales :

And whereas divers Orders in pursuance of the said recited Act have been made by the Lords of the said Council in relation to the said Cattle Plague, which were consolidated and amended by Orders bearing date the 24th day of March and the 11th day of April 1866, and such last Orders have been since altered and extended by other Orders of the Council since duly issued, one of which, bearing date the 14th day of April 1866, relates to South Wales :

And whereas some of the regulations contained in the said Orders will cease on the 1st day of June next following, and it is expedient that the same should be continued, and that farther regulations should be made in regard to the landing of foreign cattle, the movement of cattle, and the cleansing of pens and the movement of hay and straw as herein provided.

Now, therefore, the Lords of the said Council do hereby order as follows, that is to say :

Art. 1. All the regulations contained in the said Orders above referred to, which, if this Order had not been made, would have ceased and determined on the 1st day of June next, shall be continued and be in force until the Lords of the said Council shall hereafter otherwise order.

Art. 2. All cattle brought by sea from any place out of the United Kingdom, except the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, and landed at any place in the United Kingdom, shall be taken forthwith to the market held and duly licensed by the Lords of the Council for the sale of cattle, for immediate slaughter, if any such there be within the said place, which shall be held within four days from the landing of such cattle; and if there be no such market duly licensed within such place, or if the market duly licensed shall not be held within four days from the landing of such cattle, such cattle shall be slaughtered at such place before the expiration of such four days.

Art. 3. All lambs, sheep, goats, and swine brought by sea from any place out of the United Kingdom into any town or place in the United Kingdom, in the same vessel with any foreign cattle, shall be dealt with in all respects as such foreign cattle, and shall be subject to all the regulations applicable to such foreign cattle brought by sea into any such town or place.

Art. 4. The local authority shall, with the view of preventing the spread of the said disorder, with all convenient speed after the issuing of this Order, make regulations with respect to the movement of commonable animals on, to, from, and through the commons and wastes within its jurisdiction, whereon there shall exist any right of common, and the depasturing, or for the prohibition of the depasturing of such commonable animals thereon, and shall publish such regulations by notice in some newspaper circulating in the neighbourhood of the commons or wastes to which they relate, and after the lapse of four days from such publication no animal shall be moved on, to, from, or through, or be depastured on such common or waste in contravention of such regulation.

Art. 5. Notwithstanding anything in the said Orders otherwise provided, it shall be sufficient if the pen which shall be used for any animal shall be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected in the manner directed by the Board of Trade once in every 24 hours during the time when it shall be used for any such animal, and at such other times as the said Board of Trade shall require.

Art. 6. The regulations in the said Orders contained relating to the movement of hay and straw out of infected places shall not apply to hay or straw used in the packing and storing of goods where the owner, seller, or purchaser of such goods, who shall pack or store the goods or shall cause the same to be packed or stored, shall prove upon any inquiry to the satisfaction of the local authority of the district out of which and into which such goods shall be brought respectively, or of some person employed by them in this behalf, that such hay or straw is not infected, and has not been in contact with any diseased animal, or with any matter or thing which has been in such contact during the period of (28) days previous to the day when the same is so being used.

Art. 7. The local authority in the counties of Pembroke, Cardigan, and Carmarthen respectively, may grant licenses for the holding of fairs whereat cattle may be sold, so that a separate license be granted for every fair, and that the same may be made revocable at the discretion of the said local authority, which license shall be in writing and in such form as the local authority shall deem to be expedient.

Art. 8. This Order shall be construed in like manner as the said Orders of the

24th day of March and the 11th day of April, and all the provisions of such last-mentioned Orders now in force shall apply to this Order respectively, except so far as they may be inconsistent with anything herein contained.

(signed) *Arthur Helps.*

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 26th day of May 1866.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT :

Lord President.
Lord Privy Seal.
Sir George Grey, Bart.

Mr. Milner Gibson.
Mr. Bruce.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the 11th and 12 years of Her present Majesty's reign, cap. 107, intituled "An Act to prevent until the 1st day of September 1850, and to the end of the then Session of Parliament, the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals," and from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, and lastly by an Act passed in the Session of the 28th and 29th years of the reign of Her Present Majesty, cap. 119, it is (amongst other things) enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of any animals, or of hay, straw, fodder, or other articles likely to propagate infection, and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act:

And whereas the said Act has been explained and amended by an Act passed in the 29th year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to amend the Act of the 11th and 12th Years of Her present Majesty, cap. 107, to prevent the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals:"

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder, generally designated as the "Cattle Plague," has lately appeared, and now prevails, amongst cattle in England and Wales:

And whereas the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, in exercise of the powers given by the said Act so continued as aforesaid, did on the 24th day of March now last past, by an Order then made, amongst other things order and direct that until the 1st day of June 1866, all cattle brought by sea from any place out of the United Kingdom into any town or place in England should be marked by clipping the hair off the end of the tail, and that no such cattle should be removed alive from such town or place except by sea:

And whereas it is expedient to vary the provisions of the said Order of the 24th day of March 1866, so far as relates to cattle brought by sea from the islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark (hereinafter called the "Channel Islands"), and the Isle of Man, into any town or place in England:

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council do hereby, in exercise of the powers given by the said Act so continued as aforesaid, order as follows:—

1. From and after the publication of this Order in the "London Gazette," so much of the said Order of the 24th day of March 1866 as requires cattle brought by sea from any place out of the United Kingdom into any town or place in England to be marked by clipping the hair off the end of the tail, and prohibits the removal of such cattle alive from any such town or place, except

by sea, shall cease to be applicable to such cows as hereinafter mentioned, but shall in all other respects remain in full force and effect.

2. This Order shall apply only to cows brought into any town or place in England from the Channel Islands, or any of them, or from the Isle of Man, in vessels plying or sailing between those islands respectively, or one of them, and England, which shall not have touched since last leaving England at any port or place, except some port or place in the said islands, or one of them, or since last leaving the said islands, or one of them, at some port or place in England, and which shall not have any cattle on board, except cows certified in the manner hereinafter provided to be the produce of and to have been born in the said islands respectively, or one of them, and not to have been previously removed therefrom.

3. In order to entitle any cows or cow so brought into any town or place in England as aforesaid to the benefit of this Order, the master of the vessel in or on board of which the same shall be so brought shall upon his arrival in such town or place deliver to such person as shall be appointed by the local authority of such town or place for such purpose, or (in default of any such appointment) to the officers of Her Majesty's Customs at such town or place, a clearance cocket under the hands or hand of the principal officer and Controller of Her Majesty's Customs at the port or place in one of the said islands from which such cows or cow shall have been exported, describing such cows or cow as being *bonâ fide* the produce of and as having never previously been removed or exported out of the Channel Islands or one of them, or the Isle of Man (as the case may be); together with a certificate in writing under the hand of the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of such island, certifying that the shipper of such cows or cow has made proof before a magistrate within such island, in the manner required by the laws relating to the Customs, that such cows or cow are or is actually the produce of and were or was born within the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man (as the case may be), and have or has never previously been removed or exported therefrom; and also a certificate under the hand of some veterinary surgeon practising within such island, and countersigned by a magistrate having authority within the same, to the effect that to the best of his knowledge and belief such cows or cow are or is free from the said disorder called the "Cattle Plague," and from every symptom commonly supposed to indicate the presence or approach of the said disorder, and from contagious disease of any kind, and that to the best of his knowledge and belief the said Cattle Plague never has existed and does not at the time of granting such certificate exist in such island.

4. No cows or cow brought by sea from the Channel Islands or any of them, or from the Isle of Man, into any town or place in England as defined by the 30th section of the said Order of the 24th day of March 1866, in such manner and so certified as aforesaid, shall be removed from such town or place alive without a certificate from the local authority having jurisdiction in such town or place that such cows or cow have or has been examined by some officer appointed for that purpose by such authority, and that such cows or cow are or is free from disease; such certificate shall not exempt such cows or cow from any other regulation of the said Order of the 24th day of March, with respect to the movement of cattle or otherwise: Provided nevertheless, that in the case of any such cows or cow so certified as aforesaid, the certificate of the local authority that such cows or cow are or is free from disease may be accepted in the case of a fat-stock license by the person authorised to grant the same as sufficient for the purpose of granting such license, and in the case of a store-stock license such certificate may be accepted by the justice as equivalent to the declaration of the owner or his agent, and to the certificate of the occupiers required by the form of the said store-stock license under the said Order of the 24th day of March 1866.

5. Every person guilty of an offence against this Order shall for each such offence incur a penalty not exceeding 20 *l.*; and where any such offence is committed with respect to more than four animals a penalty not exceeding 5 *l.* for each animal may be imposed instead of the penalty of 20 *l.*

(signed) *Arthur Helps.*

DISEASED CATTLE.

COPIES of Two Orders of the Lords of the Council, dated 27 April 1866, and of Three Orders dated 26 May 1866, relating to the CATTLE PLAGUE.

(Presented in pursuance of 11 & 12 Vict. c. 107.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
30 May 1866.*

DISEASED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

COPY of an ORDER of the LORDS of the COUNCIL, dated 19 February 1866,
relating to the Removal of SHEEP and LAMBS to or from the Parish of
Long Buckby, in the County of *Northampton*.

Privy Council Office, }
22 February 1866. }

ARTHUR HELPS.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 19th day of February 1866.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT :

Lord President.
Sir George Grey, Bart.

Mr. Milner Gibson.
Mr. Bruce.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the 11th and 12th years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to prevent until the "1st day of September 1850, and to the end of the then Session of Parliament, "the spreading of contagious or infectious disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and "other Animals" (which Act has since been extended and continued in force until the 1st day of August 1865, and to the end of the then next Session of Parliament), after reciting that "a contagious or infectious disorder known or "described as the Sheep Pox or Variola Ovina, now prevails among the Sheep "in some parts of the United Kingdom, and it is necessary to take measures to "prevent such disorder from spreading," it was and is enacted (amongst other things), as follows, namely:—"In case any Sheep or Lambs infected with or "labouring under the said Disorder, or any Disorder of the like Nature, be exposed or offered for sale, or be brought or attempted to be brought for the "Purpose of being so exposed or offered for Sale, in any Market, Fair, or other "open or public Place where other animals are commonly exposed for Sale, then "and in any such case it shall be lawful for any Clerk or Inspector or other "Officer of such Fair or Market, or for any Constable or Policeman, or for any "other Person authorised by the Mayor, or by any Two Justices of the Peace "having Jurisdiction in the Place, or for any Person authorised or appointed by "Her Majesty in Council, to seize the same, and to report such Seizure to the "Mayor or any Justice of the Peace having Jurisdiction in the Place; and it "shall be lawful for such Mayor or Justice either to restore the same, or to cause "the same, together with any Pens, Hurdles, Troughs, Litter, Hay, Straw, or "other Articles, which he may judge likely to have been infected thereby, to be "forthwith destroyed or otherwise disposed of in such manner as he shall deem "proper, or as may be directed in manner hereinafter provided; and any Person "bringing or attempting to bring any Sheep, Lambs, Oxen, Bulls, Cows, Calves, "or other horned Cattle, into any such Market, Fair, or open or public Place as "aforesaid, knowing such Sheep, Lambs, or Cattle to be infected with or labouring under either of such Disorders as aforesaid, shall, upon Conviction thereof, "forfeit and pay for each and every such Offence a sum not exceeding Twenty "Pounds."

And whereas in and by the said Act it was and is further enacted as follows, that is to say :

“ If any Person turn out, keep, or depasture any Sheep or Lambs infected with or labouring under the said disorder, in or upon any Forest, Chase, Wood, Moor, Marsh, Heath, Common, waste Land, open Field, Road Side, or other undivided or uninclosed Land, such person shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay any Sum not exceeding Twenty Pounds.”

And whereas in and by the said Act it was and is further enacted (for the more effectually preventing the spreading of contagious or infectious disease) as follows, that is to say :—

“ It shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty’s Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of Sheep, Cattle, Horses, Swine, or other Animals, or of Meat, Skins, Hides, Horns, Hoofs, or other parts of any Animals, or of Hay, Straw, Fodder, or other articles likely to propagate Infection: and also for the purpose of purifying any Yard, Stable, Outhouse, or other place, or any Waggon, Carts, Carriages, or other vehicles; and also for the purpose of directing how any Animals dying in a diseased state, or any Animals, Parts of Animals, or other Things, seized under the Provisions of this Act, are to be disposed of; and also for the Purpose of causing Notices to be given of the Appearance of any Disorder among Sheep, Cattle, or other Animals, and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the Provisions of this Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations; and all Provisions for any of the Purposes aforesaid, in any such Order or Orders contained, shall have the like Force and Effect as if the same had been inserted in this Act; and all Persons offending against the same shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay any Sum not exceeding Twenty Pounds, or such smaller Sum as the said Lords or others of Her Majesty’s Privy Council may in any Case by such Order direct.”

And whereas a Contagious or Infectious Disorder, known or described as the Sheep Pox, or Variola Ovina, now prevails among the Sheep, in a certain part of the United Kingdom, and it is expedient to take measures for preventing such Disorder from spreading;

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty’s Privy Council, do hereby, in pursuance and exercise of the powers so vested in them as aforesaid, make and ordain the several Orders and Regulations following; that is to say :—

I.—It shall not be lawful for any person to remove any Sheep or Lambs to or from the parish of Long Buckby, in the county of Northampton, or to drive or conduct any Sheep or Lambs through or by way of such parish, unless the person so removing, driving, or conducting such Sheep or Lambs shall first have obtained a certificate, in writing, signed by some person who may have been authorised, by two or more Justices of the said county of Northampton, to seize Sheep or Lambs infected with or labouring under the said disorder, under the 1st section of the said Act, that such removal, driving, or conducting may take place without danger of spreading the said disease.

II.—All Sheep and Lambs dying in any of the stages of the said disease, wheresoever such death or deaths shall or may occur, shall forthwith be buried by the person or persons in whose possession such Sheep or Lambs may be at the time of death, with their skins on, in pits of not less than five feet in depth, and the carcases so buried shall be covered with quicklime.

III.—All sheds and places whatsoever, and all railway trucks and other vehicles which may or shall have been used or occupied by Sheep or Lambs affected by the said disease, shall forthwith, after having been so used, be thoroughly cleansed with water, and immediately afterwards purified with chloride of lime, by the person or persons in possession of such sheds, places, trucks, and vehicles respectively.

IV.—Every

IV.—Every person in possession of any Sheep or Lambs in or amongst which the said disease shall manifest itself, shall forthwith give notice, in writing, of the fact to the Chief Constable or Superintendent of Police of the county or borough in which such Sheep or Lambs may be.

V.—And it is further ordered that this Order shall continue in force for three calendar months from and after the date hereof.

(signed) *Arthur Helps.*

DISEASED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

COPY of an ORDER of the LORDS of the COUNCIL,
dated 19th February 1866, relating to the
Removal of SHEEP and LAMBS to or from
the Parish of *Long Buckby*, in the County of
Northampton.

(Presented to Parliament in pursuance of 11 & 12 Vict. c. 107.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
23 February 1866.

SMALL POX IN SHEEP.

COPY of an ORDER, dated 4th July 1865, relating to the Removal of SHEEP and LAMBS to or from the Parish of *Southease*, in the County of *Sussex*, issued by the Lords of the Council under the Provisions of 11 & 12 Vict. c. 107.

Council Office, }
6 February 1866. }

ARTHUR HELPS.

AT the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 4th day of July 1865.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT:

Sir George Grey, Bart.
Mr. Milner Gibson.

| Mr. Bruce.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the eleventh and twelfth years of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to prevent, until the first day of September, One thousand eight hundred and fifty, and to the end of the then Session of Parliament, the spreading of contagious or infectious disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals" (which Act has since been extended and continued in force until the first day of August, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and to the end of the then next Session of Parliament), after reciting that "a contagious or infectious disorder known or described as the Sheep Pox or Variola Ovina, now prevails among the sheep in some parts of the United Kingdom, and it is necessary to take measures to prevent such disorder from spreading;" it was and is enacted (amongst other things) as follows, namely:—"In case any Sheep or Lambs infected with or labouring under the said Disorder, or any Disorder of the like Nature, be exposed or offered for Sale, or be brought or attempted to be brought for the Purpose of being so exposed or offered for Sale, in any Market, Fair, or other open or public Place where other animals are commonly exposed for Sale, then and in any such case it shall be lawful for any Clerk or Inspector or other Officer of such Fair or Market, or for any Constable or Policeman, or for any other Person authorised by the Mayor, or by any Two Justices of the Peace having Jurisdiction in the Place, or for any person authorised or appointed by Her Majesty in Council, to seize the same, and to report such Seizure to the Mayor or any Justice of the Peace having Jurisdiction in the Place; and it shall be lawful for such Mayor or Justice either to restore the same, or to cause the same, together with any Pens, Hurdles, Troughs, Litter, Hay, Straw, or other Articles, which he may judge likely to have been infected thereby, to be forthwith destroyed or otherwise disposed of in such manner as he shall deem proper, or as may be directed in manner hereinafter provided; and any Person bringing or attempting to bring any Sheep, Lambs, Oxen, Bulls, Cows, Calves, or other horned Cattle, into any such Market, Fair, or open or public Place as aforesaid, knowing such Sheep, Lambs, or Cattle to be infected with or labouring under either of such Disorders as aforesaid, shall, upon Conviction thereof, forfeit and pay for each and every such Offence a Sum not exceeding Twenty Pounds."

And whereas in and by the said Act, it was and is further enacted as follows, that is to say:

"If any Person turn out, keep, or depasture any Sheep or Lambs infected with or labouring under the said disorder, in or upon any Forest, Chase, Wood, Moor, Marsh, Heath, Common, waste Land, open Field, Road Side, or other

“ undivided or uninclosed Land, such person shall, on Conviction thereof, forfeit “ and pay any Sum not exceeding Twenty Pounds.”

And whereas in and by the said Act it was and is further enacted (for the more effectually preventing the spreading of contagious or infectious disease) as follows, that is to say :

“ It shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty’s Privy Council, “ or any two or more of them, from time to time to make such Orders and “ Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or “ regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in “ such Order or Orders, of Sheep, Cattle, Horses, Swine, or other Animals, or of “ Meat, Skins, Hides, Horns, Hoofs, or other parts of any Animals, or of Hay, “ Straw, Fodder, or other articles likely to propagate Infection ; and also for the “ purpose of purifying any Yard, Stable, Outhouse, or other place, or any Wag- “ gons, Carts, Carriages, or other vehicles ; and also for the purpose of directing “ how any Animals dying in a diseased state, or any Animals, Parts of Animals, “ or other Things, seized under the Provisions of this Act, are to be disposed of ; “ and also for the purpose of causing Notices to be given of the Appearance of “ any Disorder among Sheep, Cattle, or other Animals, and to make any other “ Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the Provisions of this “ Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations ; and “ all Provisions for any of the Purposes aforesaid, in any such Order or Orders “ contained, shall have the like Force and Effect as if the same had been inserted “ in this Act ; and all Persons offending against the same shall for each and “ every offence forfeit and pay any Sum not exceeding Twenty Pounds, or such “ smaller Sum as the said Lords or others of Her Majesty’s Privy Council may “ in any Case by such Order direct.”

And whereas a Contagious or Infectious Disorder, known or described as the Sheep Pox, or Variola Ovina, now prevails among the Sheep in a certain part of the United Kingdom, and it is expedient to take measures for preventing such Disorder from spreading ;

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty’s Privy Council, do hereby, in pursuance and exercise of the powers so vested in them, as aforesaid, make and ordain the several Orders and Regulations following ; that is to say :—

I. It shall not be lawful for any person to remove any Sheep or Lambs to or from the parish of Southease, near to the town of Newhaven, in the county of Sussex, or to drive or conduct any Sheep or Lambs through or by way of such parish, unless the person so removing, driving, or conducting such Sheep or Lambs shall first have obtained a certificate in writing, signed by some person who may have been authorised by two or more Justices of the said county of Sussex, to seize Sheep or Lambs infected with or labouring under the said disorders, under the 1st Section of the said Act, that such removal, driving, or conducting may take place without danger of spreading the said disease.

II. All Sheep and Lambs dying in any of the stages of the said disease, where-soever such death or deaths shall or may occur, shall forthwith be buried by the person or persons in whose possession such Sheep or Lambs may be at the time of death, with their skins on, in pits of not less than five feet in depth, and the carcasses so buried shall be covered with quicklime.

III. All sheds and places whatsoever, and all railway trucks and other vehicles which may or shall have been used or occupied by Sheep or Lambs affected by the said disease, shall forthwith, after having been so used, be thoroughly cleansed with water, and immediately afterwards purified with chloride of lime by the person or persons in possession of such sheds, places, trucks, and vehicles respectively.

IV. Every person in possession of any Sheep or Lambs in or amongst which the said disease shall manifest itself, shall forthwith give notice, in writing, of the fact to the Chief Constable or Superintendent of Police of the county or borough in which such Sheep or Lambs may be.

V. And it is further ordered that this Order shall continue in force for three calendar months from and after the date hereof.

(signed) *Edmund Harrison.*

SMALL POX IN SHEEP.

COPY of an ORDER, dated 4 July 1865, relating to the Removal of SHEEP and LAMBS to or from the Parish of *Southgate*, in the County of *Sussex*, issued by the Lords of the Council, under the Provisions of 11 & 12 Vict. c. 107.

(Presented in pursuance of 11 & 12 Vict. c. 107, s. 6.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
7 February 1866.*

5.

Under 1 oz.

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6 April 1866.—Relating to the Removal of SHEEP to or from the Parishes
of *Black Notley* and *Fairstead, Essex*.

ARTHUR HELPS.

Mr. Bruce.

“ disorders

"disorders as aforesaid, shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay for each
"and every such offence a sum not exceeding Twenty Pounds."

And whereas in and by the said Act, it was and is further enacted as follows, that is to say :

"If any person turn out, keep, or depasture any sheep or lambs infected with
"or labouring under the said disorder, in or upon any forest, chase, wood, moor,
"marsh, heath, common, waste land, open field, road side, or other undivided
"or uninclosed land, such person shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay
"any sum not exceeding Twenty Pounds."

And whereas in and by the said Act it was and is further enacted (for the more effectually preventing the spreading of contagious or infectious disease) as follows, that is to say :—

"It shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council,
"or any two or more of them, from time to time to make such Orders and
"Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or
"regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate
"in such order or orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of
"meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of any animals, or of hay, straw,
"fodder, or other articles likely to propagate infection ; and also for the purpose
"of purifying any yard, stable, outhouse, or other place, or any waggons, carts,
"carriages, or other vehicles ; and also for the purpose of directing how any
"animals dying in a diseased state, or any animals, parts of animals, or other
"things, seized under the provisions of this Act are to be disposed of ; and also
"for the purpose of causing notices to be given of the appearance of any disorder
"among sheep, cattle, or other animals, and to make any other orders or regu-
"lations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Act, and again
"to revoke, alter, or vary any such orders or regulations ; and all provisions for
"any of the purposes aforesaid, in any such order or orders contained, shall have
"the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in this Act ; and all
"persons offending against the same shall for each and every offence forfeit and
"pay any sum not exceeding Twenty Pounds, or such smaller sum as the said
"Lords or others of Her Majesty's Privy Council may in any case by such
"order direct ;"

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder, known or described as the Sheep-Pox, or Variola Ovina, now prevails among the sheep, in a certain part of the United Kingdom, and it is expedient to take measures for preventing such disorder from spreading ;

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, do hereby, in pursuance and exercise of the powers so vested in them as aforesaid, make and ordain the several Orders and regulations following ; that is to say :—

I.—It shall not be lawful for any person to remove any sheep or lambs to or from the parish of Earl's Colne, in the county of Essex, or to drive or conduct any sheep or lambs through or by way of such parish.

II.—No skin, wool, horns, or hoofs of any sheep or lambs shall be moved out of the aforesaid parish without a certificate in writing, signed by some person who may have been authorised by two or more Justices of the said county of Essex to seize sheep or lambs infected with or labouring under the said disorder, under the first section of the said Act, to the effect that such skin, wool, horns, or hoofs, did not belong to any sheep or lambs forming part of a flock affected by the said disorder, or to any sheep or lambs on the farm or premises in which such disorder prevails.

III.—All sheep and lambs dying in any of the stages of the said disease, wheresoever such death or deaths shall or may occur, shall forthwith be buried by the person or persons in whose possession such sheep or lambs may be at the time of death, with their skins and wool on, in pits of not less than five feet in depth, and the carcasses so buried shall be covered with quicklime.

IV.—All sheds and places whatsoever, and all railway trucks and other vehicles which may or shall have been used or occupied by sheep or lambs affected by the said disease, shall forthwith, after having been so used, be thoroughly cleansed with water, and immediately afterwards purified with chloride of lime by the person or persons in possession of such sheds, places, trucks, and vehicles respectively.

V.—Every person in possession of any sheep or lambs in or amongst which the said disease shall manifest itself, shall forthwith give notice, in writing, of the fact to the Chief Constable or Superintendent of Police of the county or borough in which such sheep or lambs may be.

VI.—And it is further ordered that this order shall continue in force until revoked.

(signed) *Arthur Helps.*

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 5th day of April 1866.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT:

Earl of Clarendon.

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Sir George Grey, Bart.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the eleventh and twelfth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to prevent until the first day of September, One thousand eight hundred and fifty, and to the end of the then Session of Parliament, the spreading of contagious or infectious disorders among sheep, cattle, and other animals," (which Act has since been extended and continued in force until the first day of August, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and to the end of the then next Session of Parliament), after reciting that "a contagious or infectious disorder known or described as the Sheep-Pox or Variola Ovina, now prevails among the sheep in some parts of the United Kingdom, and it is necessary to take measures to prevent such disorder from spreading," it was and is enacted (amongst other things) as follows, namely:—"In case any sheep or lambs infected with or labouring under the said disorder, or any disorder of the like nature, be exposed or offered for sale, or be brought or attempted to be brought for the purpose of being so exposed or offered for sale, in any market, fair, or open or public place where other animals are commonly exposed for sale, then and in any such case it shall be lawful for any Clerk or Inspector or other officer of such fair or market, or for any constable or policeman, or for any other person authorised by the Mayor, or by any two Justices of the Peace having jurisdiction in the place, or for any person authorised or appointed by Her Majesty in Council, to seize the same, and to report such seizure to the Mayor or any Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction in the place; and it shall be lawful for such Mayor or Justice either to restore the same, or to cause the same, together with any pens, hurdles, troughs, litter, hay, straw, or other articles which he may judge likely to have been infected thereby, to be forthwith destroyed or otherwise disposed of in such manner as he shall deem proper, or as may be directed in manner hereinafter provided; and any person bringing or attempting to bring any sheep, lambs, oxen, bulls, cows, calves, or other horned cattle into any such market, fair, or open or public place as aforesaid, knowing such sheep, lambs, or cattle to be infected with or labouring under either of such disorders as aforesaid, shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay for each and every such offence a sum not exceeding Twenty Pounds."

And whereas in and by the said Act, it was and is further enacted as follows, that is to say:—

"If any person turn out, keep, or depasture any sheep or lambs infected with or labouring under the said disorder, in or upon any forest, chase, wood, moor, marsh, heath, common, waste land, open field, road side, or other undivided or uninclosed land, such person shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding Twenty Pounds."

And whereas in and by the said Act it was and is further enacted (for the more effectually preventing the spreading of contagious or infectious disease) as follows, that is to say:—

"It shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time to make such Orders and regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or

“ regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate
 “ in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or
 “ of meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of any animals, or of hay,
 “ straw, fodder, or other articles likely to propagate infection ; and also for the
 “ purpose of purifying any yard, stable, outhouse, or other place, or any waggons,
 “ carts, carriages, or other vehicles : and also for the purpose of directing how
 “ any animals dying in a diseased state, or any animals, parts of animals, or
 “ other things, seized under the provisions of this Act are to be disposed of :
 “ and also for the purpose of causing notices to be given of the appearance of
 “ any disorder among sheep, cattle, or other animals, and to make any other
 “ Orders or regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this
 “ Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or regulations ; and
 “ all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid, in any such Order or Orders
 “ contained, shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted
 “ in this Act ; and all persons offending against the same shall for each and
 “ every offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding Twenty Pounds, or such
 “ smaller sum as the said Lords or others of Her Majesty’s Privy Council may
 “ in any case by such Order direct.”

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder, known or described as the Sheep-Pox, or Variola Orina, now prevails among the sheep, in a certain part of the United Kingdom, and it is expedient to take measures for preventing such disorder from spreading ;

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty’s Privy Council, do hereby, in pursuance and exercise of the powers so vested in them as aforesaid, make and ordain the several Orders and regulations following, that is to say :—

I. It shall not be lawful for any person to remove any sheep or lambs to or from the parish of Great Yeldham, in the county of Essex, or to drive or conduct any sheep or lambs through or by way of such parish.

II. No skin, wool, horns, or hoofs of any sheep or lambs shall be moved out of the aforesaid parish without a certificate in writing, signed by some person who may have been authorised by two or more Justices of the said county of Essex to seize sheep or lambs infected with or labouring under the said disorder, under the first section of the said Act, to the effect that such skin, wool, horns, or hoofs, did not belong to any sheep or lambs forming part of a flock affected by the said disorder, or to any sheep or lambs on the farm or premises in which such disorder prevails.

III. All sheep and lambs dying in any of the stages of the said disease, wheresoever such death or deaths shall or may occur, shall forthwith be buried by the person or persons in whose possession such sheep or lambs may be at the time of death, with their skins and wool on, in pits of not less than five feet in depth, and the carcases so buried shall be covered with quick-lime.

IV. All sheds and places whatsoever, and all railway trucks and other vehicles which may or shall have been used or occupied by sheep or lambs affected by the said disease, shall forthwith, after having been so used, be thoroughly cleansed with water, and immediately afterwards purified with chloride of lime by the person or persons in possession of such sheds, places, trucks, and vehicles respectively.

V. Every person in possession of any sheep or lambs in or amongst which the said disease shall manifest itself, shall forthwith give notice, in writing, of the fact to the Chief Constable or Superintendent of Police of the county or borough in which such sheep or lambs may be.

VI. And it is further ordered that this order shall continue in force until revoked.

(signed) *Arthur Helps.*

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 6th day of April 1866.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT :

Mr. Villiers.

|

Mr. William Cowper.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the eleventh and twelfth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to prevent until the first day of September, One thousand eight hundred and fifty, and to the end of the then session of Parliament, the spreading of contagious or infectious disorders among sheep, cattle, and other animals" (which Act has since been extended and continued in force until the first day of August, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament), after reciting that "a contagious or infectious disorder known or described as the Sheep-Pox or Variola Ovina, now prevails among the sheep in some parts of the United Kingdom, and it is necessary to take measures to prevent such disorder from spreading," it was and is enacted (amongst other things) as follows, namely :—"In case any sheep or lambs infected with or labouring under the said disorder, or any disorder of the like nature, be exposed or offered for sale, or be brought or attempted to be brought for the purpose of being so exposed or offered for sale, in any market, fair, or other open or public place where other animals are commonly exposed for sale, then and in any such case it shall be lawful for any Clerk or Inspector or other officer of such fair or market, or for any constable or policeman, or for any other person authorised by the Mayor, or by any two Justices of the Peace having jurisdiction in the place, or for any person authorised or appointed by her Majesty in Council, to seize the same, and to report such seizure to the Mayor or any Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction in the place; and it shall be lawful for such Mayor or Justice either to restore the same, or to cause the same, together with any pens, hurdles, troughs, litter, hay, straw, or other articles which he may judge likely to have been infected thereby, to be forthwith destroyed or otherwise disposed of in such manner as he shall deem proper, or as may be directed in manner hereinafter provided; and any person bringing or attempting to bring any sheep, lambs, oxen, bulls, cows, calves, or other horned cattle, into any such market, fair, or open or public place as aforesaid, knowing such sheep, lambs, or cattle to be infected with or labouring under either of such disorders as aforesaid, shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay for each and every such offence a sum not exceeding Twenty Pounds."

And whereas in and by the said Act, it was and is further enacted as follows, that is to say :—

"If any person turn out, keep, or depasture any sheep or lambs infected with or labouring under the said disorder, in or upon any forest, chase, wood, moor, marsh, heath, common, waste land, open field, road side, or other undivided or unclosed land, such person shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding Twenty Pounds."

And whereas in and by the said Act it was and is further enacted (for the more effectually preventing the spreading of contagious or infectious disease) as follows, that is to say :—

"It shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time to make such Orders and regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of any animals, or of hay, straw, fodder, or other articles likely to propagate infection; and also for the purpose of purifying any yard, stable, outhouse, or other place, or any waggons, carts, carriages, or other vehicles; and also for the purpose of directing how any animals dying in a diseased state, or any animals, parts of animals, or other things, seized under the provisions of this Act, are to be disposed of; and also for the purpose of causing notices to be given of the

“ appearance of any disorder among sheep, cattle, or other animals, and to make
 “ any other Orders or regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provi-
 “ sions of this Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or
 “ regulations : and all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid, in any such
 “ Order or Orders contained, shall have the like force and effect as if the same
 “ had been inserted in this Act : and all persons offending against the same shall
 “ for each and every offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding Twenty
 “ Pounds, or such smaller sum as the said Lords or others of Her Majesty’s
 “ Privy Council may in any case by such Order direct ; ”

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder, known or described as the Sheep-Pox, or Variola Ovina, now prevails among the sheep, in a certain part of the United Kingdom, and it is expedient to take measures for preventing such disorder from spreading :

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty’s Privy Council, do hereby, in pursuance and exercise of the powers so vested in them as aforesaid, make and ordain the several Orders and regulations following ; that is to say :—

I.—It shall not be lawful for any person to remove any sheep or lambs to or from the parishes of Black Notley and Fairstead, in the county of Essex, or to drive or conduct any sheep or lambs through or by way of such parishes.

II.—No skin, wool, horns, or hoofs of any sheep or lambs shall be moved out of the aforesaid parishes without a certificate in writing, signed by some person who may have been authorised by two or more Justices of the said county of Essex to seize sheep or lambs infected with or labouring under the said disorder, under the first section of the said Act, to the effect that such skin, wool, horns, or hoofs, did not belong to any sheep or lambs forming part of a flock affected by the said disorder, or to any sheep or lambs on the farm or premises in which such disorder prevails.

III.—All sheep and lambs dying in any of the stages of the said disease, wheresoever such death or deaths shall or may occur, shall forthwith be buried by the person or persons in whose possession such sheep or lambs may be at the time of death, with their skins and wool on, in pits of not less than five feet in depth, and the carcasses so buried shall be covered with quicklime.

IV.—All sheds and places whatsoever, and all railway trucks and other vehicles which may or shall have been used or occupied by sheep or lambs affected by the said disease, shall forthwith, after having been so used, be thoroughly cleansed with water, and immediately afterwards purified with chloride of lime by the person or persons in possession of such sheds, places, trucks, and vehicles respectively.

V.—Every person in possession of any sheep or lambs in or amongst which the said disease shall manifest itself, shall forthwith give notice, in writing, of the fact to the Chief Constable or Superintendent of Police of the county or borough in which such sheep or lambs may be.

VI.—And it is further ordered that this Order shall continue in force until revoked.

(signed) *Arthur Helps.*

SMALL POX IN SHEEP.

COPIES of THREE ORDERS of the LORDS of the COUNCIL, dated respectively 2 April 1866, relating to the Removal of SHEEP to or from the Parish of *Earl's Colne, Essex*; 5 April 1866, relating to the Removal of SHEEP to or from the Parish of *Great Yellham, Essex*; 6 April 1866, relating to the Removal of SHEEP to or from the Parishes of *Black Notley* and *Tunstoad, Essex*.

(Presented in pursuance of 11 & 12 Vict. c. 107.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
13 April 1866.

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SMALL POX IN SHEEP.

COPY of an ORDER issued by the LORDS of the COUNCIL, on the 9th day of June 1866, under the provisions of the Act 11 & 12 Vict. c. 107, revoking certain ORDERS of the 2d, 5th, and 6th of April 1866, relating to SMALL POX among SHEEP in the County of *Essex*.

Council Office, }
17 July 1866. }

EDMUND HARRISON.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 9th day of June 1866.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT:

Lord President.
Sir George Grey, Bart.

Mr. Milner Gibson.

WHEREAS by an Order bearing date the 2nd day of April last, reciting certain provisions of the statute of the Session held in the eleventh and twelfth years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 107, and that a contagious or infectious disorder, known or described as the Sheep Pox, or Variola Ovina, then prevailed among the sheep, in a certain part of the United Kingdom, and it was expedient to take measures for preventing such disorder from spreading; the Lords of the Council did make certain Orders and Regulations respecting the removal of sheep or lambs to and from the parish of Earl's Colne, in the county of Essex, and respecting other matters relating to such sheep and lambs:

And whereas by an Order, bearing date the 5th day of April last, reciting in like manner as aforesaid, the said Lords did make the like Orders and Regulations respecting sheep and lambs in the parish of Great Yeldham, in the said county of Essex:

And whereas by an Order, bearing date the 6th day of April last, reciting in like manner as aforesaid, the said Lords did make the like Orders and Regulations respecting sheep and lambs in the parishes of Black Notley and Fairstead, in the said county of Essex:

And whereas these several Orders were to continue in force until revoked, and it is no longer necessary that they should continue in force:

Now, therefore, the Lords of the Council do hereby, from and after the 9th day of this present June, revoke all the Orders above mentioned and described.

(signed) Arthur Helps.

SMALL FOX IN SHEEP.

COPY of an Order issued by the Lords of the Council, on 9th June 1866, under the provisions of 11 & 12 Vict. c. 107, revoking certain Orders of the 2nd, 5th, and 6th April 1866, relating to SMALL FOX among SHEEP in the County of Essex.

(Presented in pursuance of 11 & 12 Vict. c. 107, s. 6.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
18 July 1866.*

CATTLE DISEASES (IRELAND) ACT.

COPIES of Two ORDERS in COUNCIL made under the Provisions of the
CATTLE DISEASES (IRELAND) ACT, 29 Vict c. 4.

COPY of an ORDER in COUNCIL, dated 27th April 1866, made under the Provisions of 29 Vict. c. 4, permitting the Importation into Ireland of Wool brought into Great Britain from India, South America, or Australia, and afterwards removed from Great Britain into Ireland.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

Wodehouse.

WHEREAS, in pursuance of the authority of the statute 11 and 12 of the Queen, and divers subsequent Acts continuing the same, certain Orders have been made by the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council for preventing the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals :

And whereas by one of said Orders, bearing date the 29th day of September 1865, the removal to any port or place in Ireland from any port or place in Great Britain of any Sheep or Lamb, or the skin or any other part of any Sheep or Lamb was prohibited, excepting however out of such prohibition, skins brought into Great Britain from India, South America, or Australia, and afterwards removed from Great Britain to Ireland:

And whereas it is expedient that such exception as aforesaid should be further extended as hereinafter mentioned :

Now, we, John Baron Wodehouse, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, under the powers given to us by the Cattle Diseases Act (Ireland), 1866, and all other powers enabling, do hereby order as follows :

That from and after the date of the publication of this Order in the *Dublin Gazette*, all Wool brought into Great Britain from India, South America, or Australia, and afterwards removed from Great Britain into Ireland, is hereby and shall be excepted from the prohibition in said Order of the 29th day of September 1865, contained.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 27th day of April 1866.

*Maziere Brady, C.
F. Blackburne, L. J.
Fred. Shaw.
T. B. Cusack Smith.
R. Keatinge.*

*James Henry Monahan.
John Hatchell.
J. D. FitzGerald.
R. Deasy.*

GOD save the QUEEN.

COPY of an ORDER in COUNCIL, dated 15th May 1866, made under the Provisions of 29 Vict. c. 4, directing that no Fairs or Markets, &c., shall be held in certain Parts of the Counties of Down and Antrim, until after the 1st day of June 1866.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council of Ireland.

Maziere Brady, C. Hugh Rose.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of the 11th and 12th years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, Chapter 107, certain powers were given to make Orders and Regulations to prevent the spreading of Contagious and Infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals; and the said Act has since been continued from time to time by divers subsequent Statutes:

And whereas by a further Act passed in this the 29th year of her Majesty's Reign, Chapter 4, it is amongst other things enacted, that the several Powers and Authorities, by the said above-mentioned Acts, being the Act of the 11th and 12th years of Her Majesty, Chapter 107, and the Acts continuing the same, vested in the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, shall and may be exercised by the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, to whom also power is thereby given, from time to time, to make such Orders and Regulations as to him or them may seem necessary for the purpose of preventing the introduction of the Cattle Plague into Ireland, and for the purpose of preventing the spreading of the same in case it should appear in Ireland:

And whereas it is apprehended that the said Disorder has appeared at a place within the District hereinafter specified, and it is expedient to make provisions with a view to prevent the spreading of the said Disorder:

Now We, The Lords Justices of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, do hereby Order and Direct as follows:—

No Market, Fair, Auction, Exhibition, or Sale of Cattle, Sheep, Lambs, Goats, or Swine, shall be held until the first day of June 1866, within the Baronies of Lower Iveagh, Kinelarty, and Upper Castlereagh, in the County of Down; and the Baronies of Upper Belfast and Upper Massareene, in the County of Antrim, except as hereinafter mentioned; that is to say,

First.—Cattle belonging to the Owner or Occupier of Premises that are not situate within the limits of an Infected Place, if the Cattle are free from disease, and have been in the possession of the Owner or Occupier not less than 28 days immediately previous to the Sale, may be sold on such Premises:

Secondly.—Markets may be held for the Sale of Cattle intended for immediate slaughter: Provided that no Cattle shall be removed from such Market until they have been marked in the manner in which Cattle are ordinarily marked for slaughter according to the custom of such Market, or, if there is no such custom, by clipping the hair off the end of the tail; and all Cattle required to be marked by this Regulation shall be slaughtered within four days from the date of the holding of such market (if sold) by or by the order of the Purchaser, or (if not sold) by or by the order of the Owner, and shall in no instance be taken beyond the limit of one mile from the Market House or Market Place where such Market shall be holden.

If any Cattle are sold in contravention of this Regulation, both the Seller and the Purchaser of such Cattle shall be deemed guilty of an Offence against this Order.

If any Cattle required to be marked by this Regulation are not so marked, the Persons for the time being in charge of such Cattle shall be deemed guilty of an Offence against this Order.

If any Cattle required to be slaughtered by this Regulation are not so slaughtered, the Purchaser or Owner of such Cattle or his Agent (as the case may be) shall be deemed guilty of an Offence against this Order.

If any Cattle are Removed in contravention of this Regulation, the person Removing such Cattle, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the

Removal

Removal of such Cattle, shall respectively be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

No Sheep, Lambs, Goats, or Swine shall be brought into or exposed for Sale in any Market for the Sale of Cattle under the last preceding Regulation, except for the purpose of immediate slaughter; and all such Sheep, Lambs, Goats, and Swine, when brought into or exposed for Sale in any such Market, shall be subject to the last preceding Regulation, in the same manner as if they were Cattle, except that they shall be marked in such manner as the Market Authority may direct, instead of in the manner prescribed by the said Regulation.

In this Order the word Cattle shall mean any Cow, Heifer, Bull, Bullock, Ox, or Calf.

Every person offending against this Order shall, in pursuance of the said Acts, for every such offence, forfeit any sum not exceeding 20 l., which the Justices before whom he or she shall be convicted of such offence may think fit to impose.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 15th day of May, 1866.

Francis Blackburne.

R. Keatinge.

Frederick Shaw.

John Hatchell.

T. B. Cusack Smith.

GOD save the QUEEN.

CATTLE DISEASES (IRELAND) ACT.

COPIES of Two ORDERS of Council, dated
27 April and 15 May 1866, made under the
Provisions of the CATTLE DISEASES (IRELAND)
ACT, 29 Vict. c. 4.

(Presented pursuant to Act.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
18 May 1866.*

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Under 1 oz.

CATTLE DISEASES (IRELAND) ACT.

COPIES of TWO ORDERS in COUNCIL made under the Provisions of the
CATTLE DISEASES (IRELAND) ACT, 29 Vict. c. 4.

COPY of ORDER in COUNCIL, dated 19th May 1866, made under the
Provisions of 29 Vict. c. 4, prohibiting, until 1st June 1866, Fairs and,
with certain exceptions, Markets, within the Counties of *Antrim*, *Armagh*,
and *Down*.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council of Ireland.

Maziere Brady, C.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of the 11th and 12th years of the
reign of Her present Majesty, chapter 107, certain powers were given to make
Orders and Regulations to prevent the spreading of contagious and infectious
disorders among sheep, cattle, and other animals; and the said Act has since
been continued from time to time by divers subsequent Statutes:

And whereas by a further Act passed in this the 29th year of Her Majesty's
reign, chapter 4, it is amongst other things enacted, that the several powers and
authorities, by the said above-mentioned Acts, being the Act of the 11th and 12th
years of Her Majesty, chapter 107, and the Acts continuing the same, vested in
the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, shall and may be exercised
by the Lord Lieutenant or other chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, by and
with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, to whom also power
is thereby given, from time to time, to make such Orders and Regulations as to
him or them may seem necessary for the purpose of preventing the introduction
of the cattle plague into Ireland, and for the purpose of preventing the spreading
of the same in case it should appear in Ireland:

And whereas it is apprehended that the said disorder has appeared at the town-
lands of Drennan and Cabragh, in the county of Down, and it is expedient to
make provisions with a view to prevent the spreading of the said disorder:

Now we, the Lords Justices of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her
Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, do hereby order and direct as follows:

No market, fair, auction, exhibition, or sale of cattle, sheep, lambs, goats, or
swine, shall be held until the 1st day of June 1866, within the counties of *Antrim*,
Armagh, and *Down*, except as hereinafter mentioned; that is to say,—

1st. Cattle belonging to the owner or occupier of premises that are not situate
within the limits of an infected place, if the cattle are free from disease, and have
been in the possession of the owner or occupier not less than 28 days imme-
diately previous to the sale, may be sold on such premises.

2d. Markets may be held for the sale of cattle intended for immediate slaughter;
provided that no cattle shall be removed from such market until they have been
marked in the manner in which cattle are ordinarily marked for slaughter accord-
ing to the custom of such market, or, if there is no such custom, by clipping the
hair off the end of the tail; and all cattle required to be marked by this Regula-
tion shall be slaughtered within four days from the date of the holding of such
market (if sold) by or by the order of the purchaser, or (if not sold) by or by the
order of the owner, and shall in no instance be taken beyond the limit of one mile
from the market house or market place where such market shall be holden.

If any cattle are sold in contravention of this Regulation, both the seller and the purchaser of such cattle shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

If any cattle required to be marked by this Regulation are not so marked, the persons for the time being in charge of such cattle shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

If any cattle required to be slaughtered by this Regulation are not so slaughtered, the purchaser or owner of such cattle or his agent (as the case may be) shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

If any cattle are removed in contravention of this Regulation, the person removing such cattle, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the removal of such cattle, shall respectively be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

No sheep, lambs, goats, or swine shall be brought into or exposed for sale in any market for the sale of cattle under the last preceding Regulation, except for the purpose of immediate slaughter; and all such sheep, lambs, goats, and swine, when brought into or exposed for sale in any such market, shall be subject to the last preceding Regulation, in the same manner as if they were cattle, except that they shall be marked in such manner as the market authority may direct, instead of in the manner prescribed by the said Regulation.

In this Order the word cattle shall mean any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, or calf.

Every person offending against this Order shall, in pursuance of the said Acts, for every such offence, forfeit any sum not exceeding 20*l.*, which the justices before whom he or she shall be convicted of such offence may think fit to impose.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 19th day of May 1866.

F. Blackburne.

Frederick Shaw.

T. B. Cusack Smith.

R. Keatinge.

John Hatchell.

R. Deasy.

GOD save the QUEEN.

COPY of ORDER in COUNCIL, dated 22d May 1866, made under the Provisions of 29 Vict. c. 4, making further provision with a view to checking the spreading of the Cattle Plague in *Ireland*.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

Wodehouse.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the Session of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty's reign, chapter 107, certain powers were given to make Orders and Regulations to prevent the spreading of contagious and infectious disorders among sheep, cattle, and other animals, and the said Act has since been from time to time continued by divers subsequent Statutes :

And whereas by a further Act passed in this the 29th year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 4, it is amongst other things enacted, that the several powers and authorities by the said above-mentioned Acts, being the Act of 11th and 12th of Her Majesty, chapter 107, and the Acts continuing the same, vested in the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, shall and may be exercised by the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, to whom also power is thereby given from time to time to make such Orders and Regulations as to him or them may seem necessary (including the compulsory slaughter and burial of animals in an infected state, or likely to propagate infection) for the purpose of preventing the introduction of the Cattle Plague into Ireland, and for the purpose of preventing the spreading of the same in case it should appear in Ireland, and of making all other Orders or Regulations for enforcing and giving better effect to the said Act, or the said recited Acts :

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder having appeared among cattle within that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, which disorder is generally

generally designated as “the Cattle Plague,” it was deemed expedient to take measures for preventing such disorder from extending to that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, and also with a view to checking the spreading of the said disorder in case it should so extend, for which purpose the Lords of Her Majesty’s Most Honourable Privy Council have heretofore made certain Orders and Regulations, amongst others an Order bearing date the 20th January 1866 :

And whereas the said disorder has appeared in Ireland, which disorder may be recognised by the following symptoms :—“Great depression of the vital powers, frequent shivering, staggering gait, cold extremities, quick and short breathing, drooping head, reddened eyes, with a discharge from them and also from the nostrils of a mucous nature, raw-looking places on the inner side of the lips and roof of the mouth, diarrhoea or dysenteric purging :”

And whereas it is expedient to make further provisions under the powers vested in us in and by the said recited Acts, and to modify and alter the said Order bearing date the 20th January 1866 :

Now we, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty’s Privy Council in Ireland, do hereby, in pursuance of the powers so vested in us, order and direct as follows :—That from and after the publication of this Order in the “Dublin Gazette :”

1. This Order shall extend to all parts of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland.

2. In this Order the word “animal” shall mean any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, calf, sheep, lamb, goat, or swine, and any horse, mule, or ass, kept in the same field, house, stable or building with any cattle; and the word “cattle” shall mean any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, or calf; “disease” shall mean the cattle plague; “diseased” shall mean affected by the cattle plague.

3. In all provisions of this Order to be enforced within the police district of Dublin Metropolis, the words “county inspector of constabulary,” shall signify one of the Commissioners of the Dublin Metropolitan Police; and “constable” shall signify a superintendent or inspector, or acting inspector of the Dublin Metropolitan Police; and the words “petty sessions court” shall signify any of the offices of the divisional justices of the said district.

4. Any person appointed or to be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland an inspector for the purposes of this Order, shall, throughout Ireland, have and exercise all the powers conferred upon any inspector by this or any other Order to be made under the said last-mentioned Act.

5. Every person having in his possession or under his custody any animal labouring under or having symptoms of the said disorder, shall forthwith give notice thereof to the nearest constabulary station of the district within which such animal is, or if within the Dublin Metropolitan Police District, to one of the superintendents of the Metropolitan Police.

6. Every constable shall have power within his district to enter upon and inspect any premises or place in which he has reason to believe that any animal is labouring under the said disorder, and to examine and inspect, whenever and wherever he may deem it necessary, any animal within such district which he has reason to suspect to be labouring under the disorder; and such constable shall report the fact of every such visit, with its results, to the petty sessions court of the district in which such visit has been made at the next sitting of such court.

7. Whenever any constable shall receive or obtain information that any animal is labouring under the said disorder, he shall, by the next post, or if possible by telegram, communicate such information to the Chief Secretary or Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, who shall immediately order a competent person as inspector to proceed without delay to the place where the animal alleged to be so labouring is, and to inspect the same; and such inspector shall on the same day forward to the said Chief Secretary or Under Secretary, a report stating whether in his opinion the animal is or is not affected with the disorder.

8. Such constable shall communicate also to the nearest magistrate the report which he has transmitted to the Chief Secretary or Under Secretary; and if such magistrate shall satisfy himself that there are reasons for grave suspicion that the animal mentioned in the constable’s report is labouring under the said disorder, he shall have power to issue an Order (to be in operation for three days, or until such time as the inspector shall finally report that such animal is free from the said disorder, and subject to such conditions as he may think proper), prohibiting the removal of such animal from the land or premises where the said animal shall be, and requiring all other animals to be kept separate and apart from it.

Infected Districts.

9. On receipt of information to the effect that an animal is labouring under the said disorder, not being within a district already marked out as an infected district as hereinafter provided, the Lord Lieutenant shall send without delay to the place where such animal is one or more competent persons, who shall mark out a certain line around such place, and lay down the same upon the Ordnance Map. The limit of the district enclosed shall be shown by well-defined boundaries, and all the district within such boundaries shall be called "an infected district," and such competent person or persons shall forthwith forward to the county inspector of constabulary a description of such district, and marked as aforesaid on the Ordnance Map.

10. On receipt of such information the county inspector of constabulary shall, without delay, cause to be posted in all public places within 10 miles of the infected district a notice describing the boundaries of the same; and, from the date of the posting of the first of such notices, it shall not be lawful for any person to hold any fair within such "infected district," or to move out of such "infected district" any animal whatsoever; but any animal, if certified by an inspector to be free from disease, may be slaughtered, and the carcase of such animal may be sent out of such infected district, provided that its skin and offal shall be left within the district; and no skin of any animal slaughtered or dying within such district shall be removed without being disinfected, and without the permission of the inspector, provided that this prohibition shall not extend to the carrying any animal through any such district by a railway train.

11. From the date of the posting of such notice, the county inspector of constabulary shall station at all necessary places constables and sub-constables, who shall prevent the egress of all animals and domestic fowls from the "infected district," and shall prohibit the transit or passage of all animals and domestic fowls by or through any part of the said district, except in railway trains, and shall as far as possible prevent any animal or domestic fowls from approaching the boundaries of such district, and shall prevent the carrying out of any forage, litter, or manure therefrom.

12. From the dating of the posting of the first of such notices all dogs within the infected district, or within two miles of the infected district, at that date shall be kept up or chained.

13. Such "infected district" shall remain and be considered as an infected district, and subject to the regulations herein applicable to an infected district so long as any case of disorder exists within it, and for a period of 21 days after the last case of death, or recovery, to be certified by the Inspector, and until such Inspector shall have certified that all proper precautions have been taken for the purposes of disinfection.

14. No cart or other vehicle or utensil, or anything else that has been used in connexion with or been kept near diseased cattle, shall be permitted either to leave the infected district or to be used for, or brought in contact with, the remaining sound cattle within it, without being first thoroughly cleansed and disinfected under the superintendence of the constabulary or police.

15. No fairs shall be held within 10 miles of the infected district except by licence from the Lord Lieutenant or other chief Governor or Governors of Ireland.

16. No market, auction, exhibition, or sale of cattle, sheep, lambs, goats, or swine, shall be held within five miles of an infected district, except as hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

First.—Cattle belonging to the owner or occupier of premises that are not situate within the limits of an infected place, if the cattle are free from disease, and have been in the possession of the owner or occupier not less than 28 days immediately previous to the sale, may be sold on such premises:

Secondly.—Markets may be held for the sale of cattle intended for immediate slaughter: provided that no cattle shall be removed from such market until they have been marked in the manner in which cattle are ordinarily marked for slaughter according to the custom of such market, or, if there is no such custom, by clipping the hair off the end of the tail; and all cattle required to be marked by this Regulation shall be slaughtered within four days from the date of the holding of such market (if sold) by or by the order of the purchaser, or (if not sold) by or by the order of the owner, and shall in no instance be taken beyond the limit of One mile from the market house or market place where such market shall be holden.

17. If any cattle are sold in contravention of this Regulation, both the seller and the purchaser of such cattle shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

18. If any cattle required to be marked by this Regulation are not so marked, the persons for the time being in charge of such cattle shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

19. If any cattle required to be slaughtered by this Regulation are not so slaughtered, the purchaser or owner of such cattle or his agent (as the case may be) shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

20. If any cattle are removed in contravention of this Regulation, the person removing such cattle and the person causing, directing, or permitting the removal of such cattle, shall respectively be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

21. No sheep, lambs, goats, or swine, shall be brought into or exposed for sale in any market for the sale of cattle under the last preceding Regulation, except for the purpose of immediate slaughter; and all such sheep, lambs, goats, and swine, when brought into or exposed for sale in any such market, shall be subject to the last preceding Regulation, in the same manner as if they were cattle, except that they shall be marked in such manner as the market authority may direct, instead of in the manner prescribed by the said Regulation.

Branding of Cattle in Infected District.

22. To prevent the cattle of an infected district being clandestinely removed from it, or others substituted for them, each animal shall be branded with a certain mark on a particular place, indicating that the branded cattle belong to an infected district.

23. It shall not be lawful to remove cattle thus branded from an infected district unless they have been branded also with another mark indicating that the district to which they belong or from whence they come has ceased to be infected.

24. All such cattle shall be re-branded should the infected district brand from time or accident or other causes be obliterated.

Regulations relative to Drainage and other Stable Refuse, &c.

25. When the disease exists in a place where the drainage of the premises or yards in which are kept diseased cattle, runs into a common drain, river, or ditch, a distinct cesspool shall be made to receive it, so that the infected drainage shall be kept until disinfected on or near the premises. It shall be daily thoroughly disinfected. The distinct cesspool thus made, shall be so situated or fenced that animals cannot go near it.

Locking up of Sheds, Stables, and Yards.

26. The divisions of premises in which there are or have been recently diseased cattle shall be kept locked, or otherwise closely fastened, and all persons excluded from them excepting those in special attendance on the animals, or employed for the purpose of cleansing and disinfecting.

Slaughter of Diseased and other Animals.

27. Every inspector shall cause all animals affected with the cattle plague to be slaughtered.

28. Every inspector shall cause every animal that has died of cattle plague, or has been slaughtered in consequence of being affected with cattle plague, to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant, and with not less than six feet of earth. And in the case of burial being necessary at a distance from the place of death, he shall cause all practicable means to be taken for preventing the carcase from becoming the vehicle of infection before the removal thereof, and the skins of all animals so buried shall be scored so as to prevent their being used.

29. Every inspector shall cause the yard, shed, stable, field, or other premises in which any animal affected with the cattle plague has been kept while affected by the disease, or has died or been slaughtered, to be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, and all hay, straw, litter, dung, or other articles that have been used in or about any such animal to be burnt or otherwise destroyed; and no fresh animal shall be admitted into any yard, shed, stable, field, or other premises in which any animal affected with cattle plague has been kept while affected by the disease, or has died or been slaughtered, until the expiration of 30 days after the cleansing and disinfecting of such premises in pursuance of this Order.

30. An inspector may, if he thinks fit, cause to be slaughtered any animal that has been in the same shed or stable, or in the same herd or flock, or in contact with any animal affected with cattle plague within any such district: Provided always, that the Lord Lieutenant may reserve animals (ordered to be slaughtered as aforesaid) for the purpose of experimental treatment.

31. The inspector who causes any animal to be slaughtered under this Order, shall report to the Chief or Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant the value of the animal

6 ORDERS IN COUNCIL:—CATTLE DISEASES (IRELAND) ACT.

so slaughtered, and the Chief or Under Secretary shall direct such compensation as may appear to him just and reasonable to be paid to the owner, in accordance with the provisions of the said last mentioned Act, provided that no compensation shall in any case be paid in respect of any animal found affected with cattle plague on a market or highway, or in respect of any animal which has been moved or otherwise dealt with in contravention of this Order, or any Order of an inspector made in pursuance thereof.

32. No person who may be brought into contact with any diseased animal shall take with him out of such "infected district" any clothes or garment which such person may have worn while in contact with any such animal, either by wearing the same or otherwise, without taking all such precautions against propagating infection by means thereof, as the Lord Lieutenant by any Order may direct.

33. No dog accompanying a drover or of the description ordinarily used by drovers or persons in charge of cattle, sheep, or swine, shall be brought into any part of Ireland by any person, if the last place on land from whence such dog shall have been brought shall be any part of Great Britain.

34. From and after the date of the publication of this Order in the "Dublin Gazette," there shall be revoked the following Order, that is to say, the Order of 20th January 1866, without prejudice nevertheless to the prosecution of any offence that may have been committed against the said Order, or to the recovery of any penalty in respect of such offence.

35. Every person offending against this Order shall, in pursuance of the said Act, for every such offence, forfeit any sum not exceeding 20 *l.*, which the justice or justices before whom he or she shall be convicted of such offence may think fit to impose.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, this 22d day of May 1866.

Maziere Brady, C.

F. Blackburne.

Frederick Shaw.

T. B. Cusack Smith

R. Keatinge.

John Hatchell.

J. D. Fitzgerald.

J. A. Lawson.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CATTLE DISEASES (IRELAND) ACT.

COPIES of TWO ORDERS in COUNCIL, dated 19 and 22 May 1866, made under the Provisions of the CATTLE DISEASES (IRELAND) ACT, 29 Vict. c. 4.

(Presented pursuant to Act.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
30 May 1866.*

CATTLE DISEASES (IRELAND) ACT.

COPY of ORDER in COUNCIL made under the Provisions of the CATTLE DISEASES (IRELAND) ACT, 29 Vict. c. 4.

COPY of ORDER in COUNCIL, dated 8th June 1866, made under the Provisions of the 29 Vict. c. 4, ordering that Cattle shall not be Shipped for Exportation from *Ireland* without Certificates from Government Inspectors that the animals are free from Cattle Plague.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

Kimberley.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of the 11th and 12th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter 107, certain powers were given to make Orders and Regulations to prevent the spreading of contagious and infectious disorders amongst sheep, cattle, and other animals; and the said Act has since been continued from time to time by divers subsequent Statutes:

And whereas by a further Act passed in the 29th year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 4, it is amongst other things enacted, that the several powers and authorities, by the said above-mentioned Acts, being the Act of the 11th and 12th years of Her Majesty, chapter 107, and the Acts continuing the same, vested in the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, shall and may be exercised by the Lord Lieutenant or other chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, to whom also power is thereby given, from time to time, to make such Orders and Regulations as to him or them may seem necessary for the purpose of preventing the spreading of the cattle plague in case same should appear in Ireland:

And whereas it is expedient to regulate the exportation of cattle from Ireland to Great Britain:

Now we, John, Earl of Kimberley, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, do hereby, in exercise of the powers so given to us as aforesaid, order as follows:

1. That in this order the word "Cattle," shall be interpreted to mean any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, or calf.

2. That after the several times hereinafter mentioned, it shall not be lawful for any person to remove any cattle from any port or place within that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, to any port or place within that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, without having previously obtained the certificate of an inspector duly appointed by the Lord Lieutenant or other chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, in the form hereunto annexed.

This order shall come into operation forthwith in the port of Dublin; and, in the several other ports, from and after the publication in the "Dublin Gazette" of any orders of the Lord Lieutenant appointing inspectors for such ports.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 8th day of June 1866.

<i>Maziere Brady, C.</i>	<i>Frederick Shaw.</i>
<i>T. B. Cusack Smith.</i>	<i>R. Keatinge.</i>
<i>William Keogh.</i>	<i>Thomas O'Hagan.</i>

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

CATTLE INSPECTION.

Port of _____ day of _____ 186 .

I HEREBY certify that I have inspected _____ head of cattle, the property of _____ about to be exported from _____ per _____ to _____ consisting of _____ and that, to the best of my knowledge, they are free from cattle plague, and have not been exposed to the infection of that disease.

Veterinary Inspector, appointed for the portal duties of
for this the day of 186

Signature of officer in charge at the port.

CATTLE DISEASES (IRELAND) ACT.

COPY of ORDER in COUNCIL, dated 8th June 1866, made under the Provisions of the CATTLE DISEASES (IRELAND) ACT, 29 Vict. c. 4.

(Presented pursuant to Act.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
13 June 1866.*

CATTLE DISEASES (IRELAND) ACT.

COPY of ORDER in COUNCIL made under the Provisions of the CATTLE DISEASES (IRELAND) ACT, 29 Vict. c. 4.

COPY of ORDER in COUNCIL, dated 25th June 1866, made under the Provisions of the Act 29 Vict. c. 4, ordering that Persons coming into *Ireland* from Great Britain to purchase Cattle, and Harvest-men, Farm Labourers, &c., shall submit to such disinfecting process as may be ordered.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

Kimberley.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty's reign, chapter 107, certain powers were given to make Orders and Regulations to prevent the spreading of contagious or infectious disorders among sheep, cattle, and other animals; and the said Act has since been from time to time continued by divers subsequent Statutes :

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder having lately appeared among cattle within that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, which disorder is generally designed as "The Cattle Plague," it was deemed expedient to take measures for preventing such disorder from extending to that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland; for which purpose the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council have heretofore made certain Orders and Regulations :

And whereas, by a further Act passed in this the 29th year of Her said present Majesty's reign, chapter 4, it is amongst other things enacted that the several powers and authorities, by the said recited Acts, vested in the Lords, and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, shall and may be exercised by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, to whom also power is thereby given, from time to time, to make such Orders and Regulations as to him or them may seem necessary for the purposes in the said recited Acts mentioned; and amongst others for the purpose of regulating the embarkation and landing of persons in charge of cattle, or sheep, or other animals, and of all other articles likely to carry or communicate infection; and that such Orders and Regulations, when made, and published in the "Dublin Gazette," should have the same force as if they had been inserted in the said now stating Act :

Now we, John, Earl of Kimberley, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, do hereby, in exercise of the powers so given to Us as aforesaid, order as follows :

That from and after Wednesday, the 27th day of June 1866, every person coming into Ireland, known or believed to be a drover or dealer in cattle, or a person frequenting markets, slaughter-houses, or dairies, or places where cattle are kept or collected in Great Britain, or coming into Ireland to purchase cattle, or who has been employed as a harvest-man or farm labourer in Great Britain during the present year, shall submit to such disinfecting process as may be ordered, unless he shall satisfy the proper officer appointed to see the said disinfecting process carried out, that he is not wearing or bringing into Ireland

clothes

2 ORDER IN COUNCIL :—CATTLE DISEASES (IRELAND) ACT.

clothes which have been worn by him or any other person in an infected district or locality while in Great Britain or elsewhere.

In this Order the word “cattle,” shall mean any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, calf, sheep, lamb, goat, or swine.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 25th day of June 1866.

<i>Maziere Brady, C.</i>	<i>John Hatchell.</i>
<i>Frederick Shaw.</i>	<i>William Keogh.</i>
<i>T. B. Cusack Smith.</i>	<i>R. Deasy.</i>
<i>R. Keatinge.</i>	

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CATTLE DISEASES (IRELAND) ACT.

COPY of ORDER in COUNCIL, dated 25 June 1866,
made under the Provisions of the CATTLE
DISEASES (IRELAND) ACT, 29 Vict. c. 4.

(Presented pursuant to Act.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
17 July 1866.*

CATTLE DISEASES (IRELAND) ACT.

COPY of ORDER in COUNCIL, made under the Provisions of the CATTLE DISEASES (IRELAND) ACT, 29 Vict. c. 4.

COPY of ORDER in COUNCIL, dated 17th July 1866, made under the Provisions of 29 Vict. c. 4, ordering that it shall not be lawful to Import into *Ireland* from any Port or Place within *Great Britain* any Offal of Cattle whatsoever.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council of Ireland.

Richd. C. Dublin. Francis Blackburne.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty's reign, chapter 107, certain powers were given to make Orders and Regulations to prevent the spreading of contagious and infectious disorders among sheep, cattle, and other animals; and the said Act has since been, from time to time, continued by divers subsequent Statutes;

And whereas by a further Act passed in this the 29th year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 4, it is amongst other things enacted, that the several powers and authorities, by the said above-mentioned Acts, being the Act of 11th and 12th of Her Majesty, chapter 107, and the Acts continuing the same, vested in the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, shall and may be exercised by the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, to whom also power is thereby given, from time to time, to make such Orders and Regulations as to him or them may seem necessary for the purposes aforesaid, and for the other purposes in the said Statute mentioned:

Now we, the Lords Justices of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, do hereby, in exercise of the powers so given to us as aforesaid, order as follows:—

That from and after the date of the publication of this Order in the "Dublin Gazette," it shall not be lawful to import into Ireland from any port or place within that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, any offal of cattle whatsoever.

In this Order the word "cattle," shall mean any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, calf, sheep, lamb, goat, or swine.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 17th day of July 1866.

*Frederick Shaw.
R. Keatinge.
Joseph Napier.*

*Fitzstephen French.
W. H. F. Cogan.*

GOD save the QUEEN.

CATTLE DISEASES (IRELAND) ACT.

COPY of ORDER in COUNCIL, dated 17 July
1866, made under the Provisions of the CATTLE
DISEASES (IRELAND) ACT, 29 Vict. c. 4.

(Presented pursuant to Act.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
4 August 1866.*

CATTLE PLAGUE (IRELAND).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons
dated 13 February 1866;—for,

COPY “ of the REPORT of the COMMITTEE convened by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to consider the Measures that might be adopted for Arresting the Progress of the CATTLE PLAGUE, in case of its appearance in *Ireland*.”

CATTLE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

FIRST REPORT.

To His Excellency Baron *Wodehouse*, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

May it please your Excellency,

THE Committee appointed by your Excellency for considering what means it would be advisable to adopt to check the Cattle Plague in case it should break out in Ireland, have carefully considered the Report of the Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty to inquire into the origin and nature of the Cattle Plague, together with the Minutes of Evidence taken by, and the Papers laid before the Commission.

By your Excellency's desire the attention of the Committee has been especially directed to the following paragraph of the Report :—

“ Before this report is concluded some reference should be made to the peculiar circumstances of Ireland. The disease not having as yet broken out in that country, there is no necessity for the measures which have been recommended for Great Britain. It is still possible, by the adoption of suitable precautions, to avert the calamity from Ireland altogether. The importation of cattle into that country has already been prohibited for some weeks past. Considering, however, the destructive character of the disease, it will not be judicious to rely upon that precaution alone for escaping it. The evidence which has been laid before us leaves little doubt that it can be conveyed by persons who have been in contact with infected animals, as well as by the animals themselves. In case it should, by any accident, be carried over, the Government should be in readiness to eradicate it from any spot in which it may appear; and unless preparations are made for doing so before the plague shows itself, the authorities will hardly be in a condition to act with the necessary speed and vigour when the emergency arises. In Prussia, upon whose eastern frontier the disease frequently appears, a system of precautions has been adopted for stopping its further progress, which have hitherto met with invariable success. It would probably not be difficult to make provision for the application of similar measures to Ireland, and so to secure to it a permanent immunity from the calamity under which Great Britain is at present suffering. But the extreme rapidity with which the disease spreads makes it important that all arrangements for stamping it out, in case of its possible appearance, should be made without delay.”—*Report, Royal Commissioners, p. 18, paragraph 6.*

In the consideration of this most important question, the Committee have directed their inquiries principally to two points—

1st. Whether any precautions in addition to those already taken by the Government are possible for preventing the introduction of the disease.

2d. The measures that ought, in the opinion of the Committee, to be immediately taken by the Government in case of the disease suddenly appearing in this country.

With regard to the first point, it was stated on good authority to the Committee, that numbers of drovers and other persons who have been in contact with diseased cattle in Great Britain are in the habit of returning to this country without any precautions being taken for disinfecting their clothing; and great danger being apprehended from this circumstance, the Committee recommend—

“ 1. That no person be permitted to quit Ireland in charge of cattle or sheep without a passport or return ticket, to be obtained from the police authorities at the port of embarkation.

“ That such passport or return ticket shall be given for a limited period, within which the person who receives it shall be required, under a penalty, to present himself, on his return, at the office where he received his passport or ticket.

“ That upon receiving such passport or return ticket he shall be provided with clothes on payment of a deposit of 5*l.*, with which he may proceed to Great Britain, and upon his return he shall receive in exchange his own clothes, and deliver up the clothes provided by the police.

“ That on his return, when he claims his own clothes, he is to receive his deposit of 5*l.* on returning the suit lent him.”

The Committee have had communications on this subject with the Irish Steam Ship Association of a most satisfactory character, copies of which will be found in the Appendix, and to which your Excellency's attention is directed.

The Committee further recommend—

“ 2. That the importation of dogs from Great Britain into Ireland be prohibited.

“ 3. That all boxes, crates, &c., in which carcases are conveyed from this country to England be branded at the port of embarkation, and not permitted to return.”

“ 4. That in order to secure the services of a number of skilled gentlemen to investigate any case of reported cattle plague—

“ Ten persons be appointed by the Government to proceed to England immediately for the purpose of studying the disease.

“ That six of them should be medical men, two veterinary surgeons, and two practical stock-masters.

“ That a communication be made by the Irish Government to Mr. Helps on this subject, who has promised to make the proper arrangements for their instruction.

“ That each of these gentlemen should give an undertaking that the clothes they wear during the periods of their study shall not be brought back to this country.

“ That these gentlemen should be selected and sent to London during the present week.”

With regard to the second point, which is more particularly suggested to the attention of the Committee in your Excellency's letter, namely, “ The means it would be advisable to adopt to check the spread of the Cattle Plague, if, in spite of the precautions which have been taken to prevent its introduction, it should unhappily break out in Ireland.”

The Committee have endeavoured to devise a system as nearly similar as the circumstances of this country will permit to that adopted on the Continent with invariable success, and recommend—

That in the event of the disease breaking out in any district in Ireland, that district should be effectually isolated, and all circulation of cattle or sheep within it, or along the roads bounding it, be prohibited.

In order that this system of isolation of the early cases of the Cattle Plague should be fully and strictly enforced, the Committee suggest the following regulations:

SUGGESTED REGULATIONS.

1. Every person having in his possession, or under his custody, any animal having symptoms of the disorder, shall forthwith give notice thereof to the nearest constabulary station of the district within which such animal is ; or if within the Dublin metropolitan police district, to one of the superintendents of the metropolitan police.

2. Every constable shall have power, within his district, to enter upon and inspect any premises or place in which he has reason to suspect any animal is labouring under the disorder, and to examine and inspect, whenever and wherever he may deem it necessary, any animal which he has reason to suspect is labouring under the disorder ; and such constable shall report the fact of every such visit, with its results, at its next sitting, to the Petty Sessions Court of the district in which such visit has been made.

3. Whenever any constable shall receive or obtain information that an animal is labouring under the disorder, he shall, by the next post, or if possible by telegram, communicate such information to the Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, who shall immediately order a competent person, as inspector, to proceed without delay to the place where the diseased animal is ; and if it appear necessary, for the purposes of his inspection, the said inspector shall order such animal to be slaughtered ; and he shall on the same day forward to the Under Secretary a report, stating whether in his opinion the animal is or is not affected with the disorder.

4. The constable as aforesaid shall communicate also to the nearest magistrate the report he has transmitted to the Under Secretary, and if such magistrate should satisfy himself that there are reasons for grave suspicion that the animal mentioned in the constable's report is affected with the disorder, he shall have power to issue such a conditional order (to be in operation for three days, or until such time as the inspector has reported on the case) as he may think necessary effectually to isolate such animal.

5. On receipt of information to the effect that an animal is affected with the disorder, the Under Secretary shall send without delay to the place where the diseased animal is, two or more competent persons who shall mark out a certain line around such place, and lay down the same upon the Ordnance map ; the limit of the district enclosed shall be shown by well-defined boundaries ; all the district within such boundaries shall be called "An Infected District," and such competent persons shall forward forthwith to the county inspector of constabulary a description of such district, and marked as aforesaid on the Ordnance map.

6. On receipt of such information the county inspector of constabulary shall cause without delay, to be posted in all public places within 10 miles of the infected district, a notice describing the boundaries of the same ; and from the date of the posting of the first of such notices, it shall not be lawful for any person to move from within the infected district, any animal whatsoever ; but animals, if certified by an inspector to be free from disease, may be slaughtered and the carcase sent out of the infected district, provided the skins and offal are left within the district ; the skins should not be removed without being disinfected, and without the permission of the competent person appointed by the Under Secretary.

7. From the date of the posting of such notice the county inspector of constabulary shall station at all necessary places constables and sub-constables, who shall prevent the egress of all animals from the infected district, and shall prohibit the transit or passage of all animals by or through any part of said district, except in railway trains, and shall, as far as possible, prevent any animals from approaching the boundaries of such district, and shall prevent the egress from such district of all persons employed in attending upon diseased animals therein, and shall prevent the carrying out of any forage, litter, or manure therefrom.

9. The constables or sub-constables aforesaid shall cause all fœcal matter discharged by any animal affected by the disorder to be collected, so far as it can be done, and all litter and other refuse in any house or place in which any such

animal

animal may have been located, and all fodder placed before or brought in contact with such animal, to be collected and buried, at least four feet under the surface, or to be destroyed by fire, and the ashes buried.

9. In case the numbers of the constabulary in any district are insufficient for performing the above-named duties, special constables should be employed for the purpose.

10. All dogs should be kept shut up within the infected district.

11. The isolation of any infected district shall be continued so long as any case of the disorder exists within it, and for a period of 21 days after the last case of death or recovery to be certified by the inspector; as also that all proper precautions have been taken for the purposes of disinfection.

12. Every inspector shall have the power to order any animal declared and certified by him in writing, to be affected with the disorder, to be slaughtered without delay, and buried six feet deep in the ground and covered with lime, in such a spot as he may select, and in the case of burial being necessary at a distance from the place of death, he shall cause the carcass to be disinfected before removal; the bodies of all diseased animals shall be buried unskinned, and the skins scored so as to render them useless.

13. All the expenses of carrying these orders into execution should be defrayed by monies voted by Parliament. In the case of animals ordered to be slaughtered as aforesaid, compensation should be given to the owner, equal in amount to two-thirds of the value of the animal destroyed, the sum in no case to exceed 12 £. for each animal. That such compensation should be defrayed out of the poor's rate of the union in which the infected district is situate, save when it would exceed sixpence in the pound on the valuation of the union; in such cases the amount exceeding that rate should be made by a rate-in-aid, to be charged equally on all the unions in Ireland.

14. In order to ascertain the amount of such compensation, a written certificate should be given by the inspector, certifying that the animal killed was affected by the disorder, and stating the value of such animal; such order should be brought before the magistrates at the Petty Sessions of the district in which the infected district is situate, who shall decide as to what sum, not in any case exceeding two-thirds of the value of such animal, and in no case exceeding, for one animal, 12 £., shall be paid for compensation.

15. As soon as possible after the notices of a district being infected are posted, a census and valuation of the animals in the infected district should be made by valuers appointed for the purpose by the Under Secretary.

16. The infringement of these regulations should be punishable by strong penalties.

17. All persons brought into contact with diseased animals in carrying out these regulations, should be ordered to change or cover their clothes, and to take such precautions against conveying infection as the Government may direct.

INTERPRETATION.

"Disorder," to signify the disease known as Rinderpest or Cattle Plague and no other.

Animal, to include "Animals," and to signify cattle, sheep, goats, swine, or horses kept in the same field or house with cattle.

"County Inspector of Constabulary," to signify one of the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police; and "Constable," to signify Superintendent of Metropolitan Police in cases where regulations are enforced within the Metropolitan Police district.

There may be some points of minor detail which the official experience of your Excellency's advisers will enable them to suggest for fully carrying into operation this system of isolation. In making these recommendations the Committee are of opinion that the measures suggested are those best suited for eradicating the disease

disease on its first appearance, and "stamping it out" at once. The Committee, however, doubt whether it would be possible to enforce such a system were the disease to become widely spread or the seats of infection very numerous; but as all experience has shown that similar precautions, if taken in time, have never failed to arrest the progress of this fearful malady, the Committee with much confidence submit these suggestions to your Excellency.

The Committee being cognizant of the enormous loss which must ensue should the Cattle Plague break out in this island, cannot refrain from expressing their strong conviction that unless the Government are prepared to give immediate effect to these recommendations by an Order in Council, to be followed, if necessary, by a Bill of Indemnity when the Legislature shall meet, it is incumbent upon Her Majesty's Ministers to advise Her Majesty to call Parliament together at the earliest possible moment for the purpose of legislating upon this momentous subject.

The Committee have now adjourned, but they beg to assure your Excellency that they are ready to reassemble whenever their services are required. A copy of the Minutes of their proceedings is appended for your Excellency's information.

Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
6th Day of December 1865.

I have, &c.
(signed) Naas, Chairman.

CATTLE PLAGUE (IRELAND).

COPY of the REPORT of the COMMITTEE convened by the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland* to consider the Measures that might be adopted for Arresting the Progress of the CATTLE PLAGUE in case of its appearance in *Ireland*.

(*Lord Nass.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
23 February 1866.*

SEQUEL

TO THE

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE,

CONVENED BY THE

LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND,

TO

CONSIDER THE MEASURES TO BE ADOPTED FOR ARRESTING THE
PROGRESS OF THE CATTLE PLAGUE, IN CASE OF ITS
APPEARANCE IN IRELAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



DUBLIN:

PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1866.

REPORTS.

In conformity with the recommendations of the Cattle Plague Committee, arrangements were made for sending to England properly qualified persons to make themselves acquainted with the symptoms, and to observe and consider the most approved and successful mode of treatment of the Cattle Disease.

His Excellency was pleased to select

E. D. MAPOTHER, esq., M.D.

ARTHUR WYNNE FOOT, esq., M.D.

PATRICK J. HAYES, esq., M.D., and

JAMES TUCKER, esq., M.D.

T. D. LAMBERT, esq., Veterinary Surgeon,

OWEN REILLY, esq., Veterinary Surgeon, and

EDWARD BARRON, esq., Veterinary Surgeon,

AUGUSTUS WARBURTON, esq., Kill, Naas, and

CHARLES CANNON, esq., J.P., Moyglare House, Maynooth,
also

THOMAS BALDWIN, esq. (Superintendent of the Agricultural Department of
National Education),

to be so employed, and they were requested to proceed to London for that purpose, and in the first instance wait on Mr. Helps, of the Privy Council Office, with an intimation that that gentleman would be prepared to assist them with advice and instructions as to the course it might be best for them to pursue, and the persons with whom it would be most desirable that they should communicate.

The Reports of these gentlemen are appended, and one from William Pallin, esq., Veterinary Surgeon, who was sent over to England by the Carlow Agricultural Society and Athy Farmers' Club.

Copy letter from the UNDER SECRETARY, Dublin Castle, to the CLERK of the
COUNCIL, Council Office, London.

SIR,

Dublin Castle,
January 10, 1866.

I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you that His Excellency has, in conformity with the recommendations of the Cattle Plague Committee, made arrangements for sending to England properly qualified persons to make themselves acquainted with the symptoms, and to observe and consider the most effective and successful mode of treatment of the Cattle Disease. These gentlemen have been requested to wait upon you, and His Excellency would feel obliged if you would instruct them as to the course it may be best for them to pursue, and the persons with whom it would be most desirable for them to communicate.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS A. LARCOM.

Arthur Helps, esq.,
Privy Council Office, London.

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OBSERVATIONS ON THE CATTLE PLAGUE, MADE IN LONDON, SURREY, HERTFORDSHIRE, NORFOLK,
AND CHESHIRE, BY DRs. MAPOTHER, FOOT, AND HAYES.

Having been honoured by instructions from His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant "to make ourselves acquainted with the symptoms, and to observe and consider the most approved and successful mode of treatment of the Cattle Disease," we proceeded to London, and waited on Mr. Helps, of the Privy Council Office, on Saturday morning, 13th of January. That gentleman requested Professors Simonds, Spooner, and Browne to afford us every facility for studying the disease at the Royal Veterinary College, at the cowsheds within the Metropolitan District, and also at the Knackers' yards, to which the animals destroyed by the disease are conveyed.

13th instant.—We dissected a cow which had died of the Plague on the evening of the 11th instant, and found the following diseased conditions:—The eyes appeared sunken in the head, from the swollen condition of the lids; the surface membranes of the eyes were infected with blood, and from their corners the remains of the characteristic muco-purulent discharge could be seen staining the hair of the cheek, and matting the eyelids together; the surface-membranes of the lips and gums exhibited shallow abrasions or excoriations, of various extent and irregular shape; similar appearances were visible, but to a less degree, upon the palate; the conical elevations at the angles of the mouth, naturally white, were pinkish, enlarged, and in some places looked like pointed pustules; the vulva was congested, and a reddish discharge was issuing from that genital canal.

About the bases of the teats there was a scabby eruption, in the form of flattened, dirty, yellow crusts, upon the removal of which the underlying skin exhibited a congested stain, but there was no evidence of any loss of substance or depression in it; the eruption was not confined to the udder, but was observable along the abdomen and in other places. The presence of air under the skin was detected by the pressure of the hand along the inside of the thighs and about the udder, where it cracked. The hide was unusually adherent to the muscles; the intervening cellular tissue was very much congested, and of a red colour, which contrasted strongly with the whiteness of this structure in health. In many parts it was greenish, from incipient decomposition. Putrefaction had already set in, although the temperature was low, and snow lying on the carcase.

The gas which escaped on opening the peritoneal cavity of the abdomen was remarkably offensive. The first stomach was filled with undigested food, the result of interrupted rumination. The interior of the third stomach was of a uniform, purplish colour, and the plaits were streaked with darker lines, corresponding to the course of the blood vessels. The gall-bladder was distended with thin, orange-coloured bile, and likewise contained air, probably of a septic origin; the liver was normal. Parts of the small intestines presented congestions of the mucous surface in various degrees, but no indications of disease of the Peyerian glands were discovered. In the cæcum were enlarged solitary glands, forming small, soft nodules, the size of duck shot. The mucous lining of this bowel was most abnormally vascular; the congestion assumed the form of streaks, patches, and stellate markings. The interior of the windpipe and larynx was intensely congested, of a deep red or plum colour. A red, gluey muco-purulent secretion adhered to the infected membranes; when removed with the finger it was ascertained not to be of a diphtheritic nature, and under the microscope contained no lymph. The margins of the lungs, and the spaces between their lobules, were filled with air.

We then examined the body of a sheep which had been infected with the Plague, by having been placed in a stable in which a cow had died of it on the 30th of December. The sheep first took ill on the 8th of January, and died on the 13th. The only diseased appearance on its body was intense plum-coloured redness of the fourth stomach, especially in the neighbourhood of the intestinal orifice. Its lungs also contained many nests of thread-like animals, named filaria, which had caused the pouring out of a quantity of blood round each. The windpipe was more vascular than it should normally be, but by no means to the same degree as was seen in the cow; the secretion upon its surface was also similar, but proportionally less.

14th.—Sunday.

15th.—In company with Mr. Tegg, the Inspector of the Metropolitan Market, we examined several bullocks and heifers in the pens, which were affected with “foot and mouth disease.” This eruptive disease removes the surface skin of the lips and gums, and of the cleft between the hoofs, in circular patches, from one-eighth to one-half of an inch in diameter, produces great dribbling of fluid from the mouth and lames the animal. Rumination, however, generally continues, and the animal does not assume that dejected aspect which appears early in the Plague. Very many of the beasts in the market had reddened eyes, due, probably, to injury, or to the irritating effects of the chloride of lime in the railway trucks.

We next examined the body of a cow, which was stated to have died of the Plague, and in so doing found by the absence of all characteristic appearances that this was not the case, but that the beast had perished by an accidental injury to its neck. In company with Mr. Priestman, Veterinary Inspector for North London, we examined the following cases of Cattle Plague:—In the stable of Mr. Tilston, of Upper Holloway, we saw a Dutch cow in the 5th day of its illness. The stable was a low one, badly lighted and ventilated, constructed with four stalls. Eight cows had died in this building, and one of them was lying on the floor, having died two hours before, after an illness of four days. The live cow became ill on Thursday, the 11th; she had given fourteen quarts of milk on the day before, but then “got slack in her milk, and went off her food;” she now gives half a pint of milk, purulent and unfit for use. She was lying down, and so weak that she could only be made to get up with great difficulty, and staggered about when on her legs, finally falling down in an attempt to turn round. The ears were lapped, the surface of the body cold; there was muco-purulent discharge from the eyes and nose, and profuse flow of ropy, tenacious saliva from the mouth: the vulva was congested; the usually characteristic abrasions upon the inside of the lips and gums were not observable in this case, and the excrement was natural. It may be here remarked that we observed that an individual case seldom presents all the symptoms of the disease; some symptoms predominate in one case, others in another, and an animal may die without having exhibited some of the most usual signs of the disease.

We saw this animal again on the 18th: it was then in the 8th day of its illness, and was decidedly worse. The respiratory phenomena peculiar to the complaint, such as the quadrupling of the frequency of breathing, and the occurrence of a very characteristic grunt or groan, at the end of each expiration, were well established: the beast was cold, unable to rise from weakness, and all the symptoms observed at our former visit were aggravated.

We had no opportunity of seeing this animal again, but were subsequently informed of its death by the inspector. We had an opportunity of seeing carried out the process of disinfection directed by the Privy Council to be employed prior to the removal of a dead animal, namely, scrubbing all the surface with a mixture of four pounds of chloride of lime, and four gallons of water, and plugging all the apertures to prevent any discharge escaping along the road. Upon the following day we attended at the *post mortem* examination of the body of this cow on the premises of Mr. Stronach, horse-slaughterer in Brandon Road.

We next saw two cows which had recovered from the disease, being the only survivors out of eight attacked; these two had been ill at the same time, about three months previously: one of them had suffered from universal effusion of air under the skin (usually a very fatal symptom), to an extreme degree; the hide had been punctured, and as much as possible of the air patted out; both of them had preserved their appetite during illness, but their milk had completely failed; they had had muco-purulent discharge from the eyes and nose, congestion of the vulva, and the abrasions of the mouth, from which circumstances there is no doubt they suffered from the Plague. They had been treated with chloric ether in two ounce doses, till the fever subsided and then with a tonic mixture consisting of tinctures of gentian, ginger, and ammonia, a plan which has been the most successful; they are now yielding a full allowance of milk, and are apparently in perfect health. On the same day we visited the stables of Mr. King, of Holloway, who had lost sixteen beasts; we saw three cows, one ill with the Plague, one which had recovered from it, and one which had not yet taken it. The beast affected, an English cow about seven years old, was in the sixth day of its illness, and presented the usual features of the disease in a marked manner; it died on the eighth day, and we attended at its *post mortem* examination on the 18th of January. The cow which had recovered had been treated by chloric ether, and carefully nursed by warmth, mashes, and bottle feeding.

16th instant.—Attended at the *post mortem* examination of the animal, which had died the day before in Mr. Tilston’s premises. The interior of the body was still warm;

the subcutaneous cellular tissue very much congested, of a purple colour; the first stomach full of partially digested fodder, the second quite natural, as is always the case; the third also contained a quantity of food, its mucous lining was softened, the surface peeling off; purple streaks radiated from the bases of the plaits towards their free edges; one pinhole aperture was discovered in a plait; the interior of the fourth stomach presented an almost uniform purple colour, varied here and there by congested patches of a lighter hue; some whitish markings were scattered over the vascular membrane; the folds were particularly red. The upper portion of the small intestines partook of the congestion of the fourth stomach, the colour being identical and continuous from it; the cæcum was streaked with dark lines, which on the reddish ground-colour of the congested bowel, gave "the Zebra appearance," so called by Boulay. The larynx and upper half of the windpipe were very much congested and covered with a tenacious mucous secretion; the middle part of the windpipe was comparatively pale, but the redness appeared again towards its division, and spread along the tubes to the lungs, which were distended with effused air in their apices and anterior margins, congested considerably posteriorly. Beneath the lining membrane of the left ventricle of the heart, there were blood spots very characteristic of this disease; the same appearances in a less degree were observed under the lining membrane of the right ventricle. We visited also on this day one of the metropolitan abattoirs, and inspected the viscera of healthy animals, by which means we were able to contrast healthy with morbid appearances. We then went through the dairy of Mrs. Nichols, at Islington, where the Plague first appeared, and saw several animals which had recovered from it. Afterwards we returned to the Royal Veterinary College, and with Professor Spooner, examined the valuable wax models illustrative of the effects of the Plague.

17th.—Went to Wimbledon with Professor Browne and Mr. Lupton, V.S., and saw many animals suffering from the disease, also four which had recovered. On our return to London, we went to the Albert College, and saw the subjects and results of the various experiments made there by Professor Gamgee and Dr. Sanderson for the Royal Commission; also animals ill and dead. These important investigations will be immediately published.

18th.—Attended at the *post mortem* examination of the animal we had seen ill on the 15th, visited cowsheds in the metropolis, and went afterwards to the Albert College, where we saw dissections of animals we had seen alive the night before.

19th.—Went to Mr. Fordham's estate in Hertfordshire, where we saw experiments to test the efficacy of the inoculation of the cattle poison, which had been made on sixty-one animals, by Professor Gamgee. On this day, Drs. Foot and Hayes proceeded from Hertfordshire to Norfolk, and Dr. Mapother returned to London, to set out for Cheshire.

20th.—Drs. Foot and Hayes had an interview with Mr. Read, M.P., at Norwich, and were present at a meeting of the Norfolk Cattle Plague Association; they were also introduced to the inspectors of the district, and communicated on the subject of the disease with them and the local veterinary surgeons.

21st.—Drs. Foot and Hayes visited farms in the neighbourhood of Norwich, with Mr. Whitwell, V.S., and saw cattle in various stages of the disease, and also beasts which had been vaccinated, as well as one which had been inoculated with "the grease" from the horse. They returned to London in the evening of the same day, having ascertained that there was not then opportunities of seeing the disease in the neighbourhood of Norwich, and considering that there were more opportunities of acquiring information on the subject in London, where they remained three days more.

Dr. Hayes visited the Veterinary College, and ascertained the result of an experiment by Professor Spooner, namely, inoculating with the Plague poison, diluted with six parts of milk, and introduced by a seton. The calf took ill on the sixth, and died on the ninth day after this operation. Visited the Albert College, and examined a calf which on the 13th instant had been inoculated by injecting under the skin two drachms of the serum of the blood of a cow suffering from the Plague. On the 22nd the disease was developed, but on the 25th the animal was living, and suffering from a comparatively mild form of the disease; also saw a calf successfully vaccinated from the arm of a child about four weeks previously. Two children were successfully vaccinated from this animal; on the 15th it was placed in a stall previously occupied by a cow with the Plague, but up to the 25th it had escaped.

20th.—Dr. Mapother visited the cases on the estate of Mr. Wilbraham Tollemache, Dorfolk Hall, Nantwich, Cheshire, and saw four cows which had been vaccinated with human lymph on the 28th of December. In all vaccine vesicles were produced on the eighth day, and they remained free from disease till the 20th of January, when one was attacked with mild symptoms of the Plague, and another has since fallen ill. An Alderney heifer, aged thirteen months, was also vaccinated on the 28th December, and

sixteen days after it was placed in a stall with calves affected with the Plague. It remained free from disease until the 18th, and on the 20th was suffering from a slow form of the disease, which proved fatal in eight days. Many other cases of the disease, and many vaccinated cows on Mr. Tollemache's estate were examined, and in none of the Plague cases was any eruption on the body visible. The bowels had been in nearly every instance very costive, and the following drench had been used:—1 lb. of salts, 1 oz. of sulphate of iron, in 2 quarts of water.

It was also noted that of nine cows which had aborted while suffering from the Plague, eight had recovered, while the general recoveries were under fifteen per cent. Thirty cows affected with the disease were examined at Mr. Reddrop's dairy farm, near Nantwich, on the 7th instant, after deaths by the Plague had occurred in the same houses, and the remaining beasts were vaccinated with lymph from a cow vaccinated from the child, in one point only, on the tail, and in eight days one vesicle was produced, in all but four. On the 18th they were vaccinated again, in a second point, but up to the 20th nothing had followed the latter operation. On that day all the animals were affected with the Plague, with different degrees of severity, but the results are not yet ascertained.

21st.—Dr. Mapother visited the dairy farm of Mr. Challoner, Beeston, Cheshire. There were there forty-eight cows which had had cowpock naturally in July, 1864. The Plague has now been in his neighbourhood for seven weeks; his brother-in-law, who lives within fifty yards of him, having lost thirty-seven out of forty-four cows, yet none of his have taken the disease. He states that out of fifty-five cows belonging to his son, at Bridgemore Hall, near Nantwich, thirty-five had cowpock in April, 1865. The Plague now closely surrounds his farm, but these cows have not taken the disease. It is right, however, to state that twenty-five other cows purchased since the cowpock was among his cattle, have enjoyed a similar immunity. Mr. Neild's houses were also visited by Dr. Mapother. Out of 140 cows 110 had, up to the 21st inst., died of the Plague, and all the remaining thirty were affected with the malady. None had been vaccinated, or had had cowpock.

We hope His Excellency will be satisfied that we have done all it was possible for us to achieve within the time to which we were limited, and that to the shortness of this period he will be pleased to attribute such deficiencies as may exist in our observations, especially as to preventive and curative treatment, the full study of which would have required a more lengthened stay.

E. D. MAPOTHER.

ARTHUR WYNNE FOOT.

P. J. HAYES.

January 30, 1866.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 30th ultimo, I have the honour to inform you that, in conjunction with Doctors Foot and Hayes, I submitted to you, for His Excellency's inspection, "Observations on the Cattle Plague, made in London, Surrey, Hertfordshire, Norfolk, and Cheshire," from the 13th to the 25th instant, on last Tuesday. As you request, in your letter of the 30th ultimo, that I should report all particulars which, in my opinion, are likely to be of future use in the matter, I venture to make the following memoranda, founded on my study of this disease in England, and my experience of preventive measures in the treatment of and suppression of human maladies.

1. *Inoculation with Cattle Plague matter.*

I have seen enough of this proceeding to convince me that it does not mitigate the severity or lessen the mortality from the disease, and is unadvisable because of its multiplying contagion.

2. *Vaccination.*

(a). With humanized lymph, or with lymph derived from a cow which has been vaccinated with humanized lymph.

I have seen on Mr. Tollemache's estate many cows with well formed vaccine vesicles; produced in this way, attacked with the Plague, the severity or mortality of which was by no means diminished.

(b). Natural cow-pock.

Many cows which had previously had natural cow-pock have hitherto escaped the Plague, although closely surrounded by its contagion, of which Mr. Challoner's case, recorded in my observations of the 30th ultimo, is an example.

It seems to me very desirable that a few cows which have had natural cowpock should be exposed to the contagion of the Plague, in order to ascertain if that disease protects from Cattle Plague or mitigates its severity.

(c). With the matter of human small-pox. In this way the cow may be readily made to take cow-pock.

I may mention that I saw in the Royal Veterinary College a sheep which, having recovered from the Cattle Plague, was inoculated by Professor Spooner with human small-pox matter, and yet two well-marked small-pox pustules were produced.

(d). With the eruptive matter of the "Grease" in the horse. In this way cow-pock in the bovine species may be produced readily.

3. *Feeding with fluid food.*

In every postmortem examination which I made, the first stomach was distended to the utmost with dry undigested food, rumination being always suddenly stopped. This circumstance points to the advisability of feeding on fluid food previous to the accession of the disease.

4. *Disinfection of Clothes, &c.*

For some years it has been habitual to disinfect the clothes of persons attacked with fever, smallpox, or other contagious diseases, in Liverpool, by exposing them to a dry heat of 212 degrees; and it was stated in evidence before the Royal Commission that the same plan was successfully adopted with regard to Cattle Plague in Prussia.

The necessary apparatus is a metal chamber of about twelve feet in cubical contents, consisting of two layers, between which water is constantly kept at the boiling point. In this chamber clothes may be hung for hours without injury to them, and as the contagion of Cattle Plague is organic, that degree of heat must suffice to destroy it.

I make these memoranda with great diffidence, and in order that they may be dealt with by experienced authority.

In conclusion, I venture to express my conviction, founded on the modes in which I have observed the Plague to spread in England, that no more efficient means for its suppression, if conveyed to this country, could be devised than those which are contained in the recent Order in Council, when carried out by an efficient staff of Inspectors.

I have the honour to be, your faithful servant,

E. D. MAPOTHER, M.D.,

Professor of Hygiene,

Royal College of Surgeons.

Major-General Sir Thomas Larcom, K.C.B.,
Dublin Castle.

21, Lower Pembroke-street,

February 1, 1866.

SIR,

In answer to your communication of the 31st ult., I have the honour to say that, in the joint report signed by Dr. Mapother, Dr. Hayes, and myself, the appearances of animals affected with the Cattle Plague, during life and after death, are briefly described.

I gladly comply with your request by now submitting to you, for His Excellency's information, the results of my observations more in detail, and also of alluding to some subjects bearing most materially upon this matter, though not perhaps coming quite within the province of a special medical report. With your permission, for the sake of clearness and conciseness, I will put my remarks in the form of detached sentences.

Remarks.

1. From what I have seen of the external appearances of animals suffering from the Plague, and of the internal appearances of the same animals when dead, I am forced to consider that the analogies between this disease and small-pox in the human subject have been over-estimated by high authorities, and that a belief in the identity of these two maladies is calculated to lead to disappointment in the results of vaccination with lymph from the human subject as a certain preventive of the Cattle Plague.

2. The opinion I am inclined to form of the nature of the Cattle Plague is, that it is a specific disease, *sui generis*, vitiating the blood, affecting with peculiar virulence the bovine race, and fully capable, but in a modified degree, of affecting sheep also.

3. Though unable to admit the identity between the Cattle Plague and small-pox in the human subject, I do not mean to maintain that vaccination with lymph from the human subject may not materially *mitigate*, or even prevent the progress of the disease in cattle. This opinion I am led to form from medical knowledge of the neutralizing effects of diseases upon one another.

4. I would emphatically protest against the practice of inoculation of healthy cattle with the virus of the Plague, regarding it as an *active* mode of propagating the disease, and promising little better results than a natural visitation of the Plague does.

5. I am inclined to discountenance all methods of treatment of diseased animals, medicinally or otherwise, having seen that the results as to recovery are very much the same, whether animals are treated for the disease or not treated; and from knowing that it has been found that a remedy or course of treatment successful in one case proves worthless in the next; and particularly from the fact that as long as a diseased animal remains alive under treatment (no matter whether it will ultimately recover or not), it remains a focus of infection and contagion, and the salvage in the end is not worth the loss occasioned by the multiplication of the virus.

6. I cannot see any other course to be adopted, in case this disease should reach this country, than to kill and bury (with all proper precaution and care) the first animals attacked, and to isolate and disinfect the place or district where the disease appeared. I am satisfied that the practice of the Continent in this matter is the method to be adopted in dealing with this disease, as far as can be done consistently with the institutions of this country.

7. I would earnestly hope that a staff of persons competent to detect the early symptoms of this disease (which has some points of close similarity to other complaints of much less gravity), will be in readiness in case of the appearance of the disease in this country, as it must be evident that, if mistakes in the diagnosis are made, the dissatisfaction of the owners of cattle with this mode of treatment, (killing the first cases), will be very much increased.

8. I would suggest the consideration of the question as to whether the holding in Ireland of large fairs or of cattle shows, such as the approaching Spring Show, may not be a source of danger to this country, by inducing many English buyers and persons otherwise interested in cattle to come to these fairs or shows from infected districts.

9. I would also suggest that, if it could not be made obligatory to do so, it should be very strongly urged upon owners of cattle in Ireland to have all their cattle at once *vaccinated with the natural cow-pock*, and that every facility to have this operation properly performed be afforded to them, and fresh and genuine vaccinia be supplied to them gratis, or at a nominal rate. Knowing that such is difficult to obtain, I would suggest that the Irish Government, having procured some of that on its way from Italy, should first generate a large quantity of it in carefully tended cattle, (bulls preferably), then have it carefully collected by those who understand the best time and means of doing so, and then have the operation of vaccination with this matter entrusted to properly qualified persons, who should visit and operate on the cattle of all who would consent to their doing so.

Much of the success of this method depends upon strict attention to minutiae. I am aware that cattle naturally affected in this way (*i.e.*, having had cow-pock), are stated not to have been proof against the Plague, but with so much evidence in its favour, and considering that the health of the animal is not thereby disturbed, and that there is a good opportunity for doing so, while the country is yet free from the Plague, I am of opinion that it would be judicious to anticipate the disease in this manner.

In conclusion, I must express the hope that, if in these remarks I have discussed subjects which do not come within my province to refer to, it may be attributed to over-anxiety to contribute in any way I can to the protection of this country from such a calamitous visitation as is dangerously near.

I have, sir, the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR WYNNE FOOT, M.D., T.C.D.

Major-General Sir Thomas Larcom, K.C.B.

Whitworth Hospital, Dublin,

February 1, 1866.

SIR,

I beg leave to inform you that in obedience to the directions of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, I proceeded to England on the 12th of January, for the purpose of making myself acquainted with the symptoms, and to observe and consider the best mode of treatment, of the Cattle Plague.

In accordance with His Excellency's directions, I waited on Mr. Helps at the Privy Council Office, on the morning of Saturday, 13th January.

Mr. Helps recommended that at first I should observe the cases of Rinderpest in the Metropolis, and afterwards go to either Norfolk or Yorkshire, where the disease extensively prevailed.

I remained in London until the 19th of January, and under the guidance of Professor Browne, of the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office, daily visited cases of Rinderpest, examined the bodies of animals that had died of the disease, and observed experiments at the veterinary colleges.

I received great kindness and assistance from Professors Simonds and Spooner, at the Royal Veterinary College, from Dr. Sanderson and Mr. Gamgee, at the Albert Veterinary College, and much practical information from Messrs. Priestman and Lupton, Veterinary Surgeons and Cattle Inspectors.

I observed the morbid appearances produced by Rinderpest in the bodies of six cows, also in that of a sheep that died of the disease, at the Royal Veterinary College.

In London and at Wimbledon I studied the symptoms in six cows suffering from Cattle Plague, saw others that were recovering, and noted the treatment which had been adopted.

On the 19th of January I left London, and visited the cattle sheds of Mr. Fordham, in Hertfordshire, where I saw fourteen cows and four calves labouring under Rinderpest. They had been inoculated with the virus, after the disease had appeared amongst them.

I next proceeded to Norwich, and on 21st January, at the farm of Mr. Bloomfield, saw eighteen head of cattle that had been exposed to contagion; amongst them were cases of Rinderpest, in various stages of the disease. Mr. Whitwell, V.S., informed me that some animals of this herd had been vaccinated a few days before, and two, inoculated with grease from a horse. I expect to hear the result of those experiments, from Mr. Whitwell, in a few days. As I could not ascertain that the disease existed elsewhere in the neighbourhood of Norwich, I returned to London, and again visited the veterinary colleges for the purpose of learning the results of some experiments in connexion with vaccination and inoculation of bovine animals. I left London on the evening of the 25th January, and on my return to Ireland, I joined Drs. Mapother and Foot, in the preparation of some observations on the Cattle Plague, which we had the honour of forwarding to you on Monday, 29th ult.

The symptoms I have seen in cases of Plague, are as follows:—The affected animals, early in the disease, refuse food, or eat but little and ruminate imperfectly; the coat assumes a dull and rough appearance. If a milch cow happens to be attacked, the secretion of milk is at once interfered with, and afterwards suppressed. When the animal stands, the head is usually lowered, the ears are directed backwards and outwards, and they sometimes droop. In one case I noticed muscular twitching in the flanks. When the animal walks, a peculiar stiffness in the hamstring muscles may be observed, and in the latter stages of the disease, the animal totters, and even falls, when it attempts to walk or run. The pulse is quickened, so is respiration, and the act of expiration is often accompanied by a wheezing sound. As the disease advances, the following peculiarities in connexion with respiration may be noticed. After inspiration, which is rather short, there is a sort of click, seemingly caused by a sudden arrest of the effort; this is followed by a pause, then expiration occurs, the expiratory act being accompanied by a sound resembling a grunt or even moan. Professor Browne mentioned to me that grinding of the teeth is a characteristic sign, but it is not always present; cough is often heard. The bowels may be constipated at first, but diarrhoea generally appears in the latter stages. I have seen a fatal case of the disease in which constipation continued throughout the malady. The evacuations have a peculiar and offensive odour; they are sometimes streaked with blood. The temperature is at first increased but afterwards falls, and the limbs, ears, and horns, feel cold to the hand. The conjunctivæ become injected, tears flow down at the sides of the nose, and after a time a thin mucopurulent discharge trickles from the inner angles of the eye-lids. The mucous membranes

of the nose and mouth become redder than natural, and their secretions increased in quantity; sometimes there is froth about the mouth and lips, soon the nasal secretion assumes a muco-purulent character, and there may be some swelling around the nostrils. The membrane of the mouth frequently presents patches denuded of epithelium, and resembling superficial excoriations, also, there may be patches covered with soft thickened epithelium, in such cases a cheesy deposit is usually found between the lower lip and gum. The papillæ situated near the angles of the mouth are generally of a peculiar pink colour, rather swollen, and not so pointed as in healthy animals; the breath is offensive. When a cow or heifer is attacked the mucous membrane of the vagina will frequently be found red, and sometimes there is abrasion of the epithelium; also a muco-purulent discharge may be seen oozing from the orifice.

In most of the cases I have seen, a purplish line existed on the gum, near the teeth of the lower jaw.

The eruption found in Rinderpest, seems to me vesicular in character; the vesicles dry up soon, and scabs or crusts composed principally of epidermis mark the site of the eruption; the true skin is quite sound under the scabs. Mr. Lupton stated to me, that when patches of eruption are covered and kept warm, the eruption points. This, I understood to signify, that under such circumstances pustules would form. He also mentioned that when the eruption is very profuse, the sick animal is more likely to recover than if it were scanty. I noticed on the necks and shoulders of some calves that were recovering, a number of yellowish scabs, but the man who had charge of the calves told me a similar eruption appeared on others to even a greater extent, yet they died. The eruption occurs principally on the neck, shoulders, inner sides of the thighs, and udder. Subcutaneous emphysema along the back and over the hips is present in some cases. When emphysema is extensive, it is looked on as an unfavourable indication. The animals will drink during the disease, but refuse food unless they become convalescent, then the appetite returns, and it is necessary to give them but little food at a time, and that only which can be easily digested. The body has a characteristic smell during life, and after death. In the last stages of the disease there is great prostration, the eyes become sunken, the pulse is weak and rapid, and the animal dies from exhaustion.

Mr. Priestman informed me that he has noticed, as one of the earliest indications of Rinderpest, that the affected animal gives its head a peculiar shake from time to time, which is quite different from that seen after other symptoms have appeared. Dr. Sanderson considers that increase of temperature is the earliest sign of the disease, this he ascertains by introducing a self-registering thermometer into the rectum.

The Treatment.—The mode of treatment which has been found most successful, is that adopted by Mr. Priestman. He recommends that attention should be paid to hygienic conditions, the animal is to be allowed plenty of fresh air, but to be covered and kept warm. The diet to consist of a little bran, boiled linseed, and oatmeal gruel.

As prophylactic treatment, he gives half ounce doses of carbonate of ammonia, and nitre, in a pint of cold water, morning and evening. When symptoms of the disease appear, two ounces of chloric ether are to be given in gruel three times daily, instead of the ammonia and nitre. If the disease abates, two ounces of a mixture, consisting of equal parts of tincture of gentian, tincture of ginger, and aromatic spirit of ammonia, to be given morning and evening.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, one attack of Rinderpest seems to exhaust the susceptibility of the constitution to the disease.

I beg leave briefly to state some of the pathological conditions that I have seen in the bodies of Rinderpest animals. The subcutaneous areolar tissue is discoloured, being of a dirty yellowish hue; it often contains air; the muscles are rather dark in colour, and decomposition occurs soon after death. The abdominal cavity contains offensive air. The conditions of the mucous membranes of the eyes, nose, and mouth, have been mentioned under the head of symptoms.

The fauces are sometimes deep in colour owing to congestion. I have seen the larynx plum-coloured on its mucous surface from the same cause. The trachea was reddened in most of the cases which I examined, this was also due to congestion of the vessels of the mucous membrane, and in parts I observed claret-coloured spots and stripes. The surface of the mucous membrane in two instances had the appearance of being covered with a diphtheritic exudation, this was caused, however, by thickened and softened epithelium, with some adherent mucus; the lower half of the trachea and bronchial tubes contained a reddish froth.

In the left ventricle of the heart, beneath the endocardium, I have seen blood-staining. Professor Browne informed me that he had frequently seen similar stains, and only in animals that had died of Cattle Plague. I have not seen the first or second stomachs diseased, the first is usually distended with undigested food.

The third stomach frequently contains hard masses of food, to which the epithelium often adheres, and separates from the mucous membrane in eel-skin like laminæ; the mucous membrane is sometimes pink in patches, owing to congestion of its vessels; the larger vessels of this stomach may also be seen distended with blood. In one case a small aperture existed in a plait of the mucous membrane; this was supposed to have been the result of ulceration.

The fourth stomach is usually nearly empty, its vessels more or less congested, the epithelium of the mucous surface is thickened, softened, and can be easily scraped off. The mucous membrane sometimes has an abraded appearance, especially near the pylorus; it is soft, its colour varies according to the degree of congestion; it sometimes has annular patches of a purplish colour, surrounding paler spots in which the mucous follicles are situated. Once I saw a small oval ulcer near the pylorus, it was somewhat depressed, and the base was whitish and granular. The duodenum is also congested, and at other parts of the small intestine, congestion and alteration in colour may be observed.

In the large intestine blackish lines are to be seen; the larger ones running parallel to the gut, and causing the zebra markings described by M. Bouley.

The ileo-cæcal valve is generally of a purplish colour, and spots of similar hue are to be found in its vicinity. I examined a fœtus taken from the uterus of a cow that died of Rinderpest at the Albert Veterinary College; it was quite free from all morbid appearances.

Mr. Duguid, V.S., informed me that some time previously he had seen a cow that recovered from the Cattle Plague. A fortnight after recovery she cast a calf that appeared to have been dead about a fortnight; he examined the body, but found no evidences that it had been affected by the disease.

I have seen the following experiments performed on animals at the Royal Veterinary College.

Two sheep that had recovered from Rinderpest were inoculated with the matter of variola ovina, a disease in sheep corresponding to small-pox—in both animals the inoculation succeeded.

A calf was inoculated with Rinderpest virus in the following manner:—Some serum of the blood of a sheep that died of the disease was mixed with six times its volume of milk, a worsted thread was saturated with the fluid, and introduced as a seton beneath the skin over the shoulder of the calf, with the view of ascertaining whether a mild form of the disease might be so produced. On the sixth day after the operation the calf exhibited symptoms of Rinderpest, and on the third day, after being attacked, it died.

At the Albert College, I saw a calf that had been inoculated with serum of the blood of an animal suffering from Rinderpest; on the fifth day after the operation, symptoms of the disease appeared. I have not yet heard whether it recovered or not. The only particular point in this experiment was, that the serum with which the calf was inoculated was obtained from a living animal. I saw another calf which had been successfully vaccinated, then exposed to contagion and inoculated with Rinderpest virus; up to the time of my departure it had escaped the disease. I have written for further information regarding it, and shall have the honour of communicating the result to you.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

PATRICK J. HAYES.

Major-General Sir Thomas Larcom, K.C.B.,
Dublin Castle.

Whitworth Hospital,
North Brunswick-street, Dublin,
February 14, 1866.

SIR,

In reference to my communication of the 1st instant concerning the Cattle Plague, I beg leave to state that I received on yesterday a letter from Mr. Duquid, of the Albert Veterinary College, in which he mentions the results of some experiments that I alluded to in my letter to you. Therefore I beg leave to submit the following information.

A healthy calf inoculated with Rinderpest-matter, taken from a living animal, died of the disease eleven days afterwards.

A healthy calf successfully vaccinated with lymph taken from the arm of a child, was inoculated with Rinderpest virus on the 22nd January. The temperature of the body rose on the 26th; the mouth eruption appeared on the 29th; from the 31st the temperature fell; and by the 3rd February the animal seemed quite convalescent, and has done well since.

Two pregnant cows that had been successfully vaccinated, were taken into the College on the 1st February. One was then inoculated with Rinderpest virus. The temperature rose on the 4th; mouth eruption appeared on the 6th; she seemed very ill and as if about to calve on the 10th; on the 11th a fully developed male calf was extracted, after which the animal seemed very prostrate, then rallied a little, but was found dead on the following morning. The second cow was not inoculated, but placed in a stable with diseased animals. Temperature rose on the 6th; the mucous membranes were affected on the 8th; and the animal was found dead on the morning of the 12th.

The animals that were vaccinated at Mr. Bloomfield's farm, near Norwich, have hitherto escaped the Rinderpest. Those inoculated with matter taken from the greasy heel of a horse have since died.

Sir, I have the honour to be, your obedient servant,

PATRICK J. HAYES.

Major-General Sir Thomas Larcom, K.C.B.,
Dublin Castle.

Sligo,
February 2, 1866.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 30th ultimo, desiring, for the information of the Lord Lieutenant, a report of my observations of the symptoms and best mode of treatment of the Cattle Plague, and to furnish all particulars which, in my opinion, are likely to be of future use in the matter. The veterinary authorities afforded me several opportunities to observe the Rinderpest in London. I also observed it in Hertfordshire.

The symptoms which I observed showed great depression of the vital powers of the sickened animals—loss of appetite and of rumination, constipation, diminished secretion of milk, and of urinary secretion, depressed look, eyes suffused and deeply sunk; as disease advances, drooping head and ears, respirations oppressed and laboured, with moaning; expirations prolonged; the orifice of the vagina reddened, irritated; a red line on the under gum, epithelial peeling of the mouth and gums; discharges from the eyes, the mouth, and the vagina; dysenteric fetid fluid bloody discharges from the bowels; abdomen swelled; emphysematous condition of the hind legs, and quarters, crepitating on pressure, and gas escaping upon puncture of the parts; pulse frequent at first, finally weak. Temperature falls towards the fatal termination.

As the scientific treatment of the Rinderpest must be based upon our knowledge of the nature of the disease, it will be necessary to state briefly the post mortem appearances—the pathological effects, before we can arrive at correct conclusions, upon the proximate cause of the disease, and the treatment founded thereon.

The postmortem appearances indicated lesions of the lungs, the heart, the kidneys, of the bronchial tubes, the larynx, the windpipe, the glottis, the epiglottis, of the third and fourth stomachs, and of the large and small intestines. Epithelial peelings of all the mucous membranes—softenings and slight ulcerations of some parts, were observed. The serous membranes indicated no morbid adhesions. The gall bladder was observed replete with bile, the liver natural to all appearance. The congested condition of the other organs, arising from unhealthy fibrinous black blood, was very remarkable. I observed kidneys that were olive black, and thick tenacious black blood, which presented a perfect cast of the tricuspid valves of the heart, and of the vein to the extent of one foot, when drawn out of the right chamber of the heart. The congested condition of the large intestines was marked by varicose lines, upon a white ground, resembling striped stockings. The hæmorrhoidal state of the rectum was the termination of this venous congestion. I observed in one case a diphtheritic exudation, and a congested, passive, inflammatory state of the glottis and epiglottis, which gave it the character more of scarlatina than of small-pox, and enlarged Peyer's patches of the large intestinal mucous membrane, which gave that case also a typhoid character.

The symptoms and postmortem appearances were very variable; in some cases those of the pulmonary organs were the most manifest, in others, those of the gastro-intestinal, but in all, the mucous membranes were those specially engaged. From my observations of the symptoms and postmortem appearances of the Rinderpest I submit the following conclusions upon its nature and treatment:—

First. That the disease is a pestilential poison, *sui generis*, that wars with bovine blood that belongs to the family of fevers, and, therefore, resembles in many points, small-pox, scarlatina, typhoid fever, and the African typhus, or the yellow malignant contagious fever of the West Indies, which is graphically sketched by Dr. Stevens in his book on the blood and fevers, dedicated to Frederick VI., King of Denmark. The “purple gum,” the black saltless blood, and some other symptoms of the African typhus may be recognised in the Rinderpest.

Second. That the indications of treatment are, to recruit the saltless state of the blood, so as, to maintain its electro-chemical conditions, to counteract this animal blood poison; that common salt, the alkaline carbonates and sulphite of soda, the iodide of iron, the combination of sulphur and lime, in dilute solutions, and garlic juice, which I recommended in my essay published four months since, seem therefore to be essential elements of medical treatment.

Third. That as febrile heat is nature's animal heat cure to consume a blood poison, and to eliminate its remains, by copious perspiration, the crisis or cool in fevers; as hot air baths are found to cut short, and to prevent various malignant febrile diseases, I would strongly urge that they be fully and fairly tried in the first stage of the Rinderpest. I would also recommend, at the same time, the administration of oxysaline, and iron tonic medicines, in dilute solution, to recruit the mineral constitution of the blood, for the reasons set forth in my essay on Cholera, Cattle Plague, &c. When the veterinary authorities in London have no treatment to recommend, the thermo-electrical Turkish

bath introduced into Great Britain by Mr. Urquhart should be had recourse to, with the medical remedies prescribed. High heat is a powerful sanitary and curative agent and disinfectant at 240°, well calculated to prevent disease, and to cure it in the first stage.

I have the honour to remain, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JAMES TUCKER, M.D., M.R.C.S., ENG.,

Medical Officer, Sligo District, and Sligo
National Model School.

Major-General Sir Thomas Larcom, K.C.B.,
Dublin Castle.

APPENDIX TO REPORT ON CATTLE PLAGUE.

It seems essential that I should briefly solve the science of the foregoing suggestions upon the medical treatment of the Rinderpest, give the reasons why I would prescribe oxyhalines, common salt, Rochelle salt, bicarbonate of soda, chlorate of potash, sulphite of soda, solutions of iron, of lime, and sulphur, garlic juice, and hot air baths. It is now very well known that salines are the most essential constituents of the blood, that they are constantly being consumed and replenished, otherwise the blood would become black, saltless, and stagnant, as is the case in Rinderpest, yellow fever, and several other febrile diseases. Men and animals are electro-chemical living laboratories, in which all alimentary principles are decomposed, and animal heat and carbonic acid developed through the electro-chemical force of the electro-excitant salines of the blood.

The oxen, the sheep, and the wild animals of the forests of inland North America, seek salt with great avidity; the careful herd there doles it out to his flocks three days in each week; the sheep could not resist the cold winter climate without the use of salt.

The Red American Indian applies salt immediately to the poisoned wound inflicted by the rattlesnake, with success. Those who used salines or mineral waters in Russia and in the West Indies, are said to have escaped the epidemics of cholera and yellow African typhus fever, or to have had those diseases mildly. The most horrible death that could be inflicted upon a human being, would be food without salt; it would be a living death, to be devoured by worms engendered within them. There can be no animal heat generated—no electro-chemical combustion of the refuse noxious materials and pestilential poisons of the living body in health or in disease of men and of animals—without the oxygenating influence of salines in the blood. If we remove salines from our medical treatment of febrile disorders, nothing remains to rely upon. They are as essential to the healthful existence of man and animals as the air we breathe, they promote oxygenation, *i.e.*, the chemical combination of oxygen, with the combustible matters of the body. High heat, which is the primary paramount salutary symptom of all fevers, depends upon the saline state of the blood in the first stage, there may be malignant pestilential blood poisons, but no fever, without salines to develop animal heat.

Iron solutions are also essential to healthful existence in man and animals, for the minute sparks of electro-magnetic iron are the centres for the construction of the red globules of the blood,—those carriers of oxygen all round the circulation. Sulphur and lime are essential materials in the animal fabric, but in solution they are antiparasitic. Garlic, onions, and assafetida contain sulphur, and owing to their sulphuretted oils are antiparasitic against worms, and other vital germs. Professor Polli, of Milan, neutralized the poison of glands in dogs by the use of sulphites of soda; he contends that they will prevent or cure all pestilential blood poisons. Dr. De Ricci advocates their power to arrest fermentable diseases. "Caloric at 240° kills vermin and their eggs, which boiling water at 212° cannot; heat at 160° will kill animal poisons, contagions of every kind, and stop fermentation."—See page 17, Dr. Tucker's Essay on the Bath, dedicated to the Earl of Carlisle, 1860. We can, therefore, perceive the thermo-electrical influence of dry hot air baths (not vapour baths), to aid the febrile efforts of nature to consume the pestilential blood poisons, and thus to purify the system by copious perspiration, and surface washing afterwards. It seems an outrage upon the laws of nature to force fat upon, and milk from cattle, which have been confined in foul, ill-ventilated sheds. The pure air of heaven, exercise, cleanliness, purification of blood by perspiration, ventilation of the whole system, are as essential to the healthful existence of cattle, as they are to man; wanting these, they become an easy prey to every pestilence that may prevail. The British Medical Association, at their last meeting, recommended that baths be established in every city, town, and village. Wherever there was a Roman camp in ancient Britain, there was a Roman bath. As sanitary economy is the most important condition of political economy, for the prevention of epizootic and epidemic diseases, these sanitary institutions are urgently called for just now.

Dr. Richardson, of London, states that the infectious poisons of small-pox, scarlatina, measles, whooping cough, diphtheria, glanders, plague, typhus and typhoid fevers, cholera, yellow fever, erysipelas, hydrophobia, pyæmia, puerperal fever, and serpent poison, are destroyed by exposure to a heat of 212° Fahr. (see *Social Science and Sanitary Review*). A strong case in favour of hot air baths, cheaply constructed for men and animals.

The unwashed clothing of those who recovered from West India yellow fever, when packed up in that state, and opened for washing at a healthy northern port, in some weeks after, spread a more malignant fever than the sickened patients at the original West India centre. The traffic of old clothes from England to Ireland, should, therefore, be subjected to close inspection, to washing, to high heat, as a disinfectant, and the various fumigants, as gunpowder, chloride of lime, iodine vapour, &c.

J. TUCKER, M.D.

5, Wicklow-street, Dublin,

5th February, 1866.

SIR,

I have the honour to state, for the information of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, that in accordance with the instructions given in your letter of the 9th of January, I proceeded to England, and studied the Cattle Plague in London and other parts of the country, more particularly in Cheshire, where it is committing fearful ravages. I have seen very many cases in all the various stages, and assisted at numerous *post mortem* examinations with eminent veterinary surgeons.

Rinderpest or Cattle Plague is, in my opinion, a specific contagious fever, presenting the following symptoms:—After receiving the infection, a cow shows the disease in from two to fifteen days. She is dull, the appetite impaired, if moved suddenly appears weak, and will occasionally give a short cough. The bowels, in the early stages, are generally a little constipated; there is hanging of the head, the ears are drawn backwards, rumination ceases, the pulse is quick, the nose dry, surface heat irregular, the coat stares, particularly along the dorsal region, and the respiration is accelerated. The mucous membrane of the vagina is injected, of a scarlet colour, and *this symptom is most important, being very diagnostic, and cannot be mistaken by one who has particularly studied the disease, as it is always present in the mildest cases*, and after a time there is a slight discharge of pus from it, and streaked in it. As the disease progresses there is a watery discharge from the eyes, and of mucus from the nose, both of which in time become muco-purulent. Another symptom which cannot be mistaken is abrasion of the mucous membrane, below the incisor teeth, and rose-coloured spots on the hard palate. In some cases there is great thirst, but the animal swallows with difficulty, owing to the existence of so much disease in the larynx and pharynx. The fæces after a time become soft and watery, sometimes mixed with blood, and very fetid. The animal frequently moves the hind feet, and kicks at the belly, indicative of abdominal pain. There is not much alteration in the urine, it being perhaps voided in less quantity, and often. The pulse in the latter stages can scarcely be felt, and the heart's action is irregular. When the animal opens its mouth a large quantity of frothy saliva flows from it. The breathing now is very laborious, with a peculiar double action during expiration, and accompanied by a grunt not heard in any other disease of cattle, being quite distinct from that of pleuro-pneumonia. The animal lies down very often, and is uneasy, sometimes becoming delirious. The eyes are now sunk in the head, the beast is unconscious, and death supervenes generally in from three to fifteen days, but occasionally the animal lives for three weeks, and then succumbs. If the subject be a milch cow, there are often peculiar eruptions on the mammary gland, between the teats, which have by some been mistaken for variolous pustules. Emphysema along the back and loins I have only observed in four cases, consequently it cannot be considered a usual symptom.

When recovery takes place there is generally a marked change for the better about the fifth or sixth day.

Post mortem appearances have been so often accurately described that I do not consider it necessary to introduce them here, and will at once go on to treatment and prevention.

Treatment, with the exceptions stated below, should be by all means discouraged, being highly dangerous, as keeping the sick animal alive only preserves a hotbed of contagion. In some countries treating cattle for Rinderpest, and recommending and advertising remedies have, I think, been wisely made punishable by heavy fine and imprisonment. Treatment and experiments should only be allowed under Government supervision, in proper places appointed for the purpose.

Prevention is the only sound practice, as Rinderpest is the most infectious, contagious, and fatal of all diseases, and it can, I am convinced, be carried a certain distance in the atmosphere. Should it unfortunately break out in this country, the remedy must undoubtedly be the short, sharp, and decisive "stamping out," found so effectual on the Continent.

I beg respectfully to state that I consider it of the utmost importance that every stockowner in Ireland should be made acquainted with the extremely dangerous properties of the disease, in order to avoid the lamentable ignorance which was the great

cause of its spreading with such rapidity in England, where the warning given by the leading Veterinary Surgeons was unfortunately disregarded. Even now it is spreading for the want of that information which might easily be conveyed in a small pamphlet, written in plain language, without unnecessary technical terms.

If such a pamphlet were published here, the distribution of copies to every farm, &c., might be accomplished through the aid of the Constabulary and Police, and all stock-owners being thus made aware of the dangerous nature of the plague, would not be unprepared in the event of its breaking out in Ireland. Several English farmers, who have lost their stock, assured me that had they known the contagious properties of Rinderpest they think they could easily have preserved them. Nearly all I conversed with could tell me how they got it. Some by buying beasts in fairs and markets, &c., which they never would have done had they been made acquainted with the danger. Many will not now visit a market, or allow a butcher or cattle dealer to come near their farms.

From my knowledge of the fat cattle trade, I beg to state that the cry of the "Butcher to the Ox," in a country where the plague is raging, is dangerous. Butchers from towns, going from farm to farm, will be a sure means of spreading the disease. I would therefore suggest instead what is being done in several petty sessional divisions in England; viz., that if Rinderpest appears here, fat cattle should be passed and branded, under the direction of a Veterinary Surgeon, and sent into the towns for immediate slaughter. In the different localities I have not omitted to note the most successful disinfectants (burning of gas tar is, in my opinion, the best), also other modes of prevention employed where the disease has become unfortunately prevalent, which at present would not be of interest in this report.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

T. D. LAMBERT,

Veterinary Surgeon.

Major-General Sir Thomas Larcom, K.C.B.

Navan,
February 18th, 1866.

SIR,

In accordance with the instructions received in your letter of the 15th ult., relative to proceeding to England for the purpose of studying the Cattle Plague, I went in the first instance to London, where with the kind assistance of Professors Browne and Simonds, I was afforded ample opportunity of seeing numerous cases of the disease in its different stages and *post mortem* appearances.

It required but little observation to see that it is a disease peculiarly distinct in the character of its symptoms from any other as yet known to us. In London few dairies escaped its attack or were free from its sad consequences. In Cheshire, however, I found the disease more fatal, particularly in the neighbourhoods of Crew and Chester. In both these places I saw several valuable herds carried away in a few days. The disease is undoubtedly both contagious and infectious, and capable of being conveyed (by means of the respiratory organs) into the system, where it remains in a state of incubation for several days, before there are any evident indications of the malady.

The following are the general symptoms which I observed. In the earliest stage of the Rinderpest (even before the animal refuses food or ceases to ruminate), you can (by a careful examination of the mouth), detect an unusually red or pink hue over the inside of the cheek, and under the incisor teeth. This appearance may be general or confined to blotches of various sizes.

The vagina is usually found in a similar state. About the seventh day after the infection has entered the system, the animal is noticed dull, and the appetite impaired; the coat stares, extremities cold, and the milk diminished in quantity. The nose is poked out in a peculiar manner, the ears droop, and rumination is entirely suspended. Occasionally I have seen muscular twitchings of the hind quarters and neck. The bowels at this stage are generally constipated. On the second day of the attack these symptoms become more developed, and in addition, the breathing is often accelerated, sometimes accompanied by a grunt, and generally by an apparently painful cough. The temperature of the body is variable.

In the beginning there is a slightly increased warmth of the skin, which soon, however, gives way to chillness or extreme coldness of the ears, legs, and horns.

The expression of the countenance is very characteristic of the disease, particularly if the attack be an acute one; the eyes become dull, and retracted in their sockets, the conjunctiva highly injected, and often of a leaden hue. There is sometimes a discharge from both eyes, and occasionally from one only, of a clear fluid, somewhat like tears, but of a sticky consistency. On examining the gums, you find abrasions of the mucous membranes, and an exudation of thick yellowish lymph. According as the disease advances, this becomes more copious, and there is often a discharge of ropy saliva from the mouth and nose. The interior of the vagina presents a scarlet appearance, and is not unfrequently studded with small but well-marked pustules. The epithelium loosens its attachments to the mucous membranes, and can be easily peeled off, leaving beneath an extremely tender irritable surface. The pulse from the commencement is quick and feeble, and sometimes towards the latter stages it is imperceptible except at the heart. About the third day the animal is much prostrated, the breathing is quicker, more laborious, and accompanied by a grunt at the commencement of every expiration. There is a great disinclination to move, but when made to do so, the animal staggers as though partially paralyzed. There is generally thirst from the commencement, and except in very bad cases, the sufferer will partake freely of a drink of gruel or cold water. Emphysema is no unusual symptom, particularly in dairy cows. In most cases it is to be found in the lungs, and not unfrequently in the tissues under the skin.

Dysentery sets in about the third or fourth day, and rapidly increases the debility and emaciation, both of which are prominent features of the disease from the beginning.

The animal is generally found lying, and the head turned towards the side, except when the lungs are much affected, or the breathing difficult. About the fifth day from the first appearance of the attack, the organs cease to perform their functions, and the animal dies from utter prostration. In those that recover, the symptoms become abated about the fourth day, the discharge from the bowels becomes less frequent, and of a thicker consistency, the countenance brightens up, and the animal looks about for some favourite morsel of food, which, however (from the soreness of the mouth), it can use but very sparingly. Gradually the strength returns, and with proper nursing, the animal begins to thrive in about eight weeks or so, according to the state of the constitution.

I am sorry to say that no successful treatment has been as yet discovered. Numerous remedies have been tried, but as a rule none have proved to be of much service. In my opinion, more good can be done by preparing the animal to receive the attack, than by drenching and torturing the sufferer when the disease once sets in.

In infected districts this can best be done by withholding all solid food, and substituting mash and well made flaxseed tea. By this treatment the digestive organs are less liable to get out of order, and, if attacked, better able to withstand the disease. If there should be a tendency to constipation, an occasional dose of linseed oil and spirits of nitre might be of use. It is most desirable to use every sanitary precaution available even in districts where the disease is unknown.

Post mortem Appearances.—The characteristic post mortem appearances of the Rinderpest are to be found in the mucous membranes almost throughout the whole body, but particularly in the alimentary canal. On the gums, under the incisor teeth, are to be found numerous abrasions, covered with a layer of thick yellowish lymph; the tops of the papillæ highly inflamed, and the epithelial covering loose and easily peeled off. Ulcers are sometimes found at the root of the tongue, and in the pharynx and larynx. These parts are generally covered with an exudation of thick yellowish white lymph, which, when removed, discloses the inflamed red or scarlet colour of the membrane beneath. The trachea and bronchial tubes not unfrequently present the same appearance. The lungs are sometimes healthy, but often emphysema is found either in one or both. In two animals that died of Rinderpest, I found, on post mortem examination, that pleuropneumonia and emphysema were present in the same lung, but this is not a usual occurrence.

The pericardium sometimes shows traces of inflammation, and the heart looks soft and flabby. Except in bad cases the œsophagus, rumen, and reticulum are found tolerably healthy, but occasionally their lining membrane is highly congested, and exhibits red stripes or patches throughout its surface. This is most frequently the case where the bowels had remained long constipated; and in such cases you will also find a quantity of food in the rumen, which the animal had not partaken of for five or six weeks previously. The third stomach, or “manypies,” generally contains a quantity of hard, dry, indigestible food, impacted between its leaves. On removing this, the membrane beneath will be found congested in various places, especially along the margin of the folds. In all cases of Rinderpest, no matter how slight or how short its duration, a post mortem examination of the fourth stomach will at once detect its existence, but the appearances may vary according to the duration or severity of the attack. In bad cases the whole of the internal surface will present a congested appearance, and eruptions will be found in various parts covered with a quantity of yellow lymph, particularly near the pylorus. The coats of this stomach are sometimes perforated in spots as large as a shilling. In some cases where the attack is of a milder form, or when the animal is slaughtered in the incipient stage of the disease, the lesions will not be so great, but invariably the membrane is congested to a greater or less extent. The small intestines present the same appearance as the other parts affected, and not unfrequently the cœcum, colon, and rectum, show evident traces of the disease. Peyer's glands are also frequently diseased, and covered with layers of lymph. The gall bladder is almost invariably found distended. The kidneys are seldom affected; however, they are occasionally found smaller than usual, but this cannot be said to be a result of the Rinderpest.

Such are the symptoms and post mortem appearances of the Rinderpest which came under my observation in England. The treatment is unfortunately very unsatisfactory, but this is probably owing to the virulence of the disease and the rapidity with which it runs its course. All our efforts should therefore be unanimous to keep it out of Ireland, if possible; and if we should unfortunately fail in doing so, to stamp it out on its first appearance and isolate the infected districts.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

OWEN REILLY, V.S.

Major-General Sir Thomas Larcom, K.C.B.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN, BARON WODEHOUSE, LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND
GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In accordance with your Excellency's instructions I proceeded on the 13th ultimo to London, for the purpose of making myself practically acquainted with the epizootic at present committing such devastations among the bovine live stock of Great Britain, and reporting thereon to your Excellency.

On my arrival in London, according to instructions, I at once proceeded to the office of Her Majesty's Privy Council at Whitehall, and reported myself to Mr. Helps. From that gentleman I received a note to some of the officers of the Government Veterinary Department, from whom I received great facilities in the prosecution of the investigation intrusted to me, with others, by your Excellency.

Although your Excellency was pleased to desire, that, with other features of the subject, I should make myself acquainted with the best curative treatment that could be adopted for the Cattle Plague, I regret exceedingly that the results of careful personal observation, as well as of most numerous and anxious inquiries, do not justify my holding out any reasonable hopes, at least according to the present state of either human or veterinary medical science, that any mode of treatment as yet known will be successful, in severe cases, even in mitigating, still less in curing the disease. Indeed, as far as my limited observations have gone, and the experience of others, it seems to me that all modes of treatment have equally failed, and that many of them have but hastened the fatal termination by an injurious interference with nature. When animals do recover from Cattle Plague it seems to be more as a result either of an individual constitutional peculiarity, or a mild form of the disease, than from any interference of medical art.

Much has been written, and much vaunted, about the powers of homœopathy in the treatment of Cattle Plague; but, like its effects in many other maladies, not alone of the brute creation, but also of the human species, the most favourable report that can be made of it by the unprejudiced is that, although it effects but little good, it does even less harm; as the true standard of homœopathic dosing being so infinitesimally small, that it interferes not sufficiently with nature to cause any appreciable difference in the progress of disease, the preliminary decadence from health, or the return of convalescence.

I seek not to combat nor subvert some of the ingenious elementary principles of Hahnemann, as far as regards the therapeutic effects of some medicines; but, as a result of much reflection and no inconsiderable amount of observation and experience, I denounce the principle of infinitesimal dosing in the practice of medicine, as sought to be applied to bovine animals suffering from Cattle Plague, as a most delusive absurdity. As well might an attempt be made to fatten an ox with food given in homœopathic infinitesimal quantities, as to cure one affected with Cattle Plague, or any other disease, by homœopathy.

It is not what medical homœopathy does, that constitutes its virtue—that lies in what it does not. It does not kill, it merely lets die; whereas injudicious drugging too frequently causes death.

I have thought it desirable to thus allude to homœopathy in consequence of the many advocates, despite of all its failures, it even still has, in connexion with Cattle Plague, on some parts of the Continent. My attention was particularly directed to the consideration of it and the alleged similarity between Cattle Plague and Small-pox, by Professor Ferguson, at whose request I made as many experiments and observations as I could, within the limits of so short a space of time as I remained in England.

Having thus disposed of homœopathy as a proposed principle of medical treatment for Cattle Plague, I shall now proceed to make a few cursory observations, relative to the fancied identity of Cattle Plague and Small-pox, about which, and vaccination, so much has been written lately, particularly by some of the most justly eminent of the medical profession, as well as some veterinarians in England, who, however, have been unfortunately misled and, consequently, mistaken.

Well may it be recorded as "unfortunately," for, had they been right in their conclusion that Cattle Plague was identical with Small-pox, and in their inference that it could be averted by vaccination, no greater boon could science or an all-wise and benevolent Providence have given to this country, the chief and most vital sources of whose prosperity at present depends on its agricultural stock.

Mr. Ceely, in the 10th volume of the Medical Transactions, cites instances of a number of cows having contracted genuine small-pox by being turned to graze into a meadow in which were exposed for purification the bed and other clothes and bedding used by persons affected with small-pox, one of whom died of that disease.

Mr. Ceely also relates satisfactory evidence that the man who owned the cattle himself contracted the disease from them when they had had the malady for some time.

Notwithstanding the strength of evidence mentioned by Mr. Ceely, and that gentleman's justly acknowledged high character for veracity as well as scientific zeal, I am bound to confess that I have been unable to produce true small-pox in bovine animals by exposing them to its infection, and I have frequently attempted its accomplishment; nor in any instance that I have ever seen or heard of has even the most carefully performed inoculation with the virus of small-pox caused any disease at all resembling Rinderpest or Cattle Plague; neither does inoculation with Cattle Plague virus ever produce a malady that any practical observer of the diseases of cattle could mistake either for small-pox, or the more ordinary cow-pox which furnishes the original virus for the vaccination of human beings as a preventive against small-pox.

With respect to the vaccination of cattle as a prophylactic measure against Cattle Plague, it is now generally admitted to be a failure; and the inoculation of cattle with the virus of Cattle Plague, with the hope that they would have the disease in a milder and much more manageable form than if the disease was contracted in the ordinary way, has proved most delusive, as the results, with comparatively few exceptions, have been fatal.

Something similar to this is markedly observable in farcy and glanders. Many horses get farcy, and a few glanders, in the ordinary way, in fact idiopathically, and recover from these diseases; but when glanders or farcy is contracted as a result of inoculation, the result is almost invariably fatal; it, however, is desirable to state that in the pathological essentials of these diseases, there is not the slightest similitude between either glanders or farcy and Cattle Plague, also that glanders and farcy are the same disease, but affecting different parts of the animal—glanders is but farcy within the nasal passages. No animal dies from what is usually recognized as mere simple glanders, without becoming also farcied previous to death; and all horses that die from farcy become what is usually termed glandered before the fatal termination.

The introduction of horse diseases into this report, however irrelevant it may seem, naturally leads to the consideration of Jenner's doctrine that cow-pock, which furnishes the original matter for human vaccination, is caused by the discharge from the heels of horses suffering from the disease familiarly called "grease," coming in contact with the udder and teats of the cow, either through the medium of the hands of the attendants, or of the litter upon which the animals stand or lie. Professor Ferguson, who seems to disbelieve this doctrine, is, I believe, about to institute a second series of experiments on this very important subject. I regret that while in England I had no opportunity of doing as he requested, by inoculating the udders of cattle with the discharge from greasy-heeled horses, and thus enabling me to report on the subject to your Excellency—a subject which certainly seemed to be one of great importance, while it was generally thought that vaccination would turn out to be an effectual preventive of Cattle Plague.

CATTLE PLAGUE UNLIKE ANY OTHER KNOWN DISEASE.

As your Excellency is already aware, the Cattle Plague is designated differently by different persons, some asserting it is typhus fever, some that it is typhoid fever, while others consider it to be small-pox, or some disease nearly similar to it, and subject to the same laws.

Of late years practitioners of human medicine have made some distinctions between typhus and typhoid, and typhous fevers, which seem inconsistent with the previous acceptance of these adjectives; but, in the case of Cattle Plague, it matters very little what technical name it is called, so as the true peculiarities of the disease, such as its symptoms, the exact parts affected, its progress, its terminations, and the effects of the different modes of treatment are known. For upwards of two centuries the malady has been generally known in Europe as "bovine epizootic typhus," and by that name I shall be content to designate it in this report.

It is a disease quite peculiar in itself, totally unlike any other malady affecting either the human being or any of our domestic animals, unequalled for its infectiousness and contagiousness, and certainly unsurpassed by any other malady excepting rabies in the brute creation, and hydrophobia in human beings, for its mortality. Certainly neither typhus nor typhoid fever is anything like as numerically fatal to those persons affected with them as Cattle Plague is to its bovine victims, which are generally upwards of ninety per cent. of the animals attacked, when the disease assumes its virulent form in a locality.

PATHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CATTLE PLAGUE.

The essential characteristics of Cattle Plague are its being a highly contagious, infectious, and fatal fever, as yet unknown to be spontaneously developed in Great Britain, having the chief seat of its local action in the mucous membranes; those lining the fourth stomach and the duodenum, or first of the small intestines, being the ones most frequently, in fact almost invariably, as well as the most intensely affected; also those of the respiratory passages, particularly at their upper parts, being generally involved in the diseased action; the skin, particularly at its thinnest parts, being occasionally (but only occasionally) subject to a slight, though visible eruption of a sympathetic, yet by no means invariable character. What many have exaggerated into a true pustular eruption is in most cases nothing more than a slight rash that often is not perceptible during life, although easily discoverable in the hides when they are being finished by the leather-dressers.

INCUBATION.

The length of time which bovine typhus from exposure to infection takes incubating in the system, before the first recognisable symptoms of the disease's existence, has been found to be about six or eight days; but I have seen it take as much more, sometimes quadruple that time from last contact with diseased animals to the appearance of the first symptoms of the malady. Perhaps this may have arisen from the infection having clung merely to the skin and hair of the animal for some days before it entered the system. If the infection can cling to inanimate objects for a long time, how much more likely is it to adhere to the coat of a living animal! Indeed there is strong circumstantial evidence of a beast's having retained the infection on the surface of the body for weeks, at the expiration of which he gave the malady to sound animals, although his own internal system never became affected.

(*Vide* report of "Professor Ferguson's Lecture" at the Albert Model Farm, Glasnevin.)

SYMPTOMS.

So much has been already written, and so ably, relative to the symptoms, their variation, and the course of the Cattle Plague disease in living animals, from their first change from health until death sets in or recovery takes place, which it sometimes does, although comparatively seldom in the severe form of the malady, that I shall confine myself to a summary of the most ordinary symptoms. Those of Cattle Plague, like those of most other bovine diseases, must be seen to be understood to the extent of sure clinical recognition. An idea certainly may be got of them by merely reading, but it would be as likely to be a false as a true one.

It has been too general a habit, particularly among those who know practically the least about their subject, in drawing out zoopathological reports to be as minute as possible, even in the description of already well-known details, with the view of impressing their readers with an idea of the vastness of their information, too often mistaking tediousness and useless repetition for necessary explicitness—a defect which I am desirous of avoiding, particularly as I have nothing novel to offer on this point of the subject, excepting, perhaps, in physiological and pathological explanation.

The disease may be divided into three stages:—

First Stage.

At first the animal seems depressed; to use a familiar phrase among the lower orders, "out of sorts." The head is held lower than usual; the ears are inclined backwards; the eyes are suffused; the surface of the body cold; the skin harsh, dry, and more tightly adherent to the parts beneath; the coat often staring, as a result of cutaneous contraction, altering the direction of the hair roots; the appetite diminished and capricious; the spine very sensitive to pressure. If the case be a female one, the interior of the genital organs is in its colour more red than natural; alternate heats and chills, particularly at the roots of ears and horns soon succeed; the bowels are costive; rumination ceases; there is thirst, and a thorough distaste for green food. The animal evidently commences to suffer acutely internally; there is grinding of the teeth; he either mopes his head, if in a byre, leaning the chin on the trough for support. The action of the supporting and elevating muscles of the head evidently causes pain; thus their relaxation to ease them; or he evinces paroxysms of uneasiness, by a tossing movement of the head, and frequent lying down and getting up; tremblings are observed in many parts of the frame; they are conspicuous in the thighs, and that portion of the sides immediately behind the shoulder.

If a milch cow, the milk which from the first was diminished now is still less, the belly is enlarged, particularly at the right side; frequently some of the joints become sore to the touch; the front legs are kept more separated than in a state of health; the hind ones are brought more forward under the centre of gravity, occasionally accompanied with some knuckling forward of their pasterns. With these symptoms the back is often arched.

The peculiar position of the limbs, in their relation to the superincumbent body, is such as to relieve the contents of the abdomen, particularly those parts forming the principal seat of the disease, as much as possible from compression.

If the pulmonary organs are intact, it will be found that the animal arranges his frame to relieve some parts within the abdomen that are acutely suffering, more than for the purpose of facilitating breathing, which is the instinctive object in *pleuro-pneumonia*; nor is there in Cattle Plague that uneasy shifting of the feet and evident pain in them when moved, so observable in foot and mouth distemper. The eyes become fixed and more animated as the disease advances; yet they are tearful; the pupil becomes dilated, and, in short, they plainly tell, in the language of animal suffering, of the terrible revolution that the entire system is undergoing. The appearance of the eyes, the tremblings already described, and many other symptoms, indicate that the nervous system is seriously involved at a very early stage of the malady.

The mucous membrane covering the front of the eyes and the haw becomes injected. Parts that in health presented no appearance of blood vessels become injected with that fluid, by congestion, and assume a bluish-red appearance. The lining membrane of the nose presents the same colour, as well as having its temperature exalted. It frequently has its secretion greatly augmented, as well as variably changed in character; sometimes it resembles in colour the froth seen on troubled waters; at others it is glairy and viscid.

There is also a somewhat similar discharge from the mouth, frequently in an astonishing quantity, but not accompanied with that peculiar sucking action and movement of the lips so peculiar in "mouth distemper," but there is frequently a grinding of the teeth, which is not observable in the latter disease. This difference may, perhaps, result from there being severe ulceration within the mouth in the latter disease, while it is not, at least of the same character, in Cattle Plague. The grinding of the teeth in that disease and in *pleuro-pneumonia* is caused by severe internal bodily suffering, while the peculiar action of the tongue and lips in mouth and foot distemper is caused solely by the sore state of the interior of the mouth and its contents, which are either suffering from primary blisters, or the severe secondary ulceration which takes place on their being broken, if the cases be severe, and judicious treatment be not adopted.

The grinding of the teeth would add too much to the suffering arising from the blisters and the ulcers of the tongue and buccal membrane in mouth and foot distemper, for the animal to attempt it. In Cattle Distemper the grinding of the teeth causes no pain to the interior of the mouth or its contents. In Cattle Plague, at an early stage, the tongue is rougher and drier than in health. In fact, it retains the former characteristic throughout the entire disease.

But few have directed sufficient attention to the cough which is frequently present in the disease, although there may not exist a trace of *pleuro-pneumonia*, or lung distemper, as a complication.

The presence of cough, without there being actual organic disease of the respiratory organs, is easily accounted for as a functional phenomenon, by the great sympathy that exists between the digestive and the respiratory organs, they being both supplied from the same system of nerves. If the nerves supplying the stomachs of an ox be divided it will be found that the most fatal mischief is done, not to the digestive organs, but to the lungs and other parts of the respiratory apparatus, and that the animal dies from the effect produced on the breathing organs. In Cattle Plague the breath, early in the disease, becomes warmer than natural, and tainted in odour. The urine is sometimes clear and colourless, often reddish, and in small quantity. From the first there is great thirst.

Sometimes the animal evinces, by its lethargic, stupid state, symptoms of congestion of the brain; at other times the cerebral derangement produces an effect quite different from drowsy stupidity, the animal being evidently affected with active delirium.

There is observable towards the evenings an exacerbation of the symptoms. In the latter part of the first stage the gait becomes unsteady; the animal is evidently becoming rapidly enfeebled. It frequently lies down, and evinces some difficulty in rising again. Soon after the accession of the attack the pulse augments in frequency. If the animal is out in the open air, as in a field, the pulse, whether in health or disease, will be found to be ten or fifteen per minute less in number than if the beast were housed, consequent

on the action of the heart being so much slower out in the open air than when the animal is housed or stabled.

The healthy pulse, in the open air of an average temperature, is from 38 to 47 per minute. In Cattle Plague it rapidly gets up to from 75 to 100, according to the stage of the disease and the intensity of the attack. As the action of the heart, which governs the pulse, becomes increased, the breathing becomes quickened, sometimes to as much as an inspiration and its following action every second, instead of each inspiration and expiration occupying threefold that amount of time. The respiration becomes not alone quickened, but changes in its character. It is no longer silent, but is frequently easily heard, and a prolonged meaning noise is made in expiration, but not at all like the grunt that accompanies lung distemper in its advanced stages—a grunt that indicates thoracic, principally pleural, pain—while the Cattle Plague moan clearly points to the abdomen as the seat of suffering. The state of the genital organs in the female, at a very early period, affords unmistakable evidence of the existence of the disease. Their mucous membrane, even where it joins the external skin of the labia, becomes reddened from congestion. On examining it as far as possible internally, with a speculum, the whole of the lining membrane of the vagina is found to be congested, but most so near the vulva, and frequently also to present the appearance, within a couple of inches of the external orifice, of deep *mauve* coloured lines.

One of the earliest symptoms is an increase of temperature in the vagina. There is also generally a discharge from it, which in different states and in different cases varies much in character. The lining membrane of the mouth becomes affected in the early stage of the disease, nearly at the same time as that of the vagina. A half light violet, half reddish appearance presents itself on the margins of the gums, at the roots of the incisor teeth in the lower jaw, similar in development but not in colour, to the slate-coloured margin presented by the gums of persons suffering from chronic lead poisoning, as is frequently observed in house-painters and persons employed in the smelting of lead ore, and has been demonstrated by Professor Ferguson, to be a markedly characteristic symptom in the majority of animals, whether horses, cows, goats, or sheep, so frequently attacked with fatal illness in the vicinity of the Ballycorus Lead Smelting Works, near Shankill, in the County of Dublin, as a result of the atmosphere there being impregnated with lead particles from the chimney of the smelting furnaces, which, falling from the air when cooled, become deposited on the vegetation of the surrounding district.

In Cattle Plague the buccal membrane, particularly at the junction of the interior of the lips with the gums, becomes abraded or excoriated. The membrane peels off in little irregularly shaped spots, presenting what Mr. Baldwin, in a conversation with me, so aptly compared to a “mouse-eaten,” or “mouse-gnawed” appearance. The papillæ of tongue and cheeks are enlarged.

I avail myself of this opportunity of acknowledging how much is due to Mr. Baldwin, for the indefatigable pains he takes in contributing his valuable assistance to all practical investigators, relative to either the diseased or sanitary state of live-stock, and also the, in this country, unequalled facilities for the study of the hygienic management of cattle afforded by the Agricultural Institution at Glasnevin, of which he is the principal, in connexion with the Board of National Education.

The duration of the symptoms already described, and which may be termed the first recognisable stage of the disease, is generally three days, seldom less, seldomer more. It, however, is desirable to mention that in some cases, but certainly exceedingly rare ones, generally in calves, the Cattle Plague poison has proved fatal in a few hours, leaving scarcely any discoverable *post-mortem* lesions, although in this class of cases its rapid destructiveness of life is not surpassed even by what is called “blackleg,” or “quarter evil,” a malady in which the disorganization of the affected parts is as extensive and well marked as its effects are rapidly fatal.

Second Stage.

All the symptoms become aggravated. The general temperature rises considerably. The increase is easily felt by the mere application of the hand to the surface. Yet there are often alternate hot and cold fits; nor is the temperature the same over the entire surface, nor always equilateral. The horns and ears are alternately cold and hot, and often one side of the body is warm while the opposite one is cold. Sometimes there is partial localized perspiration, and that perhaps but on one side. The feet too, are subject to great irregularities with respect to temperature, alternating between heat and cold, sometimes the temperature of the feet markedly differing from each other in the same animal, one or two being burning hot, as the term is, while all the rest are as cold as if they belonged to a dead animal.

It is principally during the second stage of the disease that air-inflated swellings take place beneath the skin; most frequently at each side of the spine of the back. The swelling on being pressed conveys to the hand the sensation of air crackling beneath the skin, when being forced by the pressure through the cells of the membrane into which it has either been secreted, or disengaged by some species of decomposition, but certainly not one of putrefaction, as observed in "blackleg" and "quarter evil," for on either cutting into a Cattle Plague emphysematous tumefaction, or puncturing it, no matter how freely, in its early stage no putrid or gangrenous odour can be detected.

There, however (but only very occasionally), sometimes occur sudden effusions of a *semi-fluid semi-gelatinous* nature beneath the skin in Cattle Plague that, as well as the tissues involved in them, quickly undergo decomposition, or in other words, become gangrenous, and that almost coeval with their appearance, very similar to the morbid process of blackleg; but, although this state is sometimes found in Cattle Plague, it is an exceedingly rare complication, that is, the gangrene being so instantaneous.

Although the back is most frequently the seat of these emphysematous tumours, there is scarcely a part of the body they have not been observed in. Sometimes they may be seen near the root of the tail, at others in the neck and throat, evidently interfering mechanically with the breathing, and often causing protrusion of the tongue, which under such circumstances is seen to be of a dark-bluish colour and much swollen as a result of congestion, the animal at the same time breathing by the mouth instead of the nostrils.

The emphysema in some cases extends over the entire frame, just like the body of a calf that had undergone the process of "blowing" after death, previous to being skinned by the butcher. An ox or a cow may have been reduced to the appearance of a mere skeleton covered with skin, and in the course of a day, or a night, or even a few hours, become so blown out by the accession of general superficial emphysema as, at a distance, to present the outline appearance of extreme obesity.

It is generally with the appearance of subcutaneous emphysematous tumours that the breathing of the animal suddenly becomes altered in its character, presenting something like the double action in respiration so characteristic of broken wind in horses, and of one particular kind of asthma in the human being. The cause of this peculiarity of respiration is the same in all of the three cited examples—emphysema of the lungs, however different may have been the original derangements that lead to such a similar physical state of the pulmonary organs in each.

A recent medical author on Cattle Plague states that when emphysema of the lungs is found on *post-mortem* examinations of cases of that disease, it is "always" as a chronic complication that had pre-existed long previous to the attack of Cattle Plague, also that pulmonary emphysema never occurs as an effect of Cattle Plague. However great among the Edinburgh comparative pathologists may be considered this fancied discovery, for it is but of fancy's creation, it is frequently demonstrable by auscultation and percussion, that pulmonary emphysema can become a sudden accession to the previously existing organic derangements of Cattle Plague.

In the second stage of Cattle Plague the eyes become still more larmonious, and seemingly inflamed and incapable of correct vision. Their lids drop or nearly close, and often present a swollen appearance. Also the eye-balls are more sunken in their sockets, the fat that in health is always in a large quantity behind them in the orbits having become considerably absorbed in common with the adipose tissue of every other part of the animal.

It is worthy of remark that although the eye is suffused and sunk far back in the socket, the haw, or third eyelid, technically called the *membrana nictitans*, is not protruding over it, as it would in any ordinary ophthalmic inflammation. This is accounted for by the previous absorption of the fatty matter at the back of the eye. Before its absorption, whenever the eye is retracted into the orbit by the proper muscle, it displaces the movable fat behind it, which, in being moved, in its turn displaces the cartilaginous haw attached to it, and, in forcing it out of the orbit at the inner side of that cavity, pushes it, as a sort of third lid, over the front of the eye, shielding it from injury, and clearing its highly sensitive and polished surface from any particles that may have lodged on, and were irritating it. This haw apparatus is a beautiful instance of the wisdom of nature in animal construction.

The ox, like many other animals not having hands, could not free its eye from anything that got into and was irritating it, unless it were provided with the haw apparatus just described, which does not require for its action even the will or consent of its owner, but from a vital instinct, involuntarily, but most effectively performs its duties. Let any person attempt to open the eyelids of an ox, and the haw will be observed to be instantly shot across the eyeball to shield it from injury.

In the second stage the tongue becomes much more "foul." It is charged with a

dirty, yellowish, offensively odoured mucus. From both mouth and nostrils the discharge becomes considerably increased in quantity and stench; that from the nose is frequently mixed with blood, having a *semi-purulent semi-sanguinous* appearance, and, as it were, corroding the margins of the nostrils with its irritating effects.

The lining membrane of the vagina becomes still more congested, and shortly assumes at some parts near its external orifice, or, more properly speaking, the inner margins of the lips of the genital entrance, at some parts of them, an eruptive appearance which, however, when carefully examined, is found not to be truly pustular, but merely aphthous in its character. As already stated, from the first there is a discharge from the vagina, but at this stage of the disease it is greatly increased. This discharge is not always of the same character, sometimes it, although profuse, is thick and glairy, resembling the white or albuminous portion of a raw egg; at others it is more purulent in character and larger in quantity. Often, as far as colour and consistency, it partakes of both of these characters, and sometimes is observed to be streaked with blood.

The bladder becomes irritable. After passing water the animal, particularly if it be an adult female, stands spraddled with its croup depressed, its back arched, and tail set, as if the genital organs were in *æstrum*, making straining efforts, which sometimes cause the ejection of a quantity of mucus, at others jerking jets of urine which is generally highly charged and sometimes much changed in colour.

This irritability of the bladder most frequently arises from the sympathy with the state of the genital organs, and has led many to mistake it for pure renal complication, which is not frequently the cause of this symptom, although it undoubtedly is occasionally so.

The seeming irritability of the bladder, particularly in the more advanced stages of the disease when the anal end of the rectum becomes seriously involved after purgation has set in, is often caused by the functional sensations of the terminal extremity of the digestive canal, which at the middle and latter stages of Cattle Plague are frequently those of intense suffering.

In the second stage of the disease the cough becomes less frequent, but more oppressive, and is attended with an increase of suffering. There is an evident attempt to modify the shock it gives the frame, so that the suffering parts within the abdomen may not be shook by it. The respiration becomes more difficult, and is interrupted by moans at each expiration. At this period there are frequently observed eructations, and sometimes a peculiar action not much unlike that hiccough, so frequently seen in the latter fatal stages of some febrile diseases of the human being. Before this there is a total suspension of rumination; but the thirst is continued generally long beyond the discontinuance of that act of bovine alimentation. Of course ere this the animal has ceased to evince any inclination for food, although it not unfrequently happens that, if not too prostrate, it will evince a depraved appetite, and attempt to eat matters totally deficient in nutrition, and not fitted in any way for food, notwithstanding the difficulty of swallowing. Although, as a general rule, in this stage there is great sleepiness, that state is frequently interrupted with involuntary jerks of some part, occasionally of the entire of the frame. These involuntary movements are evidently convulsive; the drowsy state is alternated with one of uneasiness; the vital forces are becoming prostrate; the senses become duller; the muscular system becomes more feeble and less under the control of the will; there is an evident jerking of the tendons; many of the symptoms become thoroughly spasmodic; the pulse becomes much more rapid, but at the same time more feeble, so feeble that it frequently cannot be felt. At one period of the day the fever will appear to have abated. In a few hours, perhaps only one, it will have increased, so as to be even more intense than it had ever been previous to its temporary diminution. The abdomen generally at this stage swells, although the emaciation that has taken place is extraordinary. It is a pitiful sight to see the poor animal's attempts at lying down and getting up. The bowels, which at the first stage of the malady were costive, are now affected with diarrhoea, and that of an intense description. At first, in this stage, the fecal excrements, from being hard in consistence and scanty in quantity, become softer, more frequently profuse. Then they become still more frequent, liquid, and changed in character; from a brown colour they become of a brownish red, and are voided much more frequently, in many cases the increase amounting to four or five hundred per cent. The matter voided from the anus is most fetid, even when it has become most fluid. As the diarrhoea progresses the evacuations become more distinct from the healthy colour and consistence. At last they resemble water in which the stomachs and intestines of animals had been washed as in the preparation of tripe for eating, and the intestines for the different uses generally made of them.

The earlier diarrhoea sets in the more rapidly the disease runs its fatal course. Sometimes the animals die in this, the second stage of the disease, the duration of which is generally about two days before the still further aggravated symptoms of—

The Third Stage.

After about the fifth day, if there be no amelioration of the symptoms, such as diminution of the diarrhœa, and an abatement of the general fever, the animal gets rapidly and intensely worse, the temperature increases, the skin becomes clammy, and from its pores at some parts oozes sweat of an odour that is as characteristic of the disease as that of a human being suffering from variola is of small-pox.

Then the horns, ears, and extremities become cold. The breath, as well as having increased in fetidity, has become cold. If there be emphysematous tumours, they become increased in size, and insensible to the touch. Sometimes the emphysema at this stage extends over the body. The back no longer winces from pressure. The eyes are still more sunken in their orbit. They are no longer bright on their surface, which often presents an appearance similar to that of a cold polished surface that has been dulled by being breathed upon. Occasionally, but by no means frequently, effusion is observed to have taken place into the anterior chambers of the eye. But this state of the organ is rarely seen, and generally results from a pre-existing ophthalmic delicacy. The discharge from the eyes, which are injected to the utmost, courses its way down the face, excoriating the cheeks in its passage. All the discharges, but particularly those from the mouth and nose, give off an intense and sickening stench. The discharge from the bowels is most offensive. The anus becomes tumified, as also does, in the female, the entrance and external sides of the genital organs.

The rectum, at its termination congested and swollen, sometimes protrudes a little from the relaxed anus, causing, while the animal has feeling, intense suffering and great straining. Swallowing is quite impossible, although there is often the sensation of thirst. The cough is still more difficult of accomplishment. The animal, instead of lying, throws itself down, and lies either with its head turned round to the side, as if pointing to the seat of suffering in the abdomen, or with neck extended, the head being advanced and supported by the chin on the ground. If the poor brute desires to rise, it does so with great difficulty, often being unable to do so without assistance. The beatings of the heart become at times tumultuous, but at others scarcely to be felt, the pulsations of the arteries corresponding in character; but generally, although greatly accelerated in number, the pulse is soft, small, and hardly to be felt; but if observed continuously or frequently, it will be found to undergo many remissions. The diarrhœal discharge, as well as that from the bladder, in many cases becomes mixed with streaks of discoloured blood and semi-blood clots. This is most observable shortly previous to death, which occurs from exhaustion, but not always in the same manner.

Sometimes the animal is convulsed, at others it lies extended, incapable of moving, its plaintive groans becoming more feeble with each expiration, until at last they cease, and often life departs with a deeply drawn sigh.

It is in the middle or last stages, principally the latter, of the disease, that pregnant cows abort. The fœtus seems in many instances to have died within the womb early in the malady, for often, when expelled, it is in a state of decomposition. Some calves are not born until the full time of gestation has been completed, and many of them live but to immediately develop the disease and die.

Recovery.

When the disease takes a favourable turn, and that its termination is to be recovery, it is observed that in the second stage there is an amendment in the symptoms instead of their getting worse. Sometimes, though rarely, the amelioration does not commence until the early part of the third stage.

It is unnecessary to enter into a more detailed description of the symptoms indicating the probability of recovery than to mention that the fever seems to abate, the diarrhœa diminishes, and what is voided from the bowels becomes thicker in consistency, browner in colour, and less fetid.

The discharge from the nose, mouth, and genital organs, also diminishes.

The urine becomes more natural, the breath less stinking. The breathing and the arterial pulsations steadier and less frequent. There is a disposition to nibble at enticing food.

The temperature of the surface is more uniform. The attitude of standing more natural. The eyes are less anxious looking, and, in short, the animal has evidently had a change for the better.

If the case has been a severe one, it takes the animal a long time to accomplish a

thorough recovery, but when it does not terminate fatally, the recovery is more perfect than in cases of typhoid fever in the human being, but not more so than those of typhus.

Although when commencing to treat of the symptomology of the disease, I had determined to be as brief as possible in my description, I find, notwithstanding its manifest incompleteness, it has extended itself so very far beyond my original intention that, in order to have this report finished at the required time, I shall be obliged to leave many of the most important parts of the subject untouched. They have, however, all, with the exception of curative measures, been already so extensively and ably treated by other investigators, that their being entirely dispensed with on this occasion, will not be of much practical consequence, particularly as the deficiency can be so easily supplied by a reference to any of the numerous authors, principally French and German, so justly considered as high authorities on the subject. The particular symptoms by which the Cattle Disease could be recognised, should it visit Ireland, is the most important description of information that could be afforded under existing circumstances. I therefore prefer forwarding to your Excellency, *in extenso*, all I have classified on that particular branch of the subject, to rendering it more imperfect by condensation merely that there might be sufficient space left for the insertion of pathological anatomy and curative treatment in this report, more particularly as I have been advised, I trust not unwisely, that it would be more desirable, in your Excellency's estimation, to have only a single portion of the subject thoroughly expounded, than to have all its many important points only so imperfectly alluded to, that practical utility would be sacrificed to mere extension, much of which would necessarily be but compilation.

I have the honour to be,

May it please your Excellency,

Your Excellency's obedient and

Very humble servant,

EDWARD BARRON, V.S.,

Of the Edinburgh Veterinary College, in connexion
with the West Highland Society of Scotland.

21st February, 1866.

Kill, Naas,
February 5, 1866.

SIR,

I have the honour to lay before you, for the information of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, a report of my experience of the Cattle Plague during my visit to London and Cheshire.

Agreeable to your instructions, on my arrival in London, I waited on Mr. Helps, and was introduced by him to Professor Simonds, who, in turn, introduced me to Professor Browne, who I understand is the gentleman who has the chief conduct of the Cattle Plague department. By these gentlemen I was received with every courtesy and kindness, and was daily accompanied in my inspections by Doctor Browne, who took every pains and trouble to make me as far as possible acquainted with the nature and symptoms of the disease.

While in London I had several opportunities of seeing the disease in all its stages, and witnessed several post-mortem examinations conducted by Doctor Browne, who pointed out to me and explained the different appearances of the parts affected.

The symptoms of Cattle Plague are so marked, and so different from anything we are accustomed to see in this country, that when once seen by any one at all experienced in cattle can hardly be mistaken for any other disease.

The suddenness of the attack is itself almost sufficient to convince any one that the poor animal is plague-stricken. It feeds, and, in the case of milch cows, milks as usual to-night; in the morning it rejects all food, the flow of milk is sadly diminished, or altogether stopped, the breathing is accelerated, the head protruded, the ears pricked back in a most peculiar manner, the eye sunken, and sometimes tearful, with a heavy and swollen eyelid, a faint blush overspreads, or partially so, the inside of the mouth, and in the female this appearance is also present in the vagina. In a very few hours all these symptoms are much aggravated. The coat has a hollow staring appearance, the breathing becomes laborious, the blush in the mouth and vagina of a deeper colour, and the delicate membrane covering the internal surface of the mouth and gums peels off. The animal, from the first, presents a most dejected appearance; looks what it really is—struck by the hand of death, and to which it generally succumbs in from three to seven days.

On examination after death, the parts found to be chiefly affected are the air passages, the lungs, and the third and fourth stomachs. The appearance of these parts is then very peculiar indeed, and cannot be mistaken. The lungs are generally larger than natural, and are distended with fixed air. This appearance is sometimes present on parts of the body during life, chiefly the back and loins.

I had an opportunity of seeing some interesting cases at the Royal Veterinary College, and also at Professor Gamgee's; these chiefly related to inoculation after vaccination, but, sad to say, the result in almost every case was death. Three animals at Mr. Gamgee's had recovered after inoculation. These had not been vaccinated.

While in Cheshire, on one farm I visited, the owner had lost twenty dairy cows, and at that time had two others in a hopeless condition. This man had tried every supposed remedy without avail. When I called he was in the act of burying three magnificent animals, one of which had died on the third day after the first symptoms of the disease.

Upon another farm the whole herd (54) had been vaccinated, all of which "took well," except three; seven were already dead, five in a hopeless state, and sixteen fresh cases had been reported that morning, all of which I saw.

The plague is known to be highly contagious and infectious, and it is my firm conviction, that should it unfortunately visit this country, no human power could arrest its progress.

This country is so thickly inhabited, and so heavily stocked, that isolation would be hopeless.

Our hope—our only hope—is to keep this fatal malady from our shores, and to this end Government would be justified in having recourse to *any measures, no matter how extreme*; not alone as a proof of love and affection for this country, but that by saving this country England may in some degree supply her loss from its resources.

Should this country unfortunately become afflicted with this terrible pestilence, I recommend the immediate slaughter of every animal on every farm where the disease had once appeared, not indeed with the hope of "stamping out" (which I fear nothing

but the sacrifice of the last animal could effect), but that the most might be made of the flesh while in a healthy state, and to guard against the direful effects to ourselves of the fumes that must arise from a number of putrid carcasses buried even at a depth of six feet.

Should we indeed be obliged to bury, I would recommend the pits being made at least six feet deep, and the same distance asunder, and not more than two animals (previously having their legs broken above the knees and hocks) buried in each pit.

This would in some measure weaken the strength and volume of the fumes that must arise in warm weather from a mass of dead and putrid flesh buried even at a depth of six feet.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

AUGUSTUS WARBURTON.

Major-General Sir Thomas Larcom, K.C.B.

Moyglare House, County Meath,
Maynooth,

26th February, 1866.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of 16th January last, stating I had been selected by the Lord Lieutenant to proceed to England for the purpose of making myself acquainted with the symptoms, and to observe and consider the best mode of treatment of the Cattle Plague, as also to that of the 30th of January, requesting that I should furnish you, for His Excellency's information, with a report of my observations upon the subject, and with all particulars which would, in my opinion, be likely to be of future use in the matter, I beg to inform you that pursuant to your letter of 16th January last, I left Ireland on the evening of the 19th instant, and proceeded to London, where I waited on Mr. Helps, at the Treasury, on Monday, the 22nd instant. He was kind enough to accord me an immediate interview, and to forward the object of my mission with his advice and a letter of introduction to Professors Simonds and Browne. Thence I proceeded to the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office, where I met Professor Simonds, who appointed to meet me at the Royal Veterinary College on the following morning.

I have the pleasure to report that every opportunity was constantly afforded by Mr. Helps and Professors Simonds and Browne to promote the object of my visit, particularly by Professor Browne, who gave the members of the Commission who accompanied me and myself the daily benefit of his presence and experience. I am further indebted to Professor Gamgee for the information afforded me at the Albert Veterinary College.

I append to this Report notes taken from my diary.

I do not deem the origin of Rinderpest a subject for my observation, except to express my belief, founded upon inquiry, that it is one, not of spontaneity, but of contagion, seriously located in England, where it now appears securely and fearfully established, defying all curative and defeating most precautionary means; so much so as to make it a subject of universal and pressing gravity—the more, that the cases reported are not exaggerated as to number, information of disease to a great extent reaching the Inspectors by accident or report. The disease is obscure, rapid, fatal, and intractable to treatment; remedy seems powerless; science at fault; vaccination, inoculation, allopathic, and homœopathic remedy, each alike unattended with success; while experience has proved for our admonition that the contagion is swift, subtle, and destructive; that it may be conveyed by the wind, by the excrement, and the more so if fetid, by the breath, by exhalations from the body, by substances impregnated with contagion, which may be carried to any distance; that it adheres to utensils, to clothes, particularly to woollen materials, as well as to wood and walls; consequently the means of arresting its volatile flights may be calculated as beyond our reach, when those employed for obstructing its generation are of the usual sanitary description, ordinary precaution appears incompetent to check its progress while the stealthy virus never slumbers. In the incubative stage of Cattle Plague external symptoms are entirely absent. I have been unable to ascertain satisfactorily the time it lasts, or the particular period when danger commences. It is, I believe, still occult, though vanity has not failed to give it a duration. Better far ignorance on this matter, all important, than that idle speculation should tend to deceive, and security be asserted where no assured safety exists.

While to the instructed the symptoms, particularly internally, of Cattle Plague are unmistakeable, yet to the uninitiated its early external appearances are not unlike those of pleuro-pneumonia—loss of appetite, cessation of rumination, glazed eye, occasionally red, twitching of the head and muscles near the kidneys, running of water from the eyes and nose, protrusion of the head, and motion denoting irritation of the throat, quick breathing, accompanied with a grunt, cranching of the teeth, stiffened standing, distressed look, and in dairy cattle accompanied with loss of milk. These are symptoms common to both, and tend, therefore, to deceive the owner of cattle for some twelve or twenty-four hours, all important to himself and others, every neglected moment disarming precaution and wafting contagion far and near.

I thus prominently notice the similarity of early appearances of Cattle Plague and pleuro-pneumonia, and I advisedly allude to them, in consequence of the first clause of

“suggested regulations,” emanating from the Cattle Plague Committee in their first Report, by which the owner of cattle might innocently or evasively conceal a case of Cattle Plague, in the former instance believing, and in the latter pretending it was pleuro-pneumonia. Keeping in view that time is invaluable upon the first outbreak of Rinderpest, I may be permitted to suggest the advisability of inserting the words “any disease” in place of the words “the disorder” therein contained, making the existence of disease the subject of immediate inquiry to a properly qualified person, and the fact of “disorder” (Cattle Plague) to result from inspection, all due precaution enjoined being in the meantime strictly observed. It occurs to me further, that this forms a strong reason to conceive the propriety of compensation in a liberal spirit, to induce the very earliest disclosure of the existence of disease by an immediate application for inspection, leading to immediate action being taken, the presence of “disorder” being thus correctly and opportunely ascertained.

In reference to clause 3 of said “suggested regulations,” a competent Inspector, having had the animal slaughtered, it appears desirable, he having satisfied himself after a post mortem examination of the existence of the “disorder,” should be forthwith empowered to have all the cattle exposed to contagion in the same house or yard, or of the same lot, also slaughtered—the carcasses of those disordered to be buried, with their hides slashed, together with their horns, hoofs, &c., in pits at least six feet deep, quick lime in such quantity as may be expedient for disinfection being put over them, with four feet of earth on top; the uninfected carcasses, if fit, to be disposed of for human food, and the hides, first subjected to disinfection, to be sold.

With respect to clause 4 of said “suggested regulations,” I am of opinion the Constable, being *pro-tempore* an Inspector, and whether the words “any disease” be inserted in place of the words “the disorder” or not, shall in the first instance, and upon his own responsibility, be empowered to order the isolation of the suspected animal to be in operation for three days, or until such time as the Inspector has reported thereon, or as may be hereafter excepted, communicating immediately to the nearest Magistrate, the fact of such isolation, and his reasons for so doing, as well as the report he has transmitted to the Under Secretary; and if such Magistrate shall satisfy himself that there are good reasons for supposing the animal so isolated is not “disordered” (or diseased, as it may be), he may annul such isolation by his written order, which written order the said Constable with all due despatch shall hand to the owner of such isolated animal. I am impressed with the force of this alteration from the fact that delay of isolation may be dangerous, and it should therefore be instantly enforced through precaution, no detriment being possible from its practice. Convinced, by my experience in Cheshire, of the absolute necessity of providing strict sanitary protection for the inhabitants of infected districts, having there witnessed the neglect of the use of lime or any other disinfectants, and the noxious effluvia produced by the want of due provision for the disposal and proper burial of carcasses, I beg to observe upon the absence of terms in clause 12 of said “suggested regulations” sufficiently defining the duties of owners and Inspectors with respect to burials of disordered carcasses.

While “the disorder” in England, now deeply rooted, is sought to be extirpated by the suspension of cattle traffic, and by the slaughter of infected and suspected animals, an outcry against the threatened inroad on the freedom of business transactions—the moving of manure, the prevention of the sale of fodder or manure, or the use of the latter on infected farms; the incarceration of dogs, as well as the tyranny of extermination—is loudly raised, the pressure of local zeal initiating district proscription. The apprehended closing of markets, the prevention of sale of live stock, the closing of roads, the establishment of dead meat marts, the erection of local slaughter-houses, the violation of vested rights, the interference with customs grown requisite through usage, the losses entailed by those restrictions, become inevitable through precaution, are all so many superadded trials to the visitation of disease, and are so many germs of discontent and dissatisfaction which accompany the seeds and poison of Cattle Plague, and are, moreover, dire ills we should earnestly seek and are bound to endeavour to exclude from the category of our own evils, and are, under Divine mercy, effects we may, I sincerely believe, avoid by prevention, destruction, and compensation.

Prohibition of imported cattle and sheep into Ireland, that first of moves—directed, doubtless, by God’s providence—that inception of wisdom saved and comforted this land; yet every little likelihood must still be regarded exaggeratedly, when the stake is great; prevention must become so enamoured of possibility, that ever watchful, we shall be enabled to resist every subtle approach of Cattle Plague. Once arrived, I would advocate indiscriminate, unreserved, and immediate slaughter, not only of all infected animals, duly certified as such, but of all in the same herd accessible to contagion, first through the inducement of full compensation, provided the owner or his servant gave

information of the existence of disease within twelve hours after its earliest appearance, to the properly constituted authority; and secondly, by fear of a penalty of not more than £20, nor less than £5, for each case not duly reported, with forfeiture of claim for indemnity; such indemnity to be further withheld in case of his neglecting to fulfil all the requirements imposed upon him for the sanitary protection of the inhabitants, as well as for the prevention of the spread of the disease. This, doubtless, may be interpreted as a strong measure, but the necessity is created by the emergency. I believe the public weal requires that the Executive, through their officer, should be put in possession of this common enemy, and pay for its capture from the individual for the community, to secure it with a view to its merciless destruction, always upholding that the rescue of cattle from contagion, by stamping out, proves not only the salvation of property, but of food too. Divested of full compensation this alternative would become impracticable and evaded. Thus, a desire for disclosure would be influenced, the motive for secrecy removed, the possibility of diagnosis or practice prevented, to treat being but to trifle with disease, recusants made, through inducement of indemnity, their own inspectors. Cattle Plague once arrived in Ireland, liberal indemnity is the lever by which the attempt to eradicate it economically can be effectually made; it would almost entirely transfer the arbitrary or vacillating duty of the Constable or Inspector to the voluntary and timely information of the owner of infected herds; it would tend to destroy the opportunity for escape of contagion, to annihilate each centre of disease ere it radiated further poison, to instil hope into the heart bowed down under affliction, to strengthen the timid for the discharge of those new duties of energy which new wants will invite him to supply. The sister country, with cattle decimated, with offices denuded, and pastures bared, with countless tons of untasted fodder, needs supply, not alone with imported meat home or foreign, but with living stores too. Shall we not by every precaution before, and every means after appearance of disease, increase our exertions to become her larder for fatted, and her nursery for store cattle. Is it not palpably the interest of every Irishman, of every grade and every trade, to join cordially and uncomplainingly to strengthen the hands of the Executive, to be prepared to meet the approach of this unprecedented affliction, which, if here stamped out effectually, promises prosperity universally.

I believe the avowed object of compensation would be obstructed by reduction, the principle once affirmed should predicate the amount, stamping out should be placed beyond the risk involved by timidly halting before full indemnity, apprehensive of either economy or fraud. Is it economy to risk an outlay of two-thirds a sum for obtaining an end so prayerfully sought by all, which the remainder, if wisely added, would surely effect. Feeling that a life of description of English Cattle Plague would fail to realize my painful experience of a month, the means I regard as nothing compared to the end. I do not apprehend fraud to any extent, nor can I anticipate its reason, but granted, better far every tenth sufferer should glose over his illgotten indemnity, while integrity ruled the remnant nine, so that ten infected centres were obliterated from the score. But the suspension of the owner's business, the delay necessary to disinfect his premises and lands, the difficulty to supply fresh stock after the requisite interval, the probability that time, when such could be advantageously procured, had passed away, the possibility of fresh attack and renewed inconvenience oppose the idea, he could become influenced to convert the healthy into sick, through fraudulent purpose. Practice of every day life disproves the difficulty of affixing value, but the want of sufficient inducement to disclose his sick while others are in health, the whisperings of hope, and the thought to cure them under that concealment, which the compassion of his equals and the sympathy of his inferiors render secure, would be but adding momentarily the deadly fuel, which gives life and mobility to the unquenchable flame.

This calamity resolves itself into a question of food. Sophism cannot cheat truth that statutable enactment intervenes to recoup individual loss; this would properly be the province of voluntary aid. The giganticism makes it national, for it endangers the nutriment of the people. The meat markets forebode an advancing decrease in quantity, as they have already through panic deteriorated in quality. The exhibition of first class meat is the exception not the rule, holders are anxious to get rid of stocks, for the loss is damnyfying beyond belief, and the apprehension is fearful beyond expression. How will the reduced stock of England be renewed is an important consideration for both sides of the Channel, in a monetary and sanitary point of view. Can her bared pastures, her emptied dairies, meet the liabilities on land through foreign importation? Are the thews and sinews of the working classes, hitherto well fed, because well employed, to wax feeble, curtailed if not denied that sustaining food requisite for those whose laboured livelihood is inseparable from the sweat of their brow? Shall we, a great food depot, through inaction or through fear, be prevented to assist them while their

supply must become so unequal to their demand that price must reach prohibition—prohibition, perhaps, enlarging into disaffection? A vast amount of meat food, and material for its manufacture, exist in Ireland. It is indisputable that to her must England look for some time to come for store stock, but if the crisis here is allowed to grow to panic, when enterprise already winces at the approach of danger, Ireland, to her own incalculable loss, will fail England.

The time now approaches when the action taken by Government and endorsed by Parliament will, in effect, either stimulate or depress the energy of this country. The period is at hand when the trade and transfer of cattle will commence for fattening purposes out of doors, and either confidence or distrust will rule the transactions, upon which will materially depend our own prospects, and our capacity to aid the sister country. Warned by her painful condition, the prevailing alarm, if not allayed by reassuring preparations to meet the calamity, will induce an amount of fear which will paralyze that energy so requisite to meet the emergency in England and here; while in Ireland it will induce a want of confidence, and an amount of caution likely to delay or defer every purposed improvement and outlay. Meantime, the tide of project thus stayed will doubtless exercise its baneful influence upon all classes, but most fearfully on that now more than ever advisedly commending itself to our fostering care—the lower and labouring population.

It further appears to me that ample compensation will not only prove an effectual means to discover and stamp out Cattle Plague, to allay alarm and cherish industry, to suggest project and support improvement, to create food by protecting cattle, but it will have an important effect upon the meat markets, by preventing unfinished cattle, all through the approaching summer, being, from apprehension of loss, pressed for sale, by which a material gain will accrue to both producer and consumer, it being impossible to improve the quality of meat without, at the same time, adding considerably to its quantity and weight. I am sure that by extending protection from panic or loss to the producer, every consumer will be best consulting his own interests ultimately, by promoting a perseverance in its production which will place it considerably within his own reach. It is admittedly true that under ordinary circumstances supply has lagged behind demand: it is consequently the more incumbent to prevent a further falling away, the fact being that to save stock is to realize food.

Thus advocating the free use of the poleaxe for the future benefit and advantage, not of a class, but of the mass, and pleading the desirableness of ample compensation, I am led to the consideration of the mode by which the requisite funds should be raised. I at once discard any voluntary system; its finality alone would be its fatality. I believe the basis cannot be too broad, or the liability too diffused. Considering that agriculture is the staple of Ireland, originating her income, that her wealth is invested in her flocks and herds, that their destruction would be an enormous evil, involving income and wealth, I incline to think it becomes the duty of income to move to its own rescue.

Unprepared for and caught by this threatened calamity, I see no escape for the owner or occupier of land, the professional or merchant, the trader or shopkeeper, the annuitant or incumbrancer, debtor and creditor, peer and peasant, all would be involved in this national insolvency, the hapless results ramifying themselves into the very labyrinths of society. It is objectionable that a Union should be called upon to rate itself, even to a limited extent, the object being not only to extirpate the Cattle Plague from the Union rated, but to pay for strong measures to prevent the spread of infection into the adjacent country, precautionary restrictions being further imposed. Charging indemnity on the poor rate would, in many instances, press upon a class of persons unable to bear it. Keeping in mind that the compensation rate, and that, too, required for the support of the poor, should, in the first instance, be advanced by them, machinery being at hand for both an income and poor rate basis, I incline to the former, as affording a more extended area for dispersing the liability, as well as exempting a tottering class of occupiers of lands and houses chargeable under Poor Law rating, and a struggling community excepted by the provisions of the Income Tax Act.

I believe a Central Board in Dublin is essential to the occasion, which requires what is necessary to be done shortly, sharply, and decisively. It would be uniform, cognizant of its duties, and equal to their prompt and vigorous discharge when time is so all-important. The great responsibility of details resting upon its members would make them amenable to local suggestion, while the absence of local pressure would be wanting to divert their attention and energy from the paramount object of their constitution—the prevention of the spread of the disease. Sitting daily, they would be in a position to advise, direct, and control, to receive reports and seasonably amend abuses. Conscious of their powers and used to their exercise time would be economized, not stayed for the general interests and for infected districts in particular, thus protected by unity,

promptness, and action. Owing to the sudden appearance of disease in the infected counties of England, and its fearfully rapid progress, local authority and local inspection, appear to have been insufficient for the requirement, by no means, I assume, owing either to apathy or indifference, it would rather seem as though the rapid spread and flight of disease had thoroughly distanced the growth of experience in its management, and authority was only able to cope with plague when through its fatality the Inspector's occupation was well-nigh gone. Energy and decision may actuate authority in one locality, while its neighbour hesitating and vacillating apprehensive of consequence and unacquainted with the extent of its powers, halts but to undo what promised mutual advantage. Adjacent local authorities, ever differing in opinion as divided in interests, must in action conflict too.

Although the infected herds of England during the winter months, housed and yarded, are thus submitted to partial isolation, yet disease escapes each injured farm stabling, forming a new centre whence it radiates to another; in Cheshire, increasing westward, journeying into Lancashire and Wales, which closer approach to where our channel is narrow and communication frequent causes fear, the more to be apprehended, that by the end of next month will commence the purchase of cattle for the Irish pastures, and April will see her green fields plentifully dotted with their grazing stock. Apprehending a disease disastrously contagious, which there no barrier appears to stay where cattle are thus partially isolated, is it impossible to contemplate without anxiety vast herds of cattle spread over countless acres, separated but by hedge or ditch, exposed to infection, not to its possibility but its probability, hares and rabbits, dogs and birds, with flies too, passing and repassing, without let or hindrance.

I, therefore, very respectfully urge that the most vigorous precautions may still be used for the prevention of this dread disease, and that such immediate preparations may be made and measures adopted for arresting its progress on arrival as may, with Divine assistance, appear most advisable.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES CANNON.

To

Major-General Sir Thomas Larcom, K.C.B.

EXTRACTS FROM NOTES OF RINDERPEST CASES in London and Cheshire, January and February, 1866.

Monday, 22nd January.—Visited Mr. Helps at Treasury; called upon Professor Simonds; arranged to meet following morning at Royal Veterinary College, Camden Town.

Tuesday, 23rd January.—Met Professor Simonds; introduced to Professor Browne; with him and Mr. Priestman, Veterinary Surgeon and District Inspector, proceeded to a temporary hospital near the Metropolitan Cattle Market, where two yearlings, a bullock and a heifer were kept, Rinderpested. The bullock had the external symptoms which are to be observed in pleuro-pneumonia—dulness, drooped head, arched back, legs gathered under him, short husky cough when moved, the grunt denoting laboured breathing, twitches in the head and at the kidneys, cranching of the teeth, running from the eyes, loss of appetite and rumination, emaciation and constipation, without inflation on the back or crepitation. His mouth, when first opened, appeared like foot and mouth disease; a welt lay across the upper gum; the gums were red and inflamed, particularly about the teeth, and one or two red spots were visible; the papillæ, or little pillars on the inside of the mouth, were tinged with red, and by the use of the finger or a knife the entire coating where inflammation existed peeled off without apparent inconvenience to the animal; no blisters, as in foot and mouth disease, were there, and whereas in the latter the skin of the entire tongue has occasionally come away, it rather appears here as though a slight or mucous covering only stripped. This indication of the mouth was found in every case I had opened for examination, and is thus easy to be distinguished from foot and mouth disease. He was pronounced by Professor Browne to be a bad case of Rinderpest. I did not attempt auscultation in this or any other case. The heifer was not very ill, her eye looked full and well, her coat was not stared, she had scarcely one of the above external symptoms, drank freely of water, as did the bullock. She gave no reasons for apprehension until the mouth was opened, when the symptoms already described in the bullock appeared in a very mitigated form, added to spots which were to be seen on the inside of the vagina or shape. After a lengthened examination of both cases, I was convinced the latter was as likely to live as the former was to die. The two animals were not treated by either Professor Browne or Mr. Priestman; they were left to nature—hay, mangolds, and water being supplied.

Returned to Royal Veterinary College, where models in wax of different parts of a Rinderpested cow were shown us, and lectured upon by Professor Simonds most instructively. They represented a very severe case. The gums were red and abraded, spotted too; the papillæ red; the skin peeled off the palate of the mouth, and it looking raw; the throat and roof of the tongue covered with ulcers; the passages lined with yellow matter; the fourth stomach, almost invariably attacked, instead of presenting a pale surface, was variegated with red and purple spots and lines, ulcers, and perforations, with patches or hems tinged with crimson.

The appearance presented by the wax models formed a most useful introduction to the four *post-mortem* examinations I afterwards witnessed, as well as permitting the opportunity of more prolonged observation and inquiry.

Repaired to a Mr. Davis, cow-keeper at Long Acre, where two cows were diseased in a stable, well kept and ventilated. One was ill twelve days, the other five. The latter was much worse than the other, continually getting up and lying down; breathing very laboured, with cough and grunt; her sides heaving, her appetite quite gone, rumination ceased, purging set in. The other was more prostrate but easier, with a grunt and cough, respiration difficult; both had yellow matter running from the eyes, and the latter from the nose. The owner stated he had formerly suffered from lung disease; but in this the cows lost their milk, and failed at once either to feed or ruminate.

He gave these two cows linseed and oatmeal gruel, with brandy and pepper to support them. As the shed was some distance from his residence and the evening dark, no light was at hand to enable me to get their mouths opened for examination.

Wednesday, 24th January.—Found yearling bullock dead, after five days' illness; yearling heifer lying in a corner, unable to stand, breathing much oppressed, dysentery set in, appetite gone, much drawn up and emaciated, coat stared, back arched when put up, mouth more inflamed, also vagina; skin of mouth easily peeled off, gums red and spotted, great prostration and apparent pain, refuses to drink; no hope of recovery. The bullock, being disinfected, was sent on a cart to the adjoining slaughter-house, about forty yards away. This, my first *post-mortem* examination, was made in the presence of Professor Browne and Mr. Priestman. The appearances were nearly such as those referred to from the wax models at the Veterinary College, except denoting a milder type, the roof of the mouth not being exfoliated; the right lobe of the lung was diseased, the kidneys sound. The Professor stated Rinderpest was sometimes preceded by pleuro-pneumonia, or foot and mouth disease, and *vice versa*. The plague was described to me as a highly diseased state of the mucous membrane, in virulent cases extending from head to tail. Called on Mr. Davis of Long Acre, who informed me his two cows were dead.

Thursday, 25th January.—Met Professor Browne at the temporary hospital; found the yearling heifer dead; the carcass was sent to the slaughter-house, where also Mr. Davis's two dead cows were awaiting *post-mortem* examination; Mr. Priestman was in attendance. The heifer first opened, symptoms not so severe as those of the bullock, but well and sufficiently marked to establish the relation of disease between the two; the lungs were sound, and also the kidneys. Mr. Davis's cow, ill for five days, was next examined; the inside presented the nearest approach to the wax models I saw; there was emphysema or inflation of the lungs present, which would I presume account for her laboured breathing before death; very much inflammation was present in the mouth and vagina; the kidneys were sound. Mr. Davis's cow, ill for twelve days, was then inspected. She too showed the symptoms present in the last case, but less severely. The mouth, tongue, throat, and fourth stomach, all with the vagina sufficiently denoting the similarity of appearance with the other cases, there being in this one in addition adhesion of the lung, which would show that Rinderpest, of which she died, succeeded pleuro-pneumonia. However incompetent I feel to form an opinion upon the internal evidence of disease, I must observe that medical treatment must do strong battle to oppose the progress of an ailment so quickly fatal, and so apparently located from mouth to tail. It was satisfactory to have seen each animal alive, though exhibiting a different type of Rinderpest, yet each resulting in death, and showing a similarity internally in a more or less disordered state of the mucous membrane. This concluded my *post-mortem* inquiry. It was a gratification to be assured by Professor Browne that the four cases were as well developed instances of Rinderpest as he had seen. Visited Metropolitan Market—large preponderance of foreign cattle offered for sale; foot and mouth disease very prevalent.

Friday, 26th January.—Visited Royal Albert College—introduced to Professor Gamgee and Mr. Doogan, one of his assistants, who conducted me through the establishment, and kindly afforded me every information; saw first a well-bred weanling heifer inoculated with Rinderpest virus, exhibiting almost identical symptoms as others I had seen, also a very fine fat cow, brought in the day before from an infected dairy, neither inoculated nor vaccinated; not much distressed, but with impaired breathing; mouth and vagina moderately affected; feeding a little; eye full. In next stalls were two yearlings, a bullock and heifer, both previously inoculated; had disease slightly, and recovered; were now feeding and ruminating, and looking healthy. At the other side was a yearling well-bred heifer, vaccinated successfully; inoculated on 22nd January; apparently ill, but mouth and vagina clean.

Saturday, 27th January.—No cases reported at Veterinary College or Veterinary Department at Princess-street. Proceeded to Albert College; arrived to see the inoculated weanling heifer die after five days' illness; her death was violent, accompanied with convulsive struggles nearly approaching to delirium; all the other internal symptoms were present after death. The good cow much worse, her breathing quickened, and fallen away; ceased to ruminate and to feed; mouth and vagina considerably more inflamed; indisposed to get up; dysentery set in. Two recovered inoculated yearlings looking healthy. The vaccinated yearling heifer inoculated on 22nd January slightly Rinderpested; coat stared, cold looking, and dull; eye changed; also external appearances of mouth and vagina more inflamed; feeding impaired. The glass thermometer is here always at hand, and much used to test the internal temperature of the animals. It is introduced into the rectum, and is said to indicate the existence of fever; admitting that excitement can be caused by external force or accident, it might become a question how far it is to be depended on, and for what practical purpose.

Monday, 29th January.—Visited the Metropolitan Cattle Market with Professor Browne; saw no cases of Rinderpest, and less of foot and mouth disease than upon a former occasion; returned to Veterinary College, and as two cows under vaccination experiment were reported Rinderpested, we were permitted to see them. Both had been vaccinated on 7th January; came to Royal Veterinary College on 17th; Professor Simonds highly approving of the vaccination. On the 20th January one was exposed to infection, the other was inoculated with Rinderpest virus, both showed symptoms of Rinderpest on 27th January. The good cow at the Albert College reported dead, after three days' illness.

Tuesday, 30th January.—Visited the vaccinated cows at the Royal Veterinary College; found that inoculated more severely attacked with Rinderpest than the cow exposed to infection. She was lying down prostrated, breathing painfully loud, so as to be heard outside the door of her stall; eyes running thick corruption; the latter, housed in another part of the college premises, I found standing, clothed; her hair was not so stared, her breathing was easy, and though dull, and with drooped head, she did not appear to suffer pain; the internal symptoms were all visible. Neither cows showed inflation on the back nor crepitation. Further on was a black coloured cross-bred cow, located there since last November, exposed to infection every day, and inoculated more than once with Rinderpest virus, but never could be induced to become sick. She had been subjected to the contagion of a dead diseased calf in the same stall all night, as well as left in a stall from which a Rinderpested cow was removed, and with the same result.

Visited with Professor Browne a cow-keeper at Westminster, who had four cows reported diseased out of thirty-five; they were perceptible on our entry; their heavy look and protruded hanging heads with stared coats, and stiffened standing, inviting observation; they were in a row; the fifth appearing ill too. This man had previously lost ninety cows, and after the expiration of some time again purchased those thirty-five fresh cows. I could scarcely convey a remote idea of the filth of the sheds; the feeding trough had a bottom of old bricks, pointed with dirt, welled by time; one side was the wall, the other wood, encrusted with foulness; soured grains filled the interstices, while the animals held their heads over water, converted into slop, by refuse food and unloosed nastiness. Others lying in their own droppings, while their tails were saturated with their own urine; at the end of the shed was a large heap of manure, which evidently did not owe its accumulation to the excrement of the cows alone.

Wednesday, 31st January.—Called at the Westminster cow-keeper's. Three cows died; two were sent to be slaughtered; some amongst the remaining looked very suspicious. Visited the Veterinary College, Camden Town. Found the vaccinated cow that had been inoculated dead and awaiting a *post-mortem* examination in the dissecting-room. Saw the cow exposed to infection; a decided alteration for the worse, lying down, very indisposed to move, with mouth and vagina symptoms exaggerated from previous day.

Thursday, 1st February.—As I purposed this to be my last day for Cattle Plague visits in London, I called early to see the survivor of vaccination at the Veterinary College, desirous to see the experiment, if possible, to the close; found her sinking gradually, but with considerably less pain than the inoculated cow; breathing accelerated, prostrated looking, ceased to feed. I did not see her ruminate. She appeared more stiff on her limbs, and was lying down, immediately on being stirred. The case was too confirmed to ask for any further internal examination. It was generally considered she could not last two days. Visited the immaculate cow for the last time; looking healthy and ruminating, regardless of the pestilence around her, as if to show the vast evil had a limit. Called at the Albert College to see the issue of vaccination there. The yearling vaccinated and inoculated I found much worse, gradually sinking, emaciation greatly increased, and she, apparently, in every way failing; no inflation on the back; internal symptoms more inflamed.

Friday, 2nd February.—Waited on Mr. Helps. He and Mr. Harrison advised my proceeding to Cheshire, where for some days I should be aided by the experience of Professor Browne, who was about to leave London. Called on Professor Simonds, who kindly gave me letters of introduction to Mr. Humblesden and the Inspector at Crewe, lest I should remain after Mr. Browne's return to London; Professor Browne having communicated to me his intention to leave London the following Monday for Chester, I made my arrangements to do so too.

Monday, 5th February.—Left London for Chester. On my arrival waited on Professor Browne at his hotel, appointed to meet him the following morning at ten o'clock. The Rinderpested cow vaccinated and exposed to infection at Royal Veterinary College reported dead.

Tuesday, 6th February.—Met Professor Browne at the office of the County Inspector for Cheshire, proceeded thence to Eaton Park, near Chester. Found the shippings (sheds and stalls) faultlessly kept, ventilation and cleanliness valued and duly maintained by the steward; every appliance liberally afforded to meet the requisites of the patients. Fifty animals reported under homœopathic treatment, prostrate cases being aided with arrowroot, brandy, and mulled porter. About twenty were vaccinated; lost twenty-six. The disease appeared here of a very mild type, some under treatment scarcely indicating Rinderpest. The preparations for burials seem to be conducted with all proper regard to superior authority, as well as care for the health of the inhabitants. The sheep in the park appeared healthy. Proceeded to a farm at Poulton, the occupier of which had seventy-two animals (cattle); fifty died, seven were slaughtered, three recovered, the remainder under treatment. Sheep sound. The shippings here in fair order; a very large amount of fodder remaining unconsumed. On an adjacent farm, loss of cattle reported eighty-six; cured seven; vaccinated some, but none recovered. One resisted the disease. Some were treated, others not. Exhumed an ewe, said to be Rinderpested. *Post-mortem* examination; Professor Browne saw no traces. Visited some three or four farms where sheep disease was reported; found none, report having taken liberties with the past as well as the present.

Wednesday, 7th February.—Presented my letter of introduction from Professor Simonds to Mr. Humblesden, residing near Chester, who very kindly showed me interesting cases in his locality. Visited a farm, where, out of a lot of seventy-four head of cattle, eleven were sold, one never infected, one still under disease, eight recovering, and the remainder died. I was by no means assured that the eight were all recovering; some looked very dull, and internal symptoms were very inflammatory. Visited an adjoining farm, where a very fine cow was shut up in a house sick, about twenty equally fine cows were walking round the house, and to the door, which had apertures for ventilation, the manure was thrown from the hospital on the dung pit, over which the healthy animals walked. She had been vaccinated, the farmer said; the fact appearing that she had been setoned with some irritating compound after a most barbarous fashion; inflammation ran very high, and the shoulder was as though a natural collar had been present on one side; she appeared very ill, with forced

respiration and fever, but the mouth and vagina were perfectly free. The isolation here was quite a farce. Saw two cows and one two-year-old heifer in Chester, reported to be well vaccinated, all three badly Rinderpested; mouth and vagina well marked. One cow never lost her milk, but continued as usual. She appeared a great sufferer, moaning continually, and oppressed in her breathing, much inflation was present along her back. They had been five days ill; not treated; the following morning I heard they were dead.

Thursday, 8th February.—Favoured by the County Constable of Cheshire with the following account of Cattle Plague in that county, up to the 7th instant:—

Number of cases reported to 7th February:—

Died, ...	22,345
Killed, ...	715
Under treatment, ...	7,873
Recovered, ...	1,840

(During about three months.)

32,773

Number attacked during past week, 7,771, or 1,110 per day.
Dead, and killed, „ 4,986, or 712 per day.

Visited Nantwich, containing 80,126 acres, valued at £161,427.

Attacked up to 7th February:—

Died, ...	8,473
Killed, ...	49
Under treatment, ...	1,450
Recovered, ...	840

10,812

Accompanied by Professor Browne and the County Inspector, I found in a field adjoining the town twenty-two diseased carcasses had been buried in a space 15 yards by 4, and within five yards of a running stream, the soil being sandy; the stench was intolerable, and only to be resisted by getting the right side of the wind, which was then blowing towards the town. It was impossible lime to any sufficient amount was used, or that the pits could have been properly constructed, or that any inspection had taken place. Further removed from the town, we found a ridge in a field, next an orchard, about one hundred yards from the farmer's dwelling, containing forty-six carcasses, buried without any lime or other disinfectant, and a high ridge of clay raised over the surface of the field denoting the shallow depths of the pits. This ridge adjoined the public road, and here too inspection seemed blind. Two miles further on, I found six cows buried within three yards of an inhabited dwelling-house, within six yards of the public road, and six yards of a grazing field, in which cattle were feeding. Returning late, called on Mr. Tollemache, saw seven of his vaccinated cows, never sick; lost three out of the lot, originally containing ten; they were also vaccinated; but he further stated that when disease appeared, he had the sick immediately removed from the healthy.

Friday, 9th February.—Professor Browne having discovered, on the evening of the 5th instant, after *post-mortem* examination, the symptoms of Rinderpest in two sheep, one having died and the other being slaughtered, proceeded this day to inspect the remainder of the flock. I accompanied him. There were some lean as well as scabby sheep amongst the lot of seventy-three. They were purchased at Liverpool, and were supposed to come from Scotland. No additional case had occurred before I left Chester, though one looked suspicious. The farmer had these sheep on the pasture off which his cattle had previously died. He lost seventy cows; has now seven remaining. Visited an adjoining farm, the occupier of which had forty-eight cows; twenty-four alive; twenty-four died; found also four calves; had disease on his premises, but isolated none, the sick standing beside the healthy, the animal that ceased to ruminate being left beside that I saw ruminating. Lastly, visited the famed lime-water well, which overflowed the yard; saw three calves apparently well, and also a heifer dying within fifty yards of the same well, unable to rise, which the master stated was walking about an hour before. In the stable was a cow mildly attacked. The owner of the well stated he had saved seven out of twenty-two attacked.

Saturday, 10th February.—Left Chester for Shrewsbury; returned the following evening to Liverpool to visit the cattle market there before my return to Ireland.

Monday, 12th February.—Visited Liverpool market; saw no case of disease, or of foot and mouth distemper. Some excitement prevailed at the recommendation of Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland to stop the export of cattle from Ireland to Liverpool, and opinions were expressed that the butcher going to the ox would be a more likely means of propagating infection than the drover or dealer, who was not necessarily so closely in contact with disease.

Tuesday morning, 13th February.—Left Liverpool, and arrived in Dublin on that evening from Holyhead, after an absence of twenty-five days.

CHARLES CANNON.

February 5, 1866.

SIR,

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant was pleased to appoint me as a member of the Cattle Plague Committee, which he convened at Dublin Castle, for the purpose of considering the measures which should be taken in the event of the Plague unfortunately reaching Ireland; and, more recently, he directed that I should proceed to England, with a number of medical, veterinary, and other gentlemen, to inquire into the symptoms, mode of treatment, &c., of the Plague.

In obedience to the instructions contained in your communication of the 30th, I have now the honour of submitting to you, for the information of His Excellency, the following report of my observations on the subject.

I propose to state the results of my experience under the following heads:—

- I. Symptoms.
- II. *Post-mortem* appearances.
- III. The modes of treatment adopted in England.
- IV. Suggestions as to the way the Disease should be dealt with, should it unfortunately break out in Ireland.

I. *Symptoms.*

The symptoms of Cattle Plague are very variable. I shall endeavour to give a popular description of those which I believe to be the most characteristic of the disease, and to explain, as I proceed, the points in which the disease differs from other maladies likely to be mistaken for it.

It is necessary to premise that several of the symptoms usually ascribed to Cattle Plague are common to other diseases. Thus, in most of the descriptions of the early stages of the Plague, it is stated that the animal is dull and off its food. But every man who has had the least opportunity of observing the habits of cattle, knows that they exhibit these symptoms when affected with the generality of diseases involving any of the principal organs of vitality.

I have seen beasts in the early stages of Cattle Plague that presented many of the symptoms of animals suffering from ordinary indigestion, which is frequently mistaken for Plague, in the present excited state of the agricultural mind. There are, however, signs which materially aid us in distinguishing the Plague from other diseases, even in its earliest stage.

In the first stage I am inclined to think that one of the safest tests in doubtful cases is to insert a thermometer, specially constructed for the purpose, into the vagina of the cow, or rectum of the ox, to ascertain the temperature of the blood. Cattle Plague being a species of fever which runs its course rapidly, the temperature soon rises from two to four degrees above its natural standard, which is 102 degrees, whereas in indigestion, or diseases not of an acute inflammatory character, there is not necessarily any sensible change in the heat of the blood; secondly, there is usually a running from the eyes, and a discharge of mucus from the mouth of cattle affected with the Plague, which do not occur in indigestion; thirdly, soon after the poison of Cattle Plague enters and circulates through the system, indications of the disease soon present themselves in the mouth and in the vagina of the female. These indications consist of spots of a pink or reddish colour in the vagina, and the buccal membrane of the mouth, which acquires a pinkish blue colour.

When these symptoms become well marked, we have what may be called the second stage of the disease, in which the malady generally declares its true character very clearly. Yet I am inclined to think that even an intelligent farmer is likely to mistake one disease or other for some cases of Rinderpest.

The disease which is most likely to be confounded with it, in the second stage (which we have now arrived at), is "foot and mouth disease" (called *eczema epizootica* by some veterinarians, and *epizootic aphthæ* by others). Foot and mouth disease, like Cattle Plague, is produced by a specific poison. In foot and mouth disease the action of the poison is at first local, while in Cattle Plague the system is evidently affected before any local symptoms make their appearance. Again, the time occupied in developing the disease is much shorter in foot and mouth disease than in the Plague.

In the former it is seldom less than twenty-four hours, or longer than four days. The average of twenty-nine cows affected last year at the agricultural institution, over which I preside, was about two days.

In Plague "the period of incubation during which there are signs of disorder" varies from four to eight days according to some veterinary professors, while, if dependence is to be placed on the observations of the medical section of the Cattle Plague Association of Norfolk, it varies from seven to twenty-one days when produced by infection, and from four to eight days when produced by inoculation.

Eczema epizootica, or foot and mouth distemper, as the more familiar designation indicates, attacks the mouth and feet. Vesicles quickly appear on the inner surface of the lips and cheeks, on the tongue, and occasionally on the nose, and on the skin between the clefts of the feet. These vesicles, sometimes small, frequently acquire the size of grapes, and often collect in patches. They run their course rapidly, and, as the animal usually sucks or smacks with its lips, the vesicles within the mouth soon burst, causing intense pain. The feet also suffer acutely, a fact rendered painfully evident by the crippled appearance of the animal, and the difficulty with which it moves.

In Rinderpest, when buccal vesicles form, they make their appearance on the inner surface of the lips and mouth. A similar eruption sometimes forms on the nose. All these are so like those seen in foot and mouth disease as to betray inexperienced persons; but, as a rule, the appearance of the mouth in the two diseases is quite different.

We are generally enabled to distinguish the two diseases in the vesicular stage, without opening the mouth, by carefully observing the animal. Thus, in foot and mouth disease, there is, as already stated, a movement of the jaws, accompanied with a smacking or sucking of the lips, whereas in Plague, the animal grinds its teeth, which it seldom does in mouth and foot distemper. In the vesicular stage, too, the feet are tender in foot and mouth disease, while, in none of the cases of Rinderpest which I examined was there an appearance of vesicular eruptions of the feet.*

In foot and mouth disease I have observed that the eruptions usually occur in the gums of the upper jaw, and across the lower gum, but not so often in the concavity of the lower lip, which, in Rinderpest, is one of the most constant seats of eruptive appearance.

The appearance of the vagina in the cow, and occasionally of the rectum in the ox, is often of great use in enabling us to distinguish Cattle Plague from other diseases. In Plague, a slight redness of the mucous membrane of the vagina, or "bearing," is one of the early symptoms of approaching danger. In a short time red patches appear on this membrane, usually presenting themselves first about the part commonly called the clitoris, and soon after its surface is covered with semi-purulent matter, which has been compared to the spawn of salmon.

In Rinderpest the nose and eyes generally present very characteristic symptoms. Indeed, from the first appearance of the disorder, and throughout its entire course, the eyes generally exhibit a most unhealthy appearance.

First of all, tears roll freely from the eyes, coursing their way down the cheeks, which become marked with the lachrymal discharge; the conjunctiva becomes red, injected, and its colour gradually changes to a dull brownish red.

As the disease advances, the eyelids swell, which, with absorption of the fatty matter of the orbit, causes the eye to have a sunken and most dejected appearance.

The lining membrane of the nose acquires a light purplish shade of red, evidently partly caused by the blood in its capillary vessels not being sufficiently decarbonized—perhaps as a partial result of congested circulation. This is followed by red patches, and soon after the surface becomes abraded.

There is a discharge from the nostrils, which is at first watery, but gradually becomes thicker, and ultimately purulent.

Several cases occur as the disease develops itself still further in the system, which are likely to be mistaken for pleuro-pneumonia.

The leading variations in the symptoms of this disease, as it affects different animals at this stage, depend on the parts principally affected. In the majority of cases the fourth stomach and small intestines are the parts most invariably and intensely affected, but the air passages of the respiratory organs are so frequently involved (I believe as the result of complication) that the symptoms become so complex, and some of them apparently so like those of pleuro-pneumonia, as to deceive the casual and inexperienced observer. Thus, in some cases the mouth, larynx, and windpipe, or trachea, are very severely affected; while in other cases these parts are but slightly, or not at all, attacked, and the chief seats of disease are the fourth stomach and intestinal canal. When the trachea is affected, the animal has a peculiar cough, which is often mistaken for the cough of lung disease, and so much is this the case, that I have known even veterinary surgeons to mistake the one for the other.

* I saw two animals with tender feet; and it is said that vesicles often form between the digits in Rinderpest.

In lung disease there is invariably a short hacking cough, and a characteristic grunt which it is difficult to describe, but once heard not likely to be forgotten.

In Rinderpest there is no symptomatic cough unless the respiratory passages are affected. In severe cases, rather than a cough there is a deep moan, indicating severe internal suffering, and truly characteristic of the disease, and not at all similar to the decisive grunt of lung distemper.

I have heard many describe what they call the constant characters of this moan, but the danger of attaching importance to such descriptions was rendered plain to my mind in one case which a medical gentleman was describing to me, and in which what he regarded as characteristic in the respiration arose from the circumstance that the animal was in calf, and that the womb and other contents of the abdomen forced the diaphragm so forward into the thoracic cavity that the lungs were compressed.

Often towards the later stages of Cattle Plague, and sometimes even in the middle stages, there is observed a very striking peculiarity in the breathing, particularly in expiration which has a sort of double action; for instance, when the animal inspires or takes the air into its lungs it does not send the breath out again in one continuous uninterrupted wave. The flanks are seen to contract at the latter part of the act of expiration, as if the abdominal muscles were called into action to assist in finishing the emptying of the chest of the air that had been inspired; and such is really the case.

In all these instances the lungs, on examination after death, will be found emphysematous. Broken-winded horses have the same kind of "draw" or double action in expiration, and from the same cause—emphysema of the lungs.

In doubtful cases auscultation and percussion are, in my opinion, the safest means of distinguishing lung disease from Rinderpest.

In pleuro-pneumonia one or both lungs, or a portion of them, are affected, and of course the healthy respiratory murmur of the affected portion of lung is suspended. In advanced stages the lung becomes hepatized or solidified. In Rinderpest the lung is not necessarily diseased at all. It frequently happens that there is emphysema of the lung, that is, air is thrown into the tissue of the lung, giving the part an inflated appearance. The phenomena of pulmonary emphysema rather helps in distinguishing Cattle Plague from lung distemper. A dull solid-like sound is emitted on striking the ribs over a lung solidified from pleuro-pneumonia, while the sound emitted on percussion over a healthy lung is resonant, and indicates that the light healthy pulmonary tissue is filled with air. In Rinderpest, when the lungs are emphysematous, the sound from percussion is still more resonant and hollow-like than even from healthy lungs.

In many cases of Cattle Plague the skin appears inflated in several parts of the body especially along the spine, this is caused by emphysema or gas being eliminated in the cells of the tissue beneath the skin. I saw several sick animals in which the inflation was considerable; but it is not a constant symptom, nor is it confined to this disease, for a similar emphysema occurs in Black Leg. If there be much emphysema of the surface the lungs are very likely to be similarly affected.

II. *Post-mortem Appearances.*

In the course of my inquiry into the Cattle Plague I had the advantage of assisting at several post-mortem examinations, some of which were specially made for the instruction of my colleagues and me, under the direction of that accomplished veterinarian, Mr. Browne, of the veterinary department of the Privy Council, and lately professor of veterinary surgery at Cirencester Agricultural College. Others were made at the two veterinary colleges, under the directions of the respective demonstrators of anatomy. The post-mortem appearances in all these cases clearly showed that the chief seat of the disease is, as already stated, the digestive organs. As a rule, the heart, liver, spleen, and kidneys are healthy, and the lungs do not exhibit any marks of diseased action, except the emphysematous appearance sometimes met with, and to which reference has been already made.

The post-mortem appearance of the eyes, nose, and mouth, need not be described here, as they can be well understood from the description I have given of disease in these organs under the head of symptoms.

The parts in which lesions are most marked in Cattle Plague are:—

1. The stomachs, particularly the abomasum, or fourth stomach.
2. The intestines.
3. The larynx and trachea.

1. *Lesions of the Stomachs.*

I saw no indications of disease in the first, second, or third stomachs that I had not seen before in animals I dissected myself, and which died of other diseases. The first stomach or rumen is generally full, sometimes much distended with food, but so it is,

when in other diseases rumination is suddenly suspended. When the rumen is surcharged in this way, and unable to discharge its contents, I am inclined to think that food or medicine administered through the mouth can do little good; and if there is any hope from curative treatment, food or medicine given to the animal should be such as goes not into and remains in any of the first three stomachs; and in case of extreme distension of the rumen, some of its contents should be removed by hand, as is done occasionally in impaction of this organ.

Many persons urge that the third stomach or omasum, is invariably involved in this disease, but I believe this view is advocated by persons who have not witnessed the post-mortem appearances which are often present in other diseases.

One professional gentleman assured me that a characteristic post-mortem appearance of the third stomach in Rinderpest was that the epithelium peeled off easily; but the fact is, the epithelial covering of this organ sometimes peels off readily in post-mortem examinations of even healthy animals; and in some cases of Cattle Plague it adheres pretty firmly to the folds.

There is a well-executed cast of the lesions of the omasum in the Museum of the Royal Veterinary College, showing one of the folds perforated; that is not, however, a characteristic lesion of Plague, for on the morning of Sunday, the 15th of October last, I discovered a lesion identical in every respect in an animal which had eczema epizootic the previous summer, and which died of what I call non-contagious lung disease, in contradistinction to the contagious form on the 14th October.

I am aware that some authors state that the third stomach is the seat of Rinderpest, but I believe that all well-informed veterinarians of the present day discard that opinion.

The fourth, or true digestive stomach, is invariably affected, its appearance depending on the stage of the disease at which the animal dies, as well as on its constitution.

The appearances which I witnessed may be classed as follow:—

a. When the animal dies in the earlier stages of the disease, the mucous membrane appears slightly thickened, and of a dirty, dark colour, especially towards the pyloric end. Red patches appear here and there on its surface, which on examination are found to surround the glands.

b. Sometimes the whole of the inner surface of the mucous membrane is of a dull red, or plum-colour, and presents well-marked patches, more intensely coloured than the rest.

c. In a more advanced stage there is often very considerable abrasion of epithelium, and patches of yellow exudation are seen towards the pyloric end; and at a later stage these exudations slough, leaving well-marked abrasions behind.

2. *Lesions of the Intestines.*

The small intestine (consisting of the duodenum, jejunum, and ilium) very frequently show the same dark, dirty appearance as the fourth stomach, with patches of a deeper red than the rest about the glands. The irregular patches, called Peyer's glands, do not appear to be ulcerated, but I saw them covered or surrounded with exudations of yellow or brown matter.

The large intestine (consisting of the cæcum, colon, and rectum), do not appear to be diseased to the same extent as the small one. Only in two or three cases did I see the rectum affected, and then it presented the appearance of the small intestines, and partly that observed in the cæcum. Portions of the inner surface of the mucous membrane of the cæcum and colon appeared of a dull red colour, and in the cæcum more especially there are red stripes or bands, giving an appearance which may be compared to the marking of a zebra.

In the colon, again, we find stripes of a blackish green colour, crossed by broad transverse lines, of a similar character, giving it a chequered appearance.

3. *Lesions of the Larynx and Trachea.*

As already stated, these parts are not so often the seats of the disease as the fourth stomach and small intestine; but when the respiratory organs are attacked, the lesions in the larynx and trachea are well marked, and forcibly illustrate the terrific virulence of the disease. There is a wax model in the Museum of the Royal Veterinary College which represents an extreme case of this kind. In one of the cases I saw the whole of the mucous membrane lining the trachea was congested, and at its upper end there was an exudation of dense matter; and the membrane of the larynx showed greatly increased vascularity. I cannot but come to the conclusion that all attempts at curing an animal thus severely affected are, in the present state of our knowledge, not only futile, but

eminently calculated to disseminate the virus of one of the direst diseases that has ever affected the herds of Great Britain ; for if this Plague be communicable by the atmosphere, as is generally supposed, there must have been dispersed through the air, during the progress of the disease in this poor brute, poison enough to smite, it may be, a thousand sound beasts.

The more common appearances seen in the larynx, trachea, and bronchial tubes, are thus described in the following extract from the Norfolk Report :—

“ Sometimes almost healthy and free from mucus, sometimes presenting only a dull reddish discolouration of the mucous membrane between the rings of the trachea ; at other times showing either a few scattered spots of redness, or a more general pinkish colour, or reddening of the surface ; or a vivid claret red infection of the mucous membrane in large patches, or in sprinkled spots, mixed with stripes. When so congested the tubes are free from mucus, or contain some reddish frothy fluid, chiefly in bronchi.”

In concluding this part of my observations, I have merely to say that post-mortem appearances have not, in my opinion, received due attention in cattle diseases. It is by the study of these appearances, and by careful observation of the sick animals during life, that we can hope to gain a full knowledge of the laws by which mysterious diseases like Rinderpest are governed.

III. *The different Systems of Treatment adopted in Great Britain.*

It is with deep regret that I feel myself called upon to report that every attempt hitherto made at curing this dreadful murrain has utterly failed.

Everywhere I went I inquired most carefully and anxiously into the experience of the most intelligent and skilful men, who had tried curative agents ; and during my stay in England and since my return, I have been in communication with several agriculturists, veterinary surgeons, and others of well-known ability, in the expectation of gleaningsome information that would afford even the germ of a well-founded hope.

I was sanguine enough to think that the united knowledge and wisdom of the many accomplished men now engaged in human and veterinary medical science, would be able to grapple with a great calamity like this, but I grieve to say I have been disappointed. I do not presume to state that either branch of the profession is deserving of blame in the matter. The human physician or surgeon knows little of the diseases of live-stock, and it is unfair to censure the veterinary profession for having failed to cure Rinderpest, while human medicine fails to cure hydrophobia, glanders, and in the majority of cases cholera morbus, and several other diseases of man.

I shall classify, and briefly review, the several attempts made to cure Rinderpest. The first of these which I shall notice is homœopathy. I do not intend to enter into a discussion of the merits or demerits of this system, but I will say that it cannot have the least *positive* effect in curing this malady. It is to my mind inexplicable, that intelligent men who have had any knowledge or experience of contagious diseases, could expect that the *infinitesimal* doses given in homœopathy, would counteract the virulent poison on which the very existence of Cattle Plague depends. Homœopathy has, by what I will venture to call *negative* merits, gained numerous advocates, and so have many of the most flagrant nostrums of quacks and charlatans.

What I mean by the negative merits of homœopathy is, that it does not necessarily do harm, while the animal is usually well nursed. My views of the negative merits of this system will be the better understood when I make a very brief reference to the let-alone system, which I have tried myself in pleuro-pneumonia, and which when coupled with good nursing, and especially when attention is paid to the state of the bowels, will be found to give a higher per-centage of cures than any of the vaunted systems of physicking.

I saved two of the most valuable cows on the Glasnevin Farm, last year, which were reported to be suffering from attacks of pleuro-pneumonia, by placing them in a large well-ventilated room, depriving them of all solid food, and putting them under lock and key.

Had these animals, while so housed, received homœopathic treatment, they would have recovered just as they did without it, and homœopathy would have got credit for cures which it never effected.

Homœopathy has not by its own inherent merits cured a single case of pleuro-pneumonia, and it never can be more effectual in the cure of Rinderpest.

2. Several specifics have been tried for Rinderpest, but without success. It is not unreasonable to suppose that a specific might be discovered, which if administered in time would destroy or counteract the poison of this Cattle Plague ; but when the disease has made progress in the system, and caused abrasion of the membrane of the alimentary canal, the action of no vaunted specific could be reasonably relied on.

Arsenic is a medicine which I found very commonly used in England as a specific in

the treatment of Rinderpest, but I confess that while I know it possesses tonic properties, yet from its well known action on the stomach and intestines, it is the last medicine I should recommend in such a disease; and I can have no hesitation in saying that I collected no authentic evidence favourable to its use; on the contrary, I am convinced it in many cases but added fuel to the fire.

3. I look more hopefully to prophylactic, or preventive, than curative treatment; and I am fortified in this opinion, by the experience of all veterinary surgeons of eminence, not alone of England, but on the European continent.

Should the Plague unfortunately appear in Ireland, I would strongly recommend the following simple measures for the consideration of every cow owner in the land:—

a. To carry out as far as possible the principles of isolation.

My own experience tells me that we must look to isolation, in its widest and most complete form, as the great means of checking the ravages of the Plague and other contagious diseases. All trustworthy experience shows that the Plague is eminently contagious. Probably there is no fact more clearly established in connexion with the propagation of the disease, than that it has followed the great public thoroughfares; and if a herd has escaped here and there, we invariably find it is owing to the circumstance that the farmer has kept his farm free from all sources of infection. And so it is of other contagious diseases. The great cattle marts are the centres for propagating pleuropneumonia and foot and mouth disease, as well as the Plague; and the metropolitan markets are the head centres whence contagion is spread to the provinces, and towards which it again gravitates with accumulated virulence.

I submit that Rinderpest can never be stamped out of Great Britain by any Act of Parliament which does not take cognizance of this simple but well established law, no matter how wisely conceived it may be in other respects.

It is, then, manifestly the interest and duty of every farmer, whether he owns one cow or one hundred, to use every possible precaution to isolate his farm and premises from all contagious agents.

There is another species of isolation—separation of sick from healthy animals—which is also important. Of the value of this sort of isolation I have witnessed a great many illustrations. Here I will merely mention one of the most recent cases that has occurred in my own experience. During the summer of 1865 a contagious fever carried off a vast number of Irish pigs. In July one of the most valuable sows on the Albert Model Farm showed marked symptoms of the disease; and as soon as I suspected the nature of her affection I had her isolated and given in charge to a steady young fellow, who was prohibited from going among the other pigs; and as many of the latter as possible were put under lock and key, and given in charge to another steady fellow. I then called in Professor Ferguson, who pronounced it to be a clear case of the disease. The sick animal recovered under his treatment; and we had not a second case of the disease, which Professor Ferguson ascribed to the system of isolation adopted.

b. To watch carefully the state of the fæces, and to regulate the food so that they shall be of normal consistency. If the bowels be confined when the poison enters the system, I should say the chances of its elimination become most doubtful, while, if the bowels be too lax, they become liable to inflammatory action.

c. Hot or stimulating food is to be avoided for milch cows as much as possible, for although it increases the secretion of milk, it either thereby lowers the system, or renders it more inflammatory.

d. The farmer should provide as good food and shelter for his cattle as his circumstances will permit.

e. I would recommend a semi-tonic, semi-alterative, to be given occasionally.

Mr. Priestman, Veterinary Inspector of one of the London districts, under the Order in Council, and a gentleman to whom my colleagues and I feel much indebted, gives a prophylactic, consisting of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. nitre, and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. carbonate of ammonia, in a pint of water, twice a day; and he is said to have been more successful than any other practitioner in London.

The medical section of the Edinburgh Cattle Plague Committee recommend sulphite of soda as a prophylactic, in oz. doses, three times a day. Mr. Priestman uses the same medicines as curative agents, and is said to have been equally successful; but he candidly assured me that he ascribed his success more to good nursing than the power of drugs.

The Edinburgh Committee also recommend as a curative, carbonate of ammonia, which they say should be given alone in half oz. doses three times a day, combined with three drachms of nitre dissolved in water. But I consider good hygienic measures, respecting food, ventilation, temperature, and cleanliness, as more to be relied on than all the medicines in the Pharmacopœia.

4. The attention of the public has recently been prominently directed to two means of preventing or mitigating the effects of Rinderpest, which demand a passing notice in this report, viz., inoculation and vaccination.

I had an opportunity of witnessing several experiments made on cattle which had been inoculated with the virus of Rinderpest, the results of which are not encouraging. In one instance a lot of 61 young animals were inoculated on the ribs, and at the time of my visit, 43 of these had died, and four appeared hopeless, leaving fourteen, or about 23 per cent., in a fair way of recovery. Reports of inoculation are, as might be expected, conflicting, but the per-centage lost in all the cases which I had an opportunity of inquiring into was very high.

The suggestions I have to offer as the result of my observations on inoculation with Rinderpest matter are these :—

a. That it is a suicidal practice to inoculate full-grown cattle, particularly fattening animals. It is surely infinitely better to slaughter them at once, or sell them for whatever they will realize in the market, than to run the risk of losing the greater number of them.*

b. As the sale of young stock, more especially of calves and yearlings, cannot be well forced, I would respectfully suggest that a rigid set of experiments should be instituted with a view of more fully testing the efficacy of inoculation.

5. The public have been led to expect more success from vaccination than from any other mode proposed for preventing or curing Cattle Plague.

I believe Mr. Ceely, of Aylesbury, one of the highest authorities in these countries on variolous affections, and a member of the Royal Cattle Plague Commission, was the first to suggest that Rinderpest might be a malignant form of small-pox. This suggestion was followed up by several medical men, foremost among whom was Doctor Murchison of London, who communicated several papers on the subject to the *Lancet*. Vaccination was at once suggested, not only as a means of testing the soundness of their views, but in the hope that it might save what remains of the herds of the United Kingdom from Rinderpest.

These experiments have failed to realize the hopes that were entertained. It is known to those with whom I have been associated in this matter, that I never believed in the identity of small-pox with Rinderpest, and the grounds on which this belief rests are these :—

a. The eruptions in Rinderpest on which its supposed identity with small-pox was based do not as a rule appear.

b. The eruptions which do appear occasionally are not at all identical with small-pox.

c. The eruptions sometimes seen in Rinderpest are not always the result of that disease. I will here mention a case which illustrates this, and shows the danger of trusting to the statements of men whose opportunities of making observations are limited. A medical gentleman was explaining to me and others certain eruptions on the udder of a cow which was suffering from Rinderpest, and which he believed was a symptom of the disease in that animal; but these eruptions were identical with the milder form of cow-pox so commonly met with on cattle, and existed in the animal before she contracted the Plague.

d. On examining skins on which eruptions are fully developed in Rinderpest, there is no loss of substance, the same as occurs in small-pox.

e. Experiments have been made in America, Russia, France, and more recently in England, which completely prove that Rinderpest is not a form of small-pox. Cows have been inoculated with small-pox, or true variolous matter, but without producing Rinderpest.

IV. *Suggestions as to the Means of dealing with Cattle Plague.*

When I commenced this report I intended to enter very fully into this part of the subject; but Professor Ferguson having since furnished me with a proof copy of a separate report, which, as a member of the Dublin Cattle Plague Committee, he proposes to submit to His Excellency, and that report having anticipated many of my suggestions, and discussed them more fully and forcibly than I could hope to do, little remains for me to say on the matter. It is impossible to discuss this part of the subject without touching on some of the points treated of, both in the report submitted to His Excellency by Lord Naas, on behalf of the Cattle Plague Committee, as well as by Professor Ferguson. Having

* Inoculation might prove more successful hereafter. It is well known that a disease of this kind is most virulent when it first appears in a country, and that it becomes less malignant as it progresses.

been a member of the Committee which discussed the several paragraphs of the recommendations contained in Lord Naas' report, I approach the subject now under circumstances which preclude me from going fully into the details of the measures proposed, many of which have since been made law by an Order in Council. I shall therefore merely refer to a few of the points still open for discussion, and to which I have given attention since his Lordship's report was prepared. The point which most immediately concerns the agricultural interests of Ireland is the means of keeping the dreaded enemy out of the country.

The measures taken by the Government have so far saved Ireland from this calamity. Everybody admits, however, that there is still great danger that the disease will be imported in the clothes or boots of drovers, &c. I think the landed interest of Ireland cannot sound too loudly the tocsin of alarm when the enemy is within a few hours' sail of our shores. I must at the same time say I am not so great an alarmist on this subject as most people. Ovine small-pox, a highly contagious disease, raged in the flocks of England a few years ago, yet it did not reach Ireland except in one case, and then it was imported by sheep. Again, I know from my own observation that a person who had examined Rinderpest cattle in England, was a few days afterwards among healthy cattle in Ireland, and he does not appear to have brought infection with him in his clothes. It was mentioned to me in England as rather curious and interesting that a herd who had been attending cattle under experiment did not carry disease from affected to healthy animals; and there is not a shadow of doubt that cattle themselves have been the great carriers of infection in Great Britain.

On the other hand, numerous instances have been furnished to me by English agriculturists, in answer to a circular which I issued, in which the disease broke out in places to which no diseased cattle could be traced, and in which the infection was supposed to be conveyed by drovers. I think careful experiments should be instituted for the purpose of throwing light on this point. In the meantime, and while there is strong ground for supposing that drovers carry infection, it is wise to deal with them as men who are unconsciously likely to bring destruction to our herds.

Several suggestions have been offered for dealing with these men. The Cattle Plague Committee recommend:—

"That no person be permitted to quit Ireland in charge of cattle or sheep without a passport or return ticket, to be obtained from the police authorities at the port of embarkation.

"That upon receiving such passport or return ticket, he shall be provided with clothes, on payment of a deposit of £5, with which he may proceed to Great Britain; and upon his return he shall receive in exchange his own clothes, and deliver up the clothes provided by the police.

"That on his return, when he claims his own clothes, he is to receive his deposit of £5, on returning the suit lent him."

I not only share Professor Ferguson's objection to this plan (*vide* separate report, p. 3), but believe that if it were free from the objection he urges against it, still it would be ineffectual.

At the first meeting of the Cattle Plague Committee, I suggested (*vide* Appendix to Lord Naas' report) that Irish drovers should not be permitted to leave the Irish ports, or even go on board the export ships; and that arrangements should be made for providing another set of men to take charge of the animals on board. I believed, and still believe, that we could thereby confine the disease within the smallest limits, and that, too, in the most practical and effective way. Since I first offered this suggestion, I have spoken on the subject to several persons largely interested in the export of cattle, and they have all concurred in my views.

The next, and most vital point of interest to the tenant farmers and gentry of Ireland is, whether cattle are to be slaughtered without giving suitable compensation to their owners.

The opinion of the most enlightened agriculturists of England (if I have rightly interpreted it) is, that in the present state of our knowledge the only effectual way of combating or destroying Cattle Plague is to adopt a most rigid system of isolation, and to use the pole-axe promptly, not only with animals which have been affected, but with those which have come into contact with diseased beasts, unless the number of the latter be alarmingly great.

It may be said that it is opposed to the spirit of our institutions to enter any man's premises, and destroy his property. But it is equally in accordance with the spirit of enlightened legislation, that the Government should enact laws which protect the lives and property of the mass, rather than of a class or an individual. It is one of the glorious principles of British law, that it consults as far as possible the liberty of the subject; but there is another principle which imposes taxes and restraints on the individual, in opposition to his views and self-interest.

If it be the duty of a Government to interfere with the freedom of action of the subject at all, surely if I have a cow which is likely to spread destruction among the herds of my neighbours, and to reduce them to bankruptcy and ruin, the Government ought to be empowered to step in and save them. But I hold that if my private property, of which there is some chance of recovery, is by the urgent wants of society sacrificed for the public good, I ought to get compensation.

In the code of regulations prepared by the Cattle Plague Committee, it recommended that certain well qualified persons, to be called Inspectors, should be empowered to slaughter, under certain conditions, animals affected with Cattle Plague, and that the owner should get two-thirds of the value of every animal so slaughtered.

An Order in Council has been passed fully adopting the first part of this regulation, and I may be permitted respectfully to express my sincere hope that the Executive shall be immediately empowered to give effect to the part relating to compensation.

Some persons may ask why give compensation to Irish which is not given to English farmers?

I answer this question thus:—

1. The Order in Council relating to Cattle Plague, as carried out in England, is not as stringent as the order based on Lord Naas' report.

In England the slaughtering of animals is not enforced at all, and the result is that the disease is spreading with fearful rapidity. It could not be otherwise than distasteful to the English people to see their cattle slaughtered without compensation; and it would cause equal dissatisfaction in Ireland.

2. The circumstances of the two countries are very different. English farmers are affluent, and can bear losses much better than the farmers of Ireland. As a rule, too, English farmers are not so dependent on one species of farm produce as the Irish. In Ireland there are upwards of 400,000 farmers, not one of whom holds over 30 acres of land, and the vast majority of these are largely dependent upon horned cattle. They own about one-third of all the cattle in Ireland.

The farmers holding each farm 30 to 100 acres in extent, own more than another third, leaving less than one-third in the hands of the large farmers and gentry.

These few figures appear to me to indicate the ruin which the ravages of the Cattle Plague would bring upon this country. It would go far to undo our recent healthy progress, and would weigh heavily upon a class of farmers who not only stood their ground during the famine, but have actually increased in numbers since.

It is not I believe generally known that while there has been a great decrease in the total number of holdings in Ireland of late years, there has been an actual increase of what may be called the upper class of small farmers.

a. Thus in 1851 the number of holdings varying in size from 3 to 50 acres was 70,093, in 1863 we had 72,050 of them.

b. In 1851 we had only 49,940 farmers whose holdings varied from 50 to 100 acres, while in 1863 we had 54,840 of them.

If unfortunately the Rinderpest should virulently attack the cattle of Ireland, and a system of slaughtering without compensation be adopted, a vast number of this industrious, deserving, and useful class of farmers would be swept away.

Assuming then that compensation ought to be given for every animal slaughtered for the public good, the next question for consideration is, how we are to raise the fund for liquidating such payment? The majority of the Cattle Plague Committee recommended that there should be a Union rating, but that when the rate exceeds sixpence in the pound in any one Union, the surplus should be met by a rate-in-aid, to be charged equally on all the Unions in Ireland.

Professor Ferguson (*vide* separate report, p. 7) has urged several valid objections against this plan. The result of my own independent consideration of the subject may be briefly stated thus:—

1st. Believing that the brunt of the tax should be borne by the class immediately interested, I proposed a national poll-tax on all the cattle of the country. In this way we would establish a Compulsory Insurance Company under Government auspices, which I regard as the true way of stamping out a deadly contagion of this kind.

2nd. The destruction of a large number of cattle would affect the ordinary citizen in the increased price of beef; and it is to my mind clear that his rateable property should not be taxed, at all events not to the same extent as that of the man who gets compensation.

3rd. A Union rating would too heavily tax the *tillage* farmer.

4th. As society at large is, however, interested more or less in stemming a great calamity like this, I think that in addition to a poll-tax, there should be a supplemental fund, raised by imposing a moderate tax, say on all property now subject to income tax.

5th. A scale of compensation should be adopted which would not only afford reasonable relief to farmers, but so act on their self-interests as to stimulate them to lend their aid in killing out the disease. I would suggest—

a. That if in any case it could be clearly proved that a farmer knowingly kept the existence of disease in his stock from the authorities, he should not get compensation for any animal or animals so discovered and slaughtered.

b. All diseased animals slaughtered, and of which the owners gave prompt notice, the compensation should not be less than two-thirds of the value of the animals.

c. For all animals destroyed on suspicion, such as for having been subject to the influence of infection, the owner should be permitted to dispose of the carcasses, and be paid either the difference between the amount so realized and the full value of the animals, or a high proportion thereof.

The “Aberdeenshire Association” gave, in every case, three-fourths of the difference between the salvage and the full value of the beasts; and to this circumstance must be mainly ascribed the success of that Association in stamping out the disease.

If the owners of cattle be not compensated in accordance with some such liberal scale as this, they will use every exertion to conceal the existence of disease, and otherwise endeavour to evade the law.

Efforts are now being made in this country to establish a National Mutual Cattle Insurance Company on voluntary principles. I believe such an Association would not only utterly fail to check the progress of the disease, but be the means of giving it a permanent footing in the land.

The only moderately successful attempts at dealing with the disease by mutual co-operation are those made by the Cattle Plague Association of Norfolk, and by the Aberdeenshire Rinderpest Association.

I visited Norfolk, inquired into the working of the Association, and had an interview with its Sub-committee; and while I can say that too much praise cannot be bestowed on its members for the example they have set to others, I must at the same time state, as the result of my inquiry, that the voluntary principle on which it is based would utterly fail to meet our requirements in Ireland, and that any scheme which does not possess the power of governmental action will not effectually stamp out the disease.

In Norfolk numbers of farmers have not joined the Association at all, and the consequence is that its efforts have had only partial success.

I have procured a copy of the rules of the Aberdeenshire Association, the principal object of which is (to use the words of the last report), “prevention—to protect farmers from the ravages of the disease, rather than to indemnify them after their herds have been attacked; but with this is united indemnification of members in case of loss, and non-members are treated with, to induce them to slaughter off their whole herd when attacked. The assessment levied is equal to only about four shillings per cent. on the value of the cattle, of which tenants pay one-half, and proprietors another, and this is the whole liability. Less than two-thirds of this assessment has been found sufficient to meet all claims for the last six months, during which time disease has been in the country.”

Speaking of the principles of a Mutual Assurance Company, the Aberdeen Association remarks, such a “company could only deal with the stock of its own members, and although assurers might be indemnified for part of their loss, the company could practically do little to stop the progress of the Plague. Indeed the tendency might be in the other direction, for an Assurance Company, supported by the local authorities, might be disposed to permit proceedings on the part of its members to save the company from loss (such as attempting to cure animals, or sending them off alive after disease had appeared in the herd), which would have the effect of spreading the disease.”

Trusting that the numerous and arduous duties of my office will be some apology for the imperfections of this report,

I have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS BALDWIN,

(Superintendent of the Agricultural Department of National Education).

To

Major-General Sir Thomas Larcom, K.C.B.

CATTLE PLAGUE REPORT OF MR. PALLIN, WHO WAS SENT UNDER THE GOVERNMENT'S AUSPICES TO ENGLAND TO STUDY THE DISEASE, BY THE CARLOW AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AND ATHY FARMERS' CLUB.

TO PROFESSOR FERGUSON.

SIR,

As you requested me to supply you with a summary of my report on the Cattle Plague, after my return from Scotland and England, where I have been sent by two agricultural societies to investigate it, I beg to do so in as abbreviated a form as possible.

After a careful study of the disease, I have concluded that there is no bovine malady which is analogous or identical with it, therefore it must be classed as one of the *special diseases* of that tribe; and further, I do not feel warranted in changing the name which has been adopted by more ancient writers, that of "Malignant Contagious or Infectious Bovine Typhus, or Rinderpest."

The disease itself is an exanthematous fever, of a very low form, affecting principally the mucous membranes in particular parts, in which some of the pathological conditions are constant and characteristic, while in others they are variable, like other epizootic and epidemic diseases. It seems to vary in the intensity of its attack in different phases of its visitation in a locality. These phases may be divided into three periods.

First—At its outbreak, where but few animals are attacked, but yet with a severe form of the disease.

Secondly—Where its rapidity extends and becomes much more intense in the symptoms of each individual case.

Thirdly—When, after the second phase, or when the disease takes its most malignant form, it commences to abate and gradually becomes milder in its character, and seemingly more amenable to treatment, until it eventually disappears.

From the complicated nature of the disease, its pathology is very variable, so that I consider it judicious to divide it into simple and complicated. In both forms the period of incubation is much the same, and which I consider is from five to fourteen days, and sometimes three weeks, from exposure to contagion. In the simple form the premonitory fever is generally the first symptom, while in the second form of the disease the animal is often treated merely for the complication, while the Plague is being developed. In the complicated form we find the disease in all its stages, in connexion with affections principally of the mucous and serous membranes; death is the result sooner when such is the case, while, in the simple form, it is generally produced by exhaustion or debility.

The Symptoms of the disease, like its other peculiarities, vary according to climate, situation, age, sex, and constitution. The study of the premonitory ones is most essential to the veterinary surgeon. In this way it often happens that the milkmaid is the first who detects the indisposition of the animal. There is a peculiar appearance which is at once observed by the practised eye. It is these symptoms I have tried to make myself acquainted with; for, in the second stage, or as is generally supposed, the first symptom—that of the animal refusing food—the premonitory fever is at that time over, and the animal probably past hope. The first symptoms I have observed is a peculiar bright appearance of the eye; it looks clear and glassy, and, on a careful examination, I have found a dark margin surrounding the thinned white edge of the sclerotic, where it joins the cornea; this I consider arises from congestion of the venous layer of the choroid coat, which lies immediately beneath. The brightness of the eye arises probably from some derangement of the brain. The animal has rather a wild appearance, looks round, and is uneasy. The ears are drawn back, and their temperature is unequal. The mouth will be sensibly hot, while the finger, if introduced into the vagina, can detect the temperature increased. There is also an occasional spasmodic twitching of the muscles of the neck or shoulder. The pulse, too, begins to rise. This stage does not last long. The excitement is followed by a corresponding depression, and then the second stage sets in.

In the primary stage of the disease the animal eats as usual; but rumination, although she is pronounced as "cudding," is performed imperfectly, which accounts for the rumen being always distended with food after death.

The temperature of the body now begins to decrease, the ears are thrown further back; there is an evident diminution in the milk; the dulness increases; the animal now refuses food, stands listlessly, yawns, and grinds the teeth; moves from one leg to the other, or knuckles over on one or both hind fetlocks; the eyes in some instances get

dull and depressed, while in others they remain prominent and glassy; but in every case, as the disease advances, the congested margin of the sclerotic increases. From this time there is commencing constipation. Some times the malady is ushered in by diarrhœa, with a progressive diminution of milk. The ears, horns, and other extremities are now sensibly under the natural temperature; the breathing is but slightly accelerated, but the expirations may be noticed perceptibly prolonged, while the pulse rises a few beats in frequency. It is at this stage that the orifice of the vagina markedly reddens, and the colour deepens as the disease advances. Although this is given by many as an unerring symptom, I have found it in many cases absent, and the mucous membrane of the vagina quite normal.

The mouth shows indications of the disease by an increased vascularity of the gums around the roots of the teeth, forming a kind of reddish band round the membrane. During this time the internal organs have been undergoing changes; the stomach, intestines, and respiratory apparatus have been suffering, and cows that are in calf they generally abort at this period. By some it is looked on as the turning point of the disease. Sometimes the animal begins to improve after the abortion, but in most cases the remaining train of symptoms develop themselves with more rapidity, and sooner ends fatally. The other symptoms gradually become more aggravated, as the internal organs get more affected. In one case the animals will stand persistingly, while in others they will constantly lie, with the head doubled back to the flank. In this posture the breathing soon becomes stertorous and difficult, the nose begins to discharge, and a thick frothy saliva comes from the mouth, while it has its superficial membranes roughened.

The pulse increases up to 70 or 100 per minute, becomes hard and wiry. The muscles of the shoulders, back, and quarters have a spasmodic twitch; the respirations number from 36 to 70 per minute: a viscid discharge appears at the vagina, the lining membrane of which is studded with small papillæ of a darker hue than the surrounding parts, accompanied by venous congestion of the lining membrane; the milk is scanty or altogether gone; the urine is voided in small quantities, and high coloured in some cases; the eyes discharge watery tears, which gradually become purulent. As the disease advances the sclerotic conjunctiva becomes swollen and injected.

At this stage animals will occasionally live for some time, the disease appearing, as it were, to take on a chronic form; and I have found, if the animal does continue for twenty-four or forty-eight hours in this state without getting worse, and the temperature of the body and extremities remaining equal, there is a chance of recovery. I have seen a few beasts live for ten days in this way, and after recover; but it generally happens that diarrhœa sets in, and the last stage of the disease develops itself immediately.

An animal in the last stage of this disease is a painful sight. The breathing is short, oppressed, and difficult, the expired air appearing at the nostrils like steam; the eyes are either sunken or wild and prominent. The animal lies with her head stretched out, or resting it on the manger; some have it bent back to the loins when lying, and generally emit a groan at every expiration. There is a fœtid smell from the body; the discharge from the mouth is very offensive. The poor animal shivers, moans, grinds her teeth, stretches out her head and gasps for breath; the fæces are quite liquid, fœtid, lightly clay-coloured, and passed frequently, while in a very few cases obstinate constipation is present. The pulse is small and weak, and the extremities deathly cold. All these symptoms gradually increase in intensity, and the poor beast dies without a struggle, apparently from exhaustion.

In the complicated form it is found in many cases associated with epizootic apthæ; such cases were very common in Edinburgh during its prevalence there. I have myself seen animals suffering from both diseases together, while exposed for sale in the Glasgow market. In such cases the eyes run from the commencement. A large quantity of saliva froths from the mouth. The nose becomes ulcerated. There is great depression from the first. The pulse is quick and weak; death commonly ends in diarrhœa or dysentery.

Pleuro-pneumonia is a very common accompaniment of Cattle Plague. When such is the case, the breathing is affected from the beginning. The back is arched and the coat stares; there is a short husky cough with the line of demarcation along the ribs; the pulse is high from the first, but gradually gets weaker as the disease increases, until death, which is the result in most cases.

Dysentery is another complication occurring in animals of a weak constitution; it is also invariably fatal in its termination.

Emphysema is a very common concomitant. It occurs in two forms, general and local. I have seen one animal suffering from general emphysema of the whole body, which though, to all appearance, thin before, then resembled a beast for exhibition. On tapping the skin in any part it resounded like a drum. The breathing, in cases of this kind,

is very difficult. Local emphysema is very often present, and I consider it not an unfavourable symptom. In a few cases abscesses have formed in the cellular tissue, and in them the disease passed over in a lighter form. Perhaps inoculation from the matter of those abscesses might be found to produce the mild form of the disease. I would recommend it to the notice of the experimentalist.

The morbid lesions after death are both interesting and important. It is only through their careful study a satisfactory result can be arrived at, or a gleam of light thrown on a disease still so enveloped in comparative mystery.

In a report such as the present one I only introduce the more important post-mortem appearances, and in as short a manner as possible. In simple cases we find the fourth stomach the principal seat of disease; the natural yellow or brown colour of it is changed to a dark or mulberry shade, the lining membrane is thickened and corrugated, and in cases which have been long suffering there are often patches resembling ulceration.

A careful examination of this stomach proves the morbid condition not to be the result of inflammation, but depending entirely on an intense capillary congestion of the mucous coat which is found raised and separated from the muscular one beneath. The increase in thickness arises from a morbid development of the epithelium which, in some instances, is desquamated giving to the membrane an ulcerated appearance, a true form of which is only occasionally seen. The fourth stomach is generally found to contain nothing more than a quantity of fluid of a similar colour to the mucous membrane itself, and is probably a morbid secretion of gastric juice filled with a quantity of the desquamated epithelium; the peritoneal covering of the stomach is generally healthy, proving the non-existence of inflammation.

The intensity of those appearances of the fourth stomach seem to increase from before backwards, as the pyloric end is found generally in a more advanced stage of disease. The pylorus itself is thickened. Passing to the ilium, it is found similarly affected, but the symptoms decrease as we proceed backwards. It generally loses its intensity till reaching the cæcum. Here again the red patches are visible, varying in intensity along the course of the large intestines, until we reach the rectum, which is evidently another favourite abode of the disease. In it we find the whole membrane again thickened, discoloured and changed, and ulcerated in the advanced stages of the disease.

In the third stomach I have failed in finding any characteristic lesions peculiar to the disease. In some instances the purple circles so much spoken of can be observed, but it is a state which, I believe, exists also in other diseases. The membrane of the leaves is generally dry, the epithelium peels off attached to the ingesta, which is found generally hardened between the folds, which themselves are injected, while the papillæ stand erect and prominent. In one instance I saw the edge of the fold ulcerated.

The first and second stomachs are generally normal, excepting, as I have observed before, the rumen, is full or impacted with food, to a great extent.

It not unfrequently happens that the conical papillæ in the mouth, at the base, or on the body of the tongue, will show the epithelium broken up by a peculiar abnormal process. The root of the tongue, fauces, and velum palatæ are implicated to a greater or less extent. Their follicles are filled with effused lymph, giving to the parts an appearance as if dotted over with some yellow pigment. Some of the follicles are ulcerated, but the greater portion are found only distended with lymph. The buccal membrane around the teeth is ulcerated looking, and stretching between each tooth is a kind of white secretion, which is easily removed and very fetid.

The respiratory organs, in simple cases of the disease, have the change principally confined to their upper part. The septum narium is found injected and discoloured. The top of the trachea seems most affected; but traces of the disease are manifest throughout its whole extent. Its lining membrane is covered with scarlet patches, decreasing in size and number as you descend downwards, while the venous congestion is well marked. The trachea is filled with frothy mucus; in some cases with a kind of sizey coagulum, and in a third, with a thick, creamy fluid, which I believe to be true pus. The lungs, unless when complicated with pleuro-pneumonia, are healthy. Emphysema has been found in many instances.

The heart is pale, softened, and generally filled with blood in a fluid state. Spots of ecchymosis are occasionally found on its surface and in its chambers.

The liver, spleen, and kidneys are generally normal, excepting being congested. The generative organs show marked traces of the disease. The vagina evidently suffers most. Its membrane is covered with a thick putrid discharge, which, when removed, shows the papillary eruption of an aphthous nature. The labia superiorly are dry and corrugated; inferiorly coated with discharge.

The brain and spinal cord is more seriously involved than is generally imagined, and I feel confident a careful examination is only necessary to find many interesting

peculiarities. I have watched an animal suffering from the Plague rest her head on the manger, or in other instances keep it pressed against it; evidently proving the presence of pain in it.

In many cases symptoms of the wildest delirium end the poor animal's sufferings, proving to what an extent the brain is involved. After death it is generally found congested, and deposits of lymph at its base are not unfrequently present.

The Blood of animals affected with Cattle Plague is both physically and chemically altered. Under the microscope the cell walls are found corrugated, broken down, or assuming a stellate form. The generality of the white corpuscles are increased in size and quantity, while some are ruptured and their contents have escaped. The chemical condition of the blood is changed. There is an excess of fibrine and salts.

The Milk microscopically examined is found changed, particularly as the disease advances and gradually diminishes. After it is taken from the cow it soon separates into a thick creamy part and a thin watery portion. When examined under the instrument it is seen to be almost exclusively made up of fat cells, which crowd together and overlap one another. The taste of the milk is altered, which is probably due to the excess of saccharineous principles.

Concluding my report with the treatment and preventive means, two parts which I fear up to the present is little more than blank, I beg to add that the most simple treatment possible seems to be attended with the most success. In most parts of Cheshire the plan of giving large quantities of medicine is abandoned. Medical treatment to have any effect should be applied in the very first stage of the disease; all food should be at once taken away, and a gentle laxative of oil combined with a stimulant should be administered. The animal should be put into a warm house, with pure air to breathe, clothed and well rubbed to equalize the temperature. No food of any kind should be given except some well boiled gruel, and that only in small quantities. If a milch cow she should be often milked. In case of constipation being present the laxative may be repeated, but it is much safer to risk a little constipation than produce an opposite effect; in any case the stimulating treatment should be continued.

Good nursing is, I think, the most important item. A watchful eye and a kind soothing hand do more than many are aware of. I have traced some of the best recoveries in Cheshire to good attendance and simple treatment.

The preventive means are most important, and I would urge on every Irish stockmaster to lose no time in adopting them. The cow sheds should be kept scrupulously clean, the walls should be washed with lime every month at least, while the floor ought to be occasionally sprinkled with chloride of lime; the animals should have plenty of pure air, which must prove a safeguard against the evil effects of contagious miasma.

Vaccination has proved ineffectual in preventing the disease; but I feel strongly inclined to recommend its general adoption in Ireland. In many histories of plagues we find the virulence of the disease gradually become less as it increases in age. If unfortunately the Plague does visit our shores, it may have its virulence spent before it arrives amongst us.

The poison of vaccine is not capable of counteracting that of the Rinderpest which is now raging, but by having the systems of our animals which are at present pure and free, charged with vaccine, it may yet prove of benefit against the disease in its milder form. Vaccination can do no harm, and a fair trial is due to it in a country free and uncontaminated with disease.

In conclusion, I believe the disease will ultimately be found to surrender to remedial agents, and I would recommend a careful experimental inquiry into the results of inoculation.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM PALLIN,

(Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London and Edinburgh).

Carlow, February 15, 1866.

DUBLIN : PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 37 & 38, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

CATTLE PLAGUE COMMITTEE,

DUBLIN CASTLE.

PROFESSOR FERGUSON'S REPORT

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN BARON WODEHOUSE,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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[Price 3d.]

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TO HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN BARON WODEHOUSE,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

Your Excellency was pleased, by your letter of instructions dated the 22nd day of November, 1865, to intrust to the Cattle Plague Committee convened to meet in Dublin Castle, the task of "considering what measures it would be advisable to adopt to check the spread of the Cattle Plague, if, in spite of the precautions that have been taken to prevent its introduction, it should unhappily break out in Ireland."

Your Excellency was also pleased to direct the "particular attention" of the Committee "to the paragraph in the Report of the Royal Commissioners, in which it is suggested that arrangements should be made for stamping out the disease on its first appearance."

Your Excellency justly suggests that "the first point which should be determined is, whether it is practicable to attempt in this country to arrest the disease in the manner suggested by the Commissioners, and if so, what regulations should be enforced with that view; and that it will be necessary further to decide what course should be followed if the attempt to stamp out the disease should fail, or if such an attempt should be judged impracticable."

As I cannot subscribe to some of the measures proposed in Lord Naas' report for your Excellency's adoption, and regard others of them as inadequate, many of them incompatible with established facts, and the entire report as necessarily premature, the time devoted by the Committee for the consideration of so extensive and complicated a subject, being only three sittings, in all occupying but a few hours, I avail myself of the reserved privilege of furnishing your Excellency with a separate report. In doing so I approach the subject with a considerable degree of diffidence, being thoroughly assured that if this report embraces a more complete embodiment of the different circumstances relating to Cattle Plague sanitary police, it is in consequence merely of my having occupied a longer time in its consideration and preparation, and not from any want of ability, experience, or assiduity on the part of those distinguished members of the Cattle Plague Committee, from some of whose recorded suggestions I respectfully take the liberty of dissenting.

REPORT.

PART I.—DISSENTIENT.

1. As many of the suggestions which are to be found in this report will necessarily possess a great similarity to those already submitted by the Committee for your Excellency's consideration, while others will materially differ from them, it will perhaps be the most desirable mode of proceeding, instead of considering in their numerical order each paragraph of the Committee's report, to direct your Excellency's attention to the suggestions contained in it, from which I dissent.

2. Although your Excellency's particular instructions were confined to what would be most expedient to be done, in case of the Cattle Plague breaking out in Ireland, for the purpose of arresting the spread and causing the disappearance of that malady:

the Committee, in consequence of having their attention directed to paragraph 6, page 15. of the Royal Commission Report, took into consideration principally, two points—

“1st. Whether any precautions, in addition to those already taken by the Government, are possible for preventing the introduction of the disease.

“2nd. The measures that ought, in the opinion of the Committee, to be immediately taken by the Government in case of the disease suddenly appearing in this country.”

3. With respect to the first point, the Committee recommend the following precautions, from which I dissent, for the reasons stated after the quoted recommendation :—

“1. That no person be permitted to quit Ireland in charge of cattle or sheep without a passport or return ticket, to be obtained from the police authorities at the port of embarkation.

“That such passport or return ticket shall be given for a limited period, within which the person who receives it shall be required, under a penalty, to present himself, on his return, at the office where he received his passport or ticket.

“That upon receiving such passport or return ticket he shall be provided with clothes on payment of a deposit of £5, with which he may proceed to Great Britain, and upon his return he shall receive in exchange his own clothes, and deliver up the clothes provided by the police.

“That on his return, when he claims his own clothes, he is to receive his deposit of £5, on returning the suit lent him.”

Reasons for Dissent.

4. If change of clothing and disinfection is to be enforced, it should take place in Great Britain before the embarkation of the persons for Ireland, and not after their arrival in this country, as by bringing the apparel with them that had been exposed to the influence of diseased animals and their secretions as well as excretions, there would be a risk of said persons thereby carrying the infection of the Cattle Plague into Ireland by the seaboard. There is strong circumstantial evidence that a herd of cattle shipped from a port in the north of Ireland for Scotland, contracted Cattle Plague on board ship, by the vessel that conveyed them having previously become infected by the carrying of drovers back to Ireland, who had been in contact with, and in attendance on, animals in Scotland affected with Cattle Plague.

5. The suggestion of giving passports to drovers in Dublin, furnishing them with clothes for their sojourn in England, receiving £5 deposit, and returning the lent clothes as well as receiving back the £5 deposit, could not, *with the desired result*, be effectually carried out, as the depot of the returned clothes could not otherwise than become one of Cattle Plague infection.

6. The disinfecting of the clothes, persons, and other matters of drovers before their return to Ireland, who had been so situated in Great Britain as to render them likely to become cattle-plague-infection carriers, would scarcely admit, according to the ordinary laws and customs of this country, of Government coercive interference, although were such an interference consistent with them, it would be highly desirable and tend immeasurably to diminish the chances of the disease being imported into Ireland.

7. Should the Government not deem it expedient to act coercively on this point, it is not unlikely, as has been suggested, that steam-packet and other public companies, as well as private firms and individuals, would assist in endeavouring by other less objectionable and more efficient means to have the desired purpose accomplished.

8. The suggestions under head “3” of the first section of Lord Naas’ report, are injudicious, for the reasons given after the following paragraph of said report :—

“3.” “That in order to secure the services of a number of skilled gentlemen to investigate any case of reported Cattle Plague,

“That ten persons be appointed by the Government to proceed to England immediately for the purpose of studying the disease.

“That six of them should be medical men, two veterinary surgeons, and two practical stockmasters.

“That a communication be made by the Irish Government to Mr. HELPS on the subject, who has promised to make the proper arrangements for their instruction.

“That each of these gentlemen will give an undertaking that the clothes they wear during the period of their study shall not be brought back to this country.

“That these gentlemen should be selected and sent to London during the present week.”

Reasons for Dissent.

9. I most emphatically protest against any person’s being appointed to the responsible and highly important post of Cattle Plague Inspector unless he previously has passed such an examination as proves him sufficiently qualified for the efficient performance of its duties.

10. The mere possession of a medical, surgical, or veterinary diploma should not be deemed a sufficient qualification for a Cattle Plague Inspector in case of emergency. Such diplomas are not held as sufficient for medical, surgical, or veterinary surgical

appointments in either the military or naval branches of the public service. A special examination previous to entering these services in a medical or surgical capacity is required.

11. Merely having had opportunities of studying the Cattle Plague should not be deemed a sufficient test of competency. Proof should be afforded by the examination test that the candidate is in possession of the required practical and scientific knowledge. (*Vide paragraphs in latter part of this report relating to appointment of Inspectors.*)

12. The majority of the description of persons proposed to be sent are not adapted, by previous attainments, for the speedy acquirement of the information and experience necessary to fit them for the duties they might, in case of emergency, be called on to fulfil.

13. Clearly to understand, as a result of investigation, the symptoms and pathology of a novel disease, to a practically useful extent, the following preliminary acquisitions are indispensable :—

(a.) To be practically acquainted with the habits and other peculiarities of the class of animals affected in a state of health, whether one of the human species or the brute creation.

(b.) To have a certain amount of practical knowledge of the anatomical, physiological, and pathological peculiarities of the patient.

(c.) To have a general practical knowledge of the different diseases and their complications to which the particular species of animal is subject, so that one malady may not be mistaken for another, nor confounded with it, when co-existent as a complication.

14. Without these acquirements such a disease as the Cattle Plague could not be studied with the advantage necessary to render the results to a sufficient extent practically useful, in case of the anticipated emergency of the disease making its appearance in Ireland.

15. Medical men, as a general rule, do not in a sufficient degree, if at all, possess the necessary attributes, particularly those described under the heads (a) and (c); nor have stockmasters any knowledge of those under head (b), and by no means sufficient on those included under head (c).

16. Were a plague to break out among human beings in Great Britain, and were Ireland as yet free from it, stockmasters and veterinary surgeons would not be the persons selected to go to England to study the disease and report thereon, that the Government might be prepared, through their medium, to combat the malady on its making its appearance in this country; yet a sufficiently educated veterinary surgeon would be more likely to succeed in studying the symptoms of a particular disease among patients in the scale of animal creation identical with himself, and who could, through the medium of intelligible oral language, inform him of the nature and seat of their sufferings, than would a human physician or surgeon in mastering the study of a particular disease in a class of animal about which he knows no more than merely its outward appearance, and its utility as an article of food.

17. If the Government consents to defray the expenses of sending over persons and keeping them in England for the purpose of practically studying the Cattle Plague, it is respectfully suggested to your Excellency, that besides veterinary surgeons, there are many persons in this country who are indebted to the Government for their knowledge of the management of cattle in both health and disease, much more calculated to become practically useful as inspectors, than either practitioners of human medicine or stockmasters. Yet it must be admitted that the professional education received by first-class physicians eminently calculates them for the successful study of any novel disease in the brute creation, providing, along with their knowledge of the anatomy, physiology, and pathology of the human subject, and science generally, there is combined the necessary amount of practical experience in the healthy and diseased states of the particular kind of animal affected.

18. In paragraphs 3 and 4 of the suggested regulations, the direct mode proposed for constables intimating to the Under Secretary the occurrence of cases of disease requiring investigation is incompatible with the regulations of the Dublin Metropolitan Police and those of the Constabulary service. To the Commissioners of one and the Inspector-General of the other, should be left the making of such arrangements as would insure the speediest mode of communication with the Chief Secretary, consistent with the regulations and discipline of their respective services.

19. In No. 13 of the proposed regulations it is suggested—

“That such compensation should be defrayed out of the poor rates of the union in which the infected district is situate, save when it would exceed sixpence in the pound on the valuation of the union; in such cases the amount exceeding that rate should be made by a rate-in-aid, to be charged equally on all the unions in Ireland.”

Reasons for Dissent.

20. The intention of slaughtering diseased cattle is not so much with the view of benefiting the infected district as that of preventing injury to the interests of the entire community, which would inevitably occur were the disease to spread from accumulated sources of infection and contagion.

21. Therefore, as the cattle would be sacrificed for the ulterior benefit of all, the expenses of the compensation, even up to only the maximum extent of sixpence in the pound, should not be levied off a single union, but be defrayed by a tax on all property rated for the support of the poor, and from which income tax is derived.

22. In Ireland, particularly in cities and large towns, it is the practice for dairy proprietors to send their cows into the country, often to places at a considerable distance, for pasture during the summer months; the temporarily taken pastures are frequently not in the unions for which the owners of the animals pay poor rate.

23. It also is a common practice to send other descriptions of bovine stock besides cows, to graze for the pasture season considerable distances from the unions in which their owners reside, often not alone to a different union, but also to a different county, and frequently even to a different province.

24. It would not be equitable, in such cases, that a single union should be obliged to bear alone the expense of compensating parties who belong not to it nor contribute directly to its taxation.

25. Another class of cases present a still greater objection to the proposed system; for instance, a large herd of cattle may be in transit from one part of the island to another, the disease may appear among them either on the road or in some resting place, or one of delay, such as a railway station or port of embarkation. As a necessary result the district in which such an occurrence takes place would at once be proclaimed as "infected," and put under the "Cattle Plague" restrictions.

26. To the inconveniences and other losses to which the particular union would be subjected, there would be added the entire of the expense of remunerating the owners of the cattle for their slaughter, as a means of attempting to prevent the spreading of the malady by contagion and infection, to other districts and unions, all of which would obviously participate in the advantages of the slaughter, without in any way contributing to the expenses of compensation, unless it amounted to more than sixpence in the pound on the poor law valuation.

27. Under the above circumstances it seems more just as regards the sources from which the funds should be derived, that the expenses should be borne by all property, as described in paragraph 21.

PART II.—INVESTIGATIVE and RECOMMENDATORY.

CHAPTER I.

PRUSSIAN CATTLE PLAGUE REGULATIONS.

28. The chief feature of the Royal Commissioners' suggestions relative to Ireland with respect to the Cattle Plague is derivable from the following—the last passage in the 6th section of their report:—

"In Prussia, upon whose eastern frontier the disease frequently appears, a system of precautions has been adopted for stopping its further progress which have hitherto met with invariable success. It would probably not be difficult to make provision for the application of similar measures to Ireland, and so to secure its permanent immunity from the calamity under which Great Britain is at present suffering. But the extreme rapidity with which the disease spreads makes it important that all arrangements for stamping it out, in case of its possible appearance, should be made without delay."

29. It is desirable to state that to adopt the Prussian system, which the Royal Commissioners recommend as applicable to Ireland, would involve an absolute isolation of an infected district, including all within it, not alone animals and all inanimate things, but also human beings. In fact, to use a literal translation of a passage of the Prussian Government Cattle Plague Regulations, the "closure" or isolation "must be as perfect as if the place were completely shut out from the land." This, added to slaughter, is the grand Prussian principle and practise of "stamping out" the disease whenever it makes its appearance, and which is recommended by the Royal Commissioners for the Government's adoption, should the emergency arise in Ireland.

30. There can be no doubt but the Prussian mode of grappling with the disease is the most effectual, and the only one which can be thoroughly depended on for effecting the desired result. There are ample statistical and historical evidences to show that all other more limited measures have almost invariably failed.

31. Before offering any suggestions as to the course which ought to be adopted in Ireland in reference to the Cattle Plague, it is expedient to take into consideration whether or not the best devised means for keeping the disease out of the country, and of preventing its spread and causing its extinction, should it break out in Ireland, are consistently practicable, according to the spirit of our laws and customs.

32. A consideration of the different circumstances with respect to law and usage under which Prussia, as well as other Foreign States are placed, in comparison with a similar order of circumstances in Ireland, will explain why neither the public nor the Government can reasonably hope that any practicable suggestions that may be made for the accomplishment of the desired objects will be attended with an amount of success equal to that experienced in many European Continental States in preventing their territories being invaded by the Cattle Plague, and in checking its spread and causing it to quickly disappear whenever the invasion has unfortunately taken place.

33. These desirable ends have never been effectually and speedily accomplished without an interference with the personal liberty of the subject, which may be deemed by your Excellency and by Her Majesty's Government as totally incompatible with the spirit of the laws and the usages of this country. Were these interfered with, even for the attainment of such a great national benefit as the prevention of the Cattle Plague in Ireland, and the thus saving of this country from insolvency, it might be objected to by some short-sighted persons as establishing a dangerous precedent that might hereafter be cited as a laudable example, and, as such, sought to be followed for the purpose of restricting personal liberty for a far less worthy object.

CHAPTER II.

CLASSIFIED DIVISION OF THE SUBJECT.

34. In respectfully presenting the following suggestions for your Excellency's consideration, indulgence is claimed for their necessary imperfections, consequent on the magnitude and complicity of the subject, and the very short time that I have been able to devote to its consideration.

35. The investigation intrusted by your Excellency to the Cattle Plague Committee may, for perspicuity, be divided into or classed under the following heads:—

(1.) What additional practicable measures are desirable as precautions against the introduction of the Cattle Plague into Ireland?

(2.) What means should be adopted to insure the earliest possible information relative to the outbreak of Cattle Plague, should that disease appear in Ireland?

(3.) What are the best practicable measures that could be adopted by the Government, if the disease makes its appearance, to prevent its spread and cause its disappearance?

(4.) How far some existing laws and customs require to be temporarily modified in their operation, so as to prevent the proposed regulations being nugatory under certain particular circumstances of the ordinary operation of said laws. Also, what are the exceptional circumstances for which special provision should be thus made?

(5.) The manner in which the expenses of carrying out the desired objects should be defrayed.

CHAPTER III.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES AGAINST THE INTRODUCTION OF CATTLE PLAGUE.

36. The present prohibitions against importations into Ireland from Great Britain and other countries where Cattle Plague exists, should be extended to the following:—

37. All ruminating animals and their unmanufactured products, excepting those of the latter from which prohibition has been removed under certain special circumstances.

38. Swine.

39. Dogs, excepting when brought over in baskets, cages, crates, or boxes adapted for the purpose, and that previous to being put into them they have been well washed with soap and warm water, and after that disinfected, such washing and disinfecting to be duly attested as having been done. The owner of the dogs to be at all the expense. No straw or hay to be used under the animals in carriage. Shavings of wood are suggested as the best substitute.

40. All boxes, crates, baskets, and everything else in which meat has been packed.

41. Instances of the Cattle Plague have recently occurred from the disease having been carried across from one country to another by small ruminating animals, merely intended as living specimens for a zoological collection.

42. Swine, from their habits, frequently become carriers of Cattle Plague infection. Their importation into Ireland being so unfrequent, its prohibition would be attended with but little inconvenience.

CHAPTER IV.

MEANS THAT SHOULD BE ADOPTED TO INSURE THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE OUTBREAK OF THE CATTLE PLAGUE, SHOULD THAT DISEASE APPEAR IN IRELAND.

43. Owners should be obliged to report all cases of disease in cattle, and, to the best of their belief, the nature of the malady, to the nearest Constabulary station ; or in case of the animals being within the district of the Dublin Metropolitan Police, to the nearest police station. A heavy penalty should be enforced for non-compliance.

44. In case of the affected animals being under the charge of other persons than their owners, such as the proprietors of grazing pastures, or of livery sheds, or as salesmasters or carriers, such persons or their agents having the custody of the affected or suspected animals should give the required notice to the nearest Constabulary or police station, as the circumstances may indicate.

45. Every constable or sub-constable of the Constabulary Force of Ireland and of the Dublin Metropolitan Police, should have the power, under the directions of proper authorities, to enter on all premises and lands, and into every place within his district where he has reason to believe cattle or any other agricultural live-stock are kept, for the purpose of making inquiries relative to the sanitary condition of the stock, and reporting to the proper authorities, through his superior officers, the information received thereon.

46. All duly authorized Inspectors should have the power, when specially called on by the proper authorities, to enter premises, lands, and other places, to make similar inquiries to those described in paragraph 45.

47. No animal suffering, or suspected to suffer, from a contagious or infectious disease, should be removed from the lands, premises, or other place in which it may have been on the first discovery of its supposed diseased state, without notice being previously given to, and leave obtained from, the nearest Constabulary or Police station, excepting the animal is brought to some place in the immediate vicinity, for the purpose of separating it from those not seemingly affected.

48. However stringent such regulations might appear to some, or objectionable to others, on the score of interference with the privacy of individuals and with their property, they would be the only means that at present suggest themselves as likely to immediately detect the existence of Cattle Plague in this country on its first appearance.

49. Unless some such measures be adopted, the disease might break out in a locality without even the owner of the affected animals being aware of the nature of the malady.

50. It too frequently happens that cattle proprietors, on finding an animal ill, send it into a public or a private market for sale, from a desire to dispose of it before it is rendered unsaleable for the shambles. This generally occurs in cases of lung distemper, a disease for which Cattle Plague has often been recently mistaken. A similar mode of procedure would certainly be adopted by many in cases of Cattle Plague. There is every reason to believe that if it were suspected by some stockowners that one of their beasts was suffering from that malady, they would, if possible, suppress the fact, and endeavour to sell off their entire stock, not caring how much the interests of the general community might suffer as long as they succeeded, even by a reprehensible and illegal course, in protecting themselves as much as possible from inconvenience and pecuniary loss. This statement is confirmed by the ordinary practice, whenever it can be accomplished, of their unscrupulously sending to public markets cattle known, or suspected, to be affected with other infectious and contagious diseases of a serious character : a procedure which has hitherto, and still is the most fertile source of the continuance and spread of lung distemper. A single animal sent to a public market, even in the incipient stage of Cattle Plague, would be the means of rapidly spreading that disease throughout not alone a district, a county, and a province, but throughout the entire kingdom.

51. The most efficient measures for insuring the earliest possible intimation of the outbreak would be, in my opinion, those suggested in this report. They should be adopted at once ; for on their being in readiness and, if required, efficiently carried out, or the contrary, will chiefly depend whether or not the disease will be arrested and stamped out on its first appearance.

52. Unless it is made compulsory to report all cases of disease in live-stock, any regulation requiring merely Cattle Plague cases to be reported, will frequently be

evaded with impunity by those who ought to report, pleading that they were unable to recognise the malady sufficiently to distinguish it from other diseases for which they had mistaken it.

CHAPTER V.

MEASURES THAT SHOULD BE ADOPTED IN CASE OF THE CATTLE PLAGUE MAKING ITS APPEARANCE IN A LOCALITY.

53. However seemingly unjustifiable, on the score of its being inconsistent with modern medical science and the spirit of enlightenment, the immediate slaughtering of all animals on the discovery of their being affected with Cattle Plague may appear, the measure is to the fullest extent justified by an impartial examination of statistics, and all recorded experience of the malady, with respect to the comparative economy of the slaughtering and non-slaughtering systems, even when to the latter is added the most judicious curative treatment. The per-centage of recoveries is too small, and the disease itself too terribly contagious, infectious, and accumulative, or spreading, to justify either any attempt at treatment, or leaving the animals to recover or die unassisted by medical interference. In endeavouring to cure, or even prolong the life of even a single animal affected with Cattle Plague, facilities are thereby afforded for the disease to extend itself, and accumulate beyond any calculation or limit excepting that indicated by the entire number of animals exposed even in the slightest degree to its influence. In fact, what is now passing, and has for some time past occurred in England and Scotland, fully justify measures which a few months ago would have been condemned as monstrous and extravagant.

54. Agricultural live-stock, with the exception of the horse, the ass, and their intermediate product, the mule, are, with few exceptions, bred, reared, and fed with the view of their being eventually slaughtered, and used as human food; therefore, the measure best calculated to result in the least eventual loss of animals is obviously the most desirable to adopt in cases of outbreaks of Cattle Plague. It would also be the less cruel procedure, as it would prevent the extension of painful animal suffering, one of the invariable effects of the disease.

55. Whenever a case believed to be one of Cattle Plague is discovered in a locality by a member of the Constabulary or Dublin Metropolitan Police Force, or has been reported to him on reliable authority, the same should, in the speediest manner that can be suggested by the heads of these branches of public service, be reported to the Under Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant, or to whatever person he may depute to act for him.

56. The case should be also reported to the nearest Stipendiary or other Magistrate, or, if in the Dublin Metropolitan Police district, to the Commissioners of that service, who should have the power to issue a conditional order, to be in force for five days, or until the appointed Inspector shall have arrived to investigate, to prevent any cattle, sheep, or live-stock, with the exception of horses that have not been kept with other class of stock, from being moved out of a boundary named by him, according to Constabulary or Police report, or as suggested by a personal inspection of the locality.

57. From the moment there has been a reliable report made that there is reason to believe the Cattle Plague has made its appearance in a place no cattle or other animals, excepting horses that have not been in contact or near any of the cattle, should be permitted to be brought away from the locality, no matter what be its nature or extent, until the suspected case of disease shall have been examined by the person sent by Government for that purpose, and, if such be the case, reported by him as not being one of Cattle Plague.

58. If this be not enforced, owners of cattle, having them in or near the locality, might have them removed elsewhere from it on the first alarm, before there would be time for a Magistrate to mark out the temporary boundary, or that their state of health had been ascertained. In this manner, did any of the removed animals happen to have the disease in their systems then, although not recognisably developed, they would become the means of infecting the cattle with which they subsequently came in contact, as well as the places to which they were brought.

59. When there is reason to believe that the disease has broken out either on lands or in premises the Constabulary or Police should have the power, and exercise it immediately, without delaying for the order of a Magistrate, or the visit of the Government Inspector, of causing all dogs, pigs, goats, small domestic animals, and fowl, in and about the lands or premises, to be so confined as to prevent their becoming infection carriers by going near the cattle suspected of being diseased, and should also prevent the removal of any live-stock from the locality.

60. The Constabulary and Police should be furnished with blank forms of notices for

posting and serving on persons in and about the immediate locality, to be filled up and used temporarily in the first instance, so that there may be no removal of live-stock until the Inspector shall have visited the place, and given his decision.

61. The Under Secretary, or whoever he may depute for that purpose, on receiving the report of the suspected case, should at once send a duly qualified person to report thereon.

Powers of Inspectors.

62. The person sent to report should be vested with the following powers :—

63. To cause the immediate slaughter of one or more animals, either for the purpose of endeavouring to arrest the disease, or, if the symptoms be such as to render *post mortem* examinations necessary, to determine the exact nature of the malady.

64. To cause the removal of sound animals from the diseased ones, or of the latter from the former, either in fields, yards, stables, or any other places found most eligible, according to local circumstances, or that may be most calculated to produce the desired effect of arresting the infectious and contagious spread of the malady should the Cattle Plague really have made its appearance.

65. To have the animals on the farm or place, if he deems it desirable, separated into different lots, which, as a precautionary measure, should have different attendants.

CHAPTER VI.

PREPARATIONS THAT SHOULD BE MADE BY INSPECTOR BEFORE GOING TO INSPECT.

66. The Inspector should supply himself with the following, and regularly use them for the purposes described :—

(a.) A copy of all the Government Cattle Plague regulations.

(b.) A pocket memorandum book and diary, in which he should take notes during the day when on duty.

(c.) A journal, for the daily insertion of all his proceedings, and all the important circumstances connected with them, also copies of the reports he is obliged to make to the Under Secretary each day he is engaged on duty.

(d.) A day-book, in which he should insert all items of sums he is aware of having been expended in the carrying out of his directions, or of the Government regulations.

(e.) A sufficient quantity of foolscap paper and proper sized envelopes, for the purpose of making his reports to the Under Secretary.

(f.) A complete set of *post-mortem* examination instruments, according to regulation.

(g.) A complete set of easily disinfected wearing apparel, including boots, overalls, leggings, sleeves, and covering for head.

(h.) A small portable case containing brushes, sponge, disinfecting soap, and two towels, also an eight-ounce bottle of concentrated solution of chloride of lime.

67. No Inspector, without having the above with him when on duty, could act efficiently, without becoming, in his own person, the medium of carrying Cattle Plague infection from the scene of his operations, so infectious and contagious is the disease. He should therefore be subject to a heavy penalty and dismissal for inspecting without having the last two items with him, or neglecting to use them at the proper time when on duty.

68. Inspectors should take every precaution not to give occasion to actions by proprietors, for losses of cattle occasioned by their negligence.

CHAPTER VII.

DUTIES OF INSPECTOR AT THE FIRST STAGE.

On arriving at the locality he should

69. Make diligent inquiry relative to all its circumstances and those of the suspected cases.

70. He should visit and inspect all the cattle within the boundary or cordon that has already been made, or should none have been ordered by a local Magistrate, all the cattle in the vicinity of the place where the disease is suspected to exist, taking the seemingly healthy cattle first, and visiting the most extremely diseased the last.

Were the order of visiting reversed from this, the risk of the Inspector carrying the infection to the sound cattle he examined subsequently to the diseased ones, would be immeasurably increased.

71. Having examined all the cattle considered to be healthy, and separated the suspicious cases, if any, from them, he should entirely change every article of his dress for others that, from their texture, could be easily disinfected, and then proceed to the examination of the reported cases, beginning with those seemingly least affected, leaving the worst for the last, classifying and separating them accordingly.

72. Should there be a recently dead animal in the place, on the premises, lands, or elsewhere, the death of which, from the account given, may have taken place from the disease, the Inspector by dissection, being assisted by some expert employed for the purpose, should make a thorough examination as to the cause of death; and should that, in his opinion, be Cattle Plague, record the same, and his reasons for such conclusion, in his portable note-book.

73. The Inspector should then cause to be slaughtered the worst case of the animals still alive, and thoroughly examine it by dissection, as described in last paragraph. He may cause more than one case to be slaughtered for the purpose of investigation.

74. Should the Inspector, from the history of the cases, their symptoms when living, and the appearances of their organs and tissues after death, feel assured that the disease was Cattle Plague, all the affected animals should be forthwith slaughtered and buried, according to the regulations hereafter laid down.

CHAPTER VIII.

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IF CATTLE PLAGUE HAS BROKEN OUT.

75. If it has been satisfactorily ascertained that Cattle Plague has really broken out in the place, and that there is no other attack in the district, and that the number of animals are few, the Inspector should, without delay, cause to be slaughtered all animals presenting even only suspicious symptoms, it being better, and in the end more economical to slaughter at once than to await the full development of the disease.

76. He should then at once, when forwarding his report to the proper Government officials, if he thinks the circumstances demand the measure, and that the number is not too great, ask permission to slaughter all the cattle that have been exposed to the influences of contagion and infection from the diseased animals, even if they present no symptoms of the malady.

77. When the Under Secretary or his deputy shall have received a duly authenticated report that the result of the inspection confirms the previous report of the existence of the Cattle Plague in a locality, he should cause a surveyor (the county one might be the most desirable) to proceed to the place, who, with the assistance of one or more duly qualified inspectors, as well as the local Constabulary or Police should lay out the boundaries of the district to be proclaimed as infected, and mark the same on an Ordnance sectional map of the largest scale.

78. In cases of the disease occurring on small holdings in the close vicinity of many others, on which there are animals, the boundary should include a larger extent than the farm on which the disease has broken out.

79. Even where the infected place forms but a portion of a farm of large extent, the whole of the farm should be within the boundary, as well as all roads near it, no matter how important they may be, even as highways.

80. Where it is practicable high poles having yellow flags attached or other marks should be erected at the ends of such portion of roads as cattle and other live-stock are prohibited from entering on or traversing, also at certain distances from each other along the entire boundary of the proclaimed district.

81. The removing of a warning pole or mark should be punishable by heavy fine and imprisonment.

CHAPTER IX.

STEPS WHICH SHOULD BE TAKEN AFTER THE BOUNDARY OF THE INFECTED LOCALITY SHALL HAVE BEEN DEFINITELY MARKED OUT.

Proclamation of Infected District.

82. When the boundaries of the infected district shall have been marked out on the Ordnance map, a notice describing the locality, its boundaries, particularly as affecting public and other roads; the principal prohibitions affecting its relations with the surrounding places, also the several penalties for infringing the regulations, should be immediately posted in all public places within ten statute miles of the affected district; also published in the *Dublin Gazette*, and advertised in the newspapers of the county, as well as in whatever other journals may be deemed expedient.

Quarantine Divisional Separation of Cattle.

83. After the separation on a farm in an infected district of the seemingly sound from the absolutely diseased cattle, and the slaughter of the latter, the former should, when the circumstances under which they have been placed indicates it, be divided into two classes.

(1st.) Those which may be termed "suspected," from their having been exposed to the influence of infection and contagion, immediate or mediate from really diseased animals.

(2nd.) Those that have not been exposed to the influence of contagion or infection.

84. These two classes should be separated from each other at as great a distance as the circumstances of the locality will admit.

85. Both classes, but particularly the first, should then be subdivided into lots, which should be kept as far as practicable apart, the subdivisions of the suspected class having a separate attendant for each, who should refrain from coming in contact with any cattle but those allotted to his care, and from going near any persons having charge of sound cattle. In short, each attendant should isolate himself as much as possible.

Census.

86. A census of all the cattle within the proclaimed district should be carefully taken, and a valuation of them individually made, describing the age, sex, colour, and other distinguishing characteristics of each animal, the names of the owners, the places in or on which they are kept.

Valuation of Stock.

87. A valuation of the cattle individually should be made, by a properly qualified person experienced in the sale by commission of cattle, appointed by the Under Secretary. It would not be desirable for the valuator to belong to the locality.

88. The highest estimated value of any bovine animal should not exceed sixteen pounds sterling.

89. All valuations should be sworn before a Magistrate by the valuator, to be to the best of his belief a correct estimate to the extent of the prescribed limit.

90. Such valuation to be, if found necessary, afterwards taken as evidence in any court without the personal attendance of the valuator being required as a witness in cases of awarding the amount of compensation for animals slaughtered by the directions of the Government officials.

Branding of Cattle of Infected District.

91. To prevent the cattle of an infected district being clandestinely removed from it, or others substituted for them, each animal should be branded with a certain mark on a particular place, both of which should be described according to Government directions, indicating that the branded cattle belong to an infected district.

92. There should be a heavy penalty for the removal of cattle thus branded from an infected district, unless they have been branded also with another mark indicating that the district to which they belong or from whence they come has ceased being an infected one.

93. There should be a heavy penalty for defacing or effacing the Government brand marks or counterfeiting them.

94. All owners of cattle or of the lands on or the places in which they are, should be obliged, under penalty, to make application for the rebranding, should the infected district brand, from time or accident or other causes, evince a tendency to obliteration.

95. If there be no branding there will be no security against the prohibition of removal being evaded.

Regulations relative to Drainage and other Stable Refuse, &c.

96. When the disease exists in a place where the drainage of the premises or yards in which are kept diseased cattle, runs into a common drain, river, or ditch, a distinct cesspool should be made to receive it, so that the infected drainage should be kept until disinfected on or near the premises. It should be daily thoroughly disinfected. The distinct cesspool thus made, should be so situated or fenced that animals could not go near it.

97. All litter, excrements, tangible diseased secretions, stable refuse, and sweepings of premises in which are or have been diseased or suspected cattle, should be disinfected and buried or burned, the disinfection or burning to take place according to a Government order for that purpose before removal, which should be twice daily.

Locking up of Sheds, Stables, and Yards.

98. The divisions of premises in which there are or have been recently diseased cattle should be kept locked, and all persons excluded from them excepting those in special attendance on the animals or employed for the purpose of cleansing and disinfecting.

Facilities of Slaughtering, &c.

99. As immediate slaughtering and burying is the principal measure advocated in this report as the only probable means of arresting the progress of the Cattle Plague, and causing its quick disappearance, should it break out in Ireland, it would be desirable that certain facilities should be afforded for carrying out these procedures in the most effectual way.

100. There should be a slaughterer of diseased and suspected cattle, and two or more assistants, appointed for the infected district. Their services should be confined solely to animals that have died or have been condemned to slaughter. Were they allowed to act as ordinary slaughterers or butchers' assistants, as well as Cattle Plague ones, they would become the means of spreading the infection of that disease.

CHAPTER X.

EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONS TO ASSIST THE VETERINARY INSPECTOR, CONSTABULARY, AND POLICE IN CARRYING OUT THE REQUIRED REGULATIONS RESPECTING SLAUGHTER, CONVEYANCE, AND BURIAL OF CARCASSES, THE CARE OF SICK CATTLE, THAT OF QUARANTINE STABLES, AND OTHER MEASURES FOR WHICH UNASSISTED, THE INSPECTOR AND THE CONSTABLES WOULD BE UNSUITED.

101. As dependence could not be placed on persons in the employment of private individuals for the proper performance of many of these necessary duties, and confining themselves solely to them without leaving their allotted posts, and thus risking the spread of the infection by their persons and habiliments, it would be desirable that such men should be solely in the employment of the Government and under its control during the time their services would be required.

All implements, carts, harness, and horses used for the different purposes of carrying out the measures should be under Government control.

102. The Constabulary and Police, under the direction of the proper authority, should have the power of seizing all such implements, carts, floats, or other vehicles, harness and horses, as are required, from the nearest or any other place in which they can be most conveniently found, and to retain them as long as necessary, having them thoroughly disinfected before returning them, the Government giving the ordinary rate of compensation for their use.

103. Such seized carts and floats to be kept, while used, for Cattle Plague, in some premises on or as near the scene of operations as possible, and all access by persons excepting those using them, and other animals to said premises to be forbidden; or, if necessary, purchasing them or others at a fair valuation.

104. It would be desirable, if possible, particularly where circumstances of locality require it, such as in cities, large towns, and extensive infected districts, to procure a large covered cattle van or float, made for the special purpose of removing animals to the burial-ground when about to be or already slaughtered, or that have died from the disease. By such a step, the chances of the infection spreading from diseased animals or their carcasses would be greatly diminished.

105. The carts used for the removal of dung, stable refuse and sweepings, from infected premises to the burial or burning place, should be of such construction and so laden that none of their contents could fall from them when being conveyed to its destination.

Burial.

106. All cattle dying from disease or accident, or slaughtered as diseased, in an infected district, should be immediately buried, with the upper portion of their carcasses at least six feet beneath the surface of the ground surrounding the pit.

107. Before a carcass is buried, its hide should be so gored in every direction with a sharp knife, as to render the skin unfit for any purpose.

108. After the goring of the skin there should be applied to the carcase such matters as would disinfect it, and render it poisonous and unfit for food, even for animals.

109. To carry this measure into effect, the Government should publish a circular, describing the materials best calculated for the purpose.

110. When the carcase shall have been thrown into the pit, it should be covered, when it is procurable, with a sufficient quantity of roche lime for its destruction before the pit is filled up.

Burial Ground.

111. As all carcases would have to be buried six feet beneath the ground surface, and as distant as possible from places occupied by sound cattle, cases might occur in which it would be impracticable to carry out the burial regulations on the lands or premises where the diseased animals are situated, or even within the boundaries of the proclaimed district, which might be either mountain land, in which it would be impossible to dig to the required depth, or in a city or thickly populated town or village, in which it would be impossible to find room for a burial place. Therefore the following is suggested :— All persons should be obliged to permit the carcases of the dead animals, all offal, litter, dung, dirt, and other matters, to be buried wherever on their grounds or lands is deemed the most desirable by the officers appointed to make the selection, even when the disease exists not on their own lands or premises, or that these are not within the infected district ; and similar powers should be had for enforcing this as are now given to road contractors to enter lands and open ground to procure materials for repairs of roads.

Quarantine Stables. •

112. If the disease has extensively broken out, the proclaimed or infected district very large, and that, from the existence in the neighbourhood of either endemic or epizootic diseases, there is likely to arise any difficulty as to deciding, with the ordinary amount of certainty, whether the seeming indisposed animal is suffering from the early stage of Cattle Plague or that of some other disease, there should be two separate buildings selected at some distance apart from each other, in a convenient locality within the infected district, to be used as quarantine stables.

113. Or if the number of cattle coming under the denomination of suspected in an infected district be so great that it would not be expedient to slaughter any but those unmistakably affected with Cattle Plague, it would be desirable to have two separate and distinct quarantine stables, such as described in last paragraph.

114. Such quarantine stables should be in the charge of persons solely under Government control, through the medium of the Constabulary or the Dublin Metropolitan Police. If their charge and entire control be left to private individuals or local authorities, whether Magisterial, Corporate, Poor Law, or otherwise, there would be considerable risk of failure in the required discipline, either from errors of judgment, or the opposition of opinions, or from negligence.

115. The quarantine stables should be as far as possible from the healthy stock, and at a convenient distance from the burial-place, which should be in the least frequented and least valuable ground of the locality.

116. In case there are no available sheds, or other premises, at a sufficient distance from the general stock, and in all other respects suitable for their appropriation as quarantine stables, there should be erected two temporary buildings for the purpose. The materials of them might be of the most inexpensive description.

117. When, after the slaughtering of all the diseased animals, and the separation into lots of the others, one of them is observed to be indisposed, it should at once be brought off to quarantine stable No. 1, which should be the nearer of the two to the burial-place.

The suspected beast should remain in the No. 1 quarantine stable for fifty hours at least.

118. If at any time before the expiration of the fifty hours it shows symptoms of Cattle Plague, it should be forthwith slaughtered and buried.

119. If at the expiration of the fifty hours no decided symptoms of Cattle Plague has been evinced by the confined animal, it should be removed to quarantine stable No. 2. Before entering which, it should be well washed over with disinfecting soap, particularly its feet and all parts likely to have dirt adhering to them ; particular care should be taken to allow nothing belonging to No. 1 stable to be brought into or near No. 2 stable ; nor should the attendants of one stable enter the other. The transfer of beasts from one stable to the other should be, if possible, by an intermediate person.

120. No animal should be removed from No. 2 stable and returned to the herd or division of herd from which it had been taken, until at least sixteen clear days from its

having left No. 1 stable, unless to return to it in case of the appearance of some suspicious symptoms.

121. The greatest cleanliness and regularity should be observed in the quarantine stables; the excrements, refuse, &c., should be removed twice daily, disinfected and buried, or pitted, having been first mixed with fresh slacked lime. The stables should be washed thoroughly at least twice a week, and disinfectants plentifully used.

CHAPTER XI.

PROHIBITIONS AND EXCEPTIONS WITHIN A PROCLAIMED DISTRICT.

122. No cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, fowl, or any living animals, excepting horses, asses, or mules, that have not been in contact with or near any live-stock should be permitted to pass the boundaries from or into the infected district, excepting when travelling by rail completely through said district, and not taken from any regular station or other part within it.

123. Nor should any unmanufactured animal products be allowed to pass said boundaries from within them, excepting the carcasses of bovine and ovine animals that immediately previous to being slaughtered had been examined by a duly qualified Inspector, and by him certified as being to all appearances free from any symptoms of Cattle Plague or any other infectious or contagious diseases; also excepting the carcasses, &c., of animals ordered to be buried without the district, when a fitting place cannot be found within it for that purpose, as in the case of infected premises in large towns. The exception not to extend to the hides or skins and the offal, excepting hides, skins, and horns of animals slaughtered for food under supervision of the Inspector, that have been disinfected by the liming process, or some other hereafter to be prescribed.

124. Persons in attendance on cattle in an infected district should not be permitted to cross the boundaries.

125. No ruminants should be permitted to enter an infected district, excepting males for breeding purposes, and then only by special permission, and an undertaking that there will be no attempt to remove them from within the boundaries until the district shall have been duly proclaimed as no longer infected.

126. No travelling horse sires should be permitted to enter an infected district.

127. This would be attended with but little inconvenience, as his services could be nearly as easily obtained outside the boundaries, whereas his being stabled in the district might render his clothing and that of his groom carriers of Cattle Plague infection throughout a whole province. Such cases have occurred.

128. No grass, clover, vetches, hay, straw, or vegetable products that are used for cattle purposes should be permitted to pass the boundaries from within, and, if brought from without, they should not be delivered near any premises in which there is or lately has been diseased animals.

129. No fair, public market, nor sale by auction of any kind of live stock, nor collection of animals belonging to different owners, for the purpose of sale or barter, direct or indirect, nor for any purpose whatever excepting as a sanitary measure, or for immediate slaughter as butcher's meat, and in these cases only with official sanction, should be permitted within an infected district.

130. No cart or other vehicle nor utensil, nor in fact anything else that has been used in connexion with or been kept near diseased cattle, should be permitted either to leave the infected district or to be used for, or brought in contact with the remaining sound cattle within it, without being first thoroughly cleansed and disinfected under the superintendence of the constabulary or police, by the properly appointed persons.

CHAPTER XII.

CITIES AND LARGE TRADING TOWNS.

131. In cities and large trading towns in which there is no bovine stock kept except for dairy purposes, it would be inexpedient, except under aggravated circumstances, to make the boundaries extend further than those of the premises in which the disease has made its appearance, or to enforce the ordinary regulations hereafter to be described respecting certain districts without the boundaries of an ordinary proclaimed district.

132. In cases of cities and trading towns of great magnitude, and beyond a certain population, where from these circumstances it would not be desirable to enforce the regulations practicable in towns and villages of less magnitude, a code of regulations should be drawn up consistent with the special circumstances of each.

133. It, however, would not be desirable to intrust the framing and carrying out of such regulations to local or civic authorities, as it has been found in England that in many cases the measures thus adopted have been either too tardy or inefficient, and too frequently both.

134. The City of Dublin affords an ordinary example of the inefficiency of local authorities, even when vested with sufficient legal powers, in enforcing sanitary police regulations respecting live-stock as well as meat. By 27th & 28th Vic., cap. cccv. (*The Dublin Improvement Acts Amendment Act*), powers are conferred on "the Lord Mayor for the time being, or his assistants or deputies," sufficiently ample, if exercised to the required extent, to effectually check the sale of diseased live-stock and its Food products, and the exposure of cattle labouring under or infected with "any contagious or infectious Disease" in the Borough of Dublin. Notwithstanding such powers, a large trade in diseased meat and live-stock has been, and is at present, successfully carried on within the municipal boundaries of the Dublin Corporation. This arises not from any want of energy or will in those holding the office of Lord Mayor, nor in those members of the Corporation Committee, one of whose special duties is to attend to that particular subject. It is but the inevitable result of the Lord Mayor and the Corporation not having adequate means of carrying into successful operation the powers with which they are legally endowed. To effectually carry out their rules and regulations relative to this branch of their official duties, such a staff of efficient persons would be necessary for continuous duty, not alone by day but also by night, that its expense would be far greater than would be sanctioned by the taxpayers.

135. If the Corporation of Dublin, which is the most perfectly organized and energetic in this country, is unable, from inadequate resources, to effectually cope with its present difficulties with respect to diseased animals and unwholesome meat, it is not reasonable to imagine that its officials would be more successful were their duties more arduous, which they manifestly would become were the Cattle Plague to break out in their city. The same reasoning is applicable even to townships as well as to other corporate bodies of a similar nature.

136. It would not be desirable that the powers of civic corporate bodies and Commissioners of townships should be in any way diminished, but provisions should be made that, in case of Cattle Plague making its appearance, the adoption of measures and the enforcing of them for its suppression, would not be left solely to such or any other local authorities independent of the Government. The latter has at its disposal the necessary machinery to accomplish the desired purpose in Ireland, already in good practical working order. If local authorities will but assist the Government in the common cause, most satisfactory results may be expected. If they will not do so, the results will be disastrous, therefore local authorities should be earnestly solicited to assist in carrying out and enforcing the Government regulations.

CHAPTER XIII.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES SHOULD HAVE THE POWER OF TAKING EXTRA MEASURES BESIDES THOSE ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

137. There should be vested in local authorities the power of adopting and carrying out any extra measures they may, from peculiarity of circumstances deem necessary in addition to the Government regulation for the accomplishment of the desired common object. Among these optional and additional measures should be extension of boundaries and of prohibitions, the latter to extend even to persons.

CHAPTER XIV.

PROVISIONS FOR THE REMOVAL FROM LARGE TOWNS OF DAIRY STOCK FOR GRAZING DURING THE SUMMER SEASON.

138. If the disease breaks out in the metropolis or other towns of great magnitude, and that the proprietors of any cattle wish to send them out of the city to pasture, as Irish cow-keepers generally do for the summer grazing season, the cattle previous to removal should be inspected by the properly appointed officer, and all of them pronounced free from any discoverable symptom of infectious or contagious disease. Also the owners of such animals should, along with the Inspector's certificate of health, be obliged to furnish either the nearest police or constabulary authorities with his own declaration made before a Justice of Peace or other Magistrate to the effect that the cattle have been on the premises from which it is proposed to move them for four weeks, and that for that time there has been no case of infectious or contagious disease on the premises;

that for fourteen days previously, no beast has been brought into the premises or in contact with the cattle about to be moved; and furthermore, that none of them during that time, to the best of his belief, after due inquiry, has been in any way so situated as to be exposed to contagion or infection. On these conditions the police or constabulary authorities should grant a permit for removal. Should any of the animals not have been so long on the premises as four weeks, but longer than fourteen days, their removal should not be permitted until the full expiration of four weeks from their last entrance into the premises, and then only on the fulfilment of the above-named conditions.

CHAPTER XV.

REGULATIONS WHICH SHOULD BE ADOPTED RELATIVE TO CERTAIN DISTANCES WITHOUT THE BOUNDARIES OF A PROCLAIMED AS INFECTED DISTRICT.

139. Where it is practicable no agricultural live-stock should be permitted to graze or be otherwise kept within half a statute mile of the infected district, the infection of the Cattle Plague being frequently conveyed merely by the air.

140. No fairs should be held within five miles of the infected district.

141. No live-stock should be permitted to be brought into any public market within five miles of an infected district.

142. No auction of stock should be held within five miles of an infected district.

143. No collection of animals for sale or any other purpose excepting for sanitary measures, and that by the permission of the proper authorities, should be allowed within five miles of the infected locality.

144. All dogs within two statute miles of an infected district should be kept chained up or otherwise confined.

145. All fowl within half a statute mile of an infected district should be confined.

146. All pigs and goats within one statute mile of an infected district should be so shut up or otherwise confined as to prevent them wandering, particularly on the public roads or other roads leading to them.

147. Any dogs found wandering or loose within the prescribed distance from the boundaries of the infected place should be destroyed and their owners fined.

148. No fox, stag, hare, otter or other hounds should be allowed to meet for the purpose of hunting or searching for game within five miles of the infected district under a minimum penalty of £20.

149. If in the pursuit of game any hound or hounds run into closer proximation than five miles of an infected district, and either kill, take, or lose their game, such hounds should not be allowed to search for fresh game within the said five miles of the infected district, under a minimum penalty of £20.

150. All masters of hounds or of other dogs going in pursuit of game or returning from it, found within an infected district should be fined a minimum penalty of £20, and each person following same on horseback within the infected district should be fined a minimum penalty of £5.

Duration of Restrictions.

151. The prohibitions should continue in force for four weeks after the disappearance of the disease from the locality, which should be duly attested by the proper officers, after an official examination of all the live-stock within the district, each of the bovine animals of which should be branded with the second mark, indicating that the district to which they belong is no longer an infected one. When that shall have been done, and that all the stables, sheds, and other places in which were diseased cattle shall have been disinfected according to whatever regulations the Government may have laid down, also when all other matters that have been in contact with diseased cattle shall have been thoroughly disinfected or destroyed, the restrictions and prohibitions may be withdrawn, and that fact publicly announced.

CHAPTER XVI.

APPOINTMENT, QUALIFICATIONS, AND MODE OF PAYING INSPECTORS.

152. Much perhaps more will depend on the efficiency of Inspectorship in contributing to the deserved result, than on that of any other branch of Cattle Plague sanitary police. This fact, when added to the great interest at stake, renders it desirable that Government should take the greatest practicable precautions against the employment of inefficient Inspectors.

153. No person should be appointed to an Inspectorship without previously passing an examination, practical and otherwise, to test whether or not he is sufficiently qualified for the efficient performance of its important duties.

The examination should comprise :

- (a.) The general characteristics of healthy and the contrary states of cattle.
- (b.) The practical manipulation of making *post mortem* examinations.
- (c.) Demonstrations of the normal and abnormal anatomy of the different organs and parts principally affected in Cattle Plague.
- (d.) A practical knowledge of those diseases affecting cattle in Ireland that are liable to be mistaken for Cattle Plague.
- (e.) The Government Cattle Plague regulations.

154. It should not be indispensable that a candidate for Cattle Plague Inspectorship should possess a diploma as a regular veterinary surgeon ; no matter what be his previous vocation, if it be proved by examination that he possesses the required knowledge and experience in cattle and their diseases, he should be deemed eligible for the appointment of Cattle Plague Inspector.

155. The Board of Examiners for Cattle Plague Inspectors should be judiciously chosen, and sit in Dublin where cattle could be shown with diseases peculiar to Ireland. It might perhaps be desirable to get the assistance of some person or persons from the Cattle Plague or Veterinary Department in London to form a portion of the examining board. A few days would suffice.

156. The appointment of Inspectors and of all other persons employed for Cattle Plague measures should be made by the Government uninfluenced by local considerations or those of patronage.

157. The daily pay of Inspectors should be continuous, and not merely for the days on which they are actively employed. If they are remunerated in the latter manner, there would be a strong temptation for them to make fictitious employment for themselves, so that their daily pay might not be discontinued.

158. In cases of any local complaints being made through a bench of Magistrates against a cattle Inspector for undue officiousness, negligence, or prolonging beyond absolute necessity the period of his operations, the Government should take immediate steps to have the matter carefully investigated by a commission, the witnesses to be examined on oath.

CHAPTER XVII.

CIRCUMSTANCES FOR WHICH THERE MUST BE SPECIAL PROVISION.

159. Some particular coincidental circumstances are likely to occasionally occur in connexion with isolation and the closure of localities, premises and districts, that would prove most embarrassing unless specially provided for. Executions for debt, and cases of ejectment come under this class, as do also cases where the tenant has served, or been served with notice to give up possession on a certain date. Should the lands or premises be under Cattle Plague restrictions at that time, legal possession could be neither given nor taken except by mutual agreement, nor could animals seized on the holding be dealt with according to the ordinary course of law, unless by a dangerous infringement of the Cattle Plague regulations with respect to sale and delivery. It would be for the law officers of the Crown to advise how the Government could best meet these difficulties.

CHAPTER XVIII.

COMPENSATION AND EXPENSES.

160. The principle of compensating owners of cattle for animals ordered to be slaughtered, and of defraying other expenses, involves the serious and difficult question of how, most consistently with general justice, the compensation should be made, and the required funds obtained.

- (1st.) As regard the sources from which the funds should be derived, for compensation and other expenses.
- (2ndly.) In what proportions compensation should be made under different circumstances.
- (3rdly.) Under what circumstances should compensation not be given, even when the animals have been slaughtered in accordance with Government regulation.

161. The expenses of compensation and of all other outlay, excepting the pay of Inspectors, should be defrayed by a rate chargeable on all property in Ireland subject to income tax and poor rates.

162. It would be unreasonable to expect that Government should defray the expenses of compensation and all other outlay out of the Consolidated Fund, more particularly as no compensation has been allowed to the owners of cattle slaughtered in Great Britain in pursuance of the Government Cattle Plague regulations.

163. The dreaded calamity would be a national one, affecting more or less every member of the community, therefore the expense of endeavouring to avert it, or, if that is impossible, to diminish it, should be defrayed not by the unfortunately afflicted localities, but by the entire country.

164. There should be two-thirds of their estimated value allowed as compensation for all animals slaughtered by direction of the Government officer, for being affected with the disease, providing their owners have given notice of the animal's illness within the regulated time from the first symptoms of indisposition, and also has in every way complied with the Government Cattle Plague regulations.

165. For all animals not evincing any symptoms of disease, but slaughtered as a precautionary measure, from their having been exposed to infection, their owners should receive as compensation their full value, providing that does not exceed Sixteen Pounds sterling.

166. No compensation should be allowed for the slaughter of diseased animals, relative to the illness of which their owners had not given notice within the prescribed time from the first symptoms of their illness, or that the owners of which had not thoroughly complied with all the Government Cattle Plague regulations.

CHAPTER XIX.

DESIRABILITY OF HAVING AN INSTITUTION IN IRELAND UNDER GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION, FOR THE STUDY OF THE DISEASES OF AGRICULTURAL LIVE-STOCK, PARTICULARLY IN REFERENCE TO EPIZOOTICS; ALSO OF HAVING AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT PASSED IN REFERENCE TO CATTLE PLAGUE. CONCLUSION, &c.

167. Should the Cattle Plague break out in the City of Dublin, it would be desirable to obtain a suitable place for the further scientific investigation of the malady, by instituting experiments, with the view of ascertaining could there be discovered any improved modes of treatment, of disinfection, of diminishing the infectiousness and contagiousness of animals suffering from the disease, and of its prevention.

168. It is much to be regretted that there are no endowed institutions or professorships in Ireland devoted to the scientific and practical study of the diseases of agricultural stock and other domestic animals, such as those attached to many European continental states, principally France. The natural facilities afforded in this country for the prosecution of such studies are greater than in any other part of the civilized world, yet they have hitherto been neglected, although their cultivation would become identified with the prosperity of Ireland, a country the welfare of which, under existing circumstances, depends more on its agricultural live-stock than on any other branch of national industry.

169. Should the Government approve of any of the suggestions made in this report, and yet be of opinion that the enforcing of such measures falls not within the powers of, or would not be desirable by, Her Majesty's Privy Council, an Act of Parliament would be necessary for the accomplishment of the desired purpose. Indeed, a special Act of Parliament would be advisable in any case. The question is such a serious one, and its dangers so imminent, that it should be finally decided, and at once. From the long discussion on the subject, and the great but unfortunate experience which has been already derived from the present Cattle Plague in England, Government is in a position to give to Ireland a comparatively perfect measure on the subject, and one which doubtlessly would give general satisfaction.

170. The remarks and suggestions which I have ventured to offer for your Excellency's consideration fall far short of those required by the vastness and importance of the subject upon which they treat. They may, however, be of some little assistance to those other members of the Cattle Plague Committee specially convened by your Excellency, who, from their great general experience, are better qualified than I am to become your Excellency's advisers on so important a subject.

171. I deem it desirable to state that in the preparation of this report I have acted solely on my own responsibility, merely as an individual member of the Cattle Plague Committee, totally irrespective of any other professional appointment, honorary or

otherwise, I may have the honour of holding. Therefore the responsibility must rest solely on myself, unless others honour me so far as to share it, by signifying their approval of some of my imperfect suggestions.

172. In conclusion, I would most respectfully propose that copies of this Report should be submitted to the consideration of the Royal Cattle Plague Commission, and the Veterinary Department of Her Majesty's Privy Council, as I apprehend that their members will be able from their recent experience of the disease in Great Britain, to make many important suggestions to your Excellency, which would be found highly useful should the Cattle Plague unfortunately make its appearance in Ireland.

(Signed),

HUGH FERGUSON, H.M.V.S.

DUBLIN CASTLE,

February 10, 1866.

MEMBERS of the CATTLE PLAGUE COMMITTEE who have signified, either entirely or partially, their approval of the adjoined Report. When but partially, as indicated in the Appendix :—

The Right Honorable JAMES WILLIAM MACKEY, Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin.
 Lord CROFTON, D.L., late President of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland.
 JOHN LEWIS O'FERRALL, Esq., D.L., Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, Dublin Castle.
 Professor BALDWIN, Agricultural Department of Board of National Education.
 Professor HAUGHTON, F.T.C.D., M.D., School of Physic, Trinity College, Dublin.
 SAMUEL GARNETT, Esq., Arch Hall, Navan.
 JOHN BARRINGTON, Esq., D.L., late Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin.

MEMBERS of the COMMITTEE who have dissented, as indicated in Appendix :—

The Right Honorable Lord NAAS, M.P.
 Lord ATHLUMNEY.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

Copy of LETTER to SECRETARY of CATTLE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

Office of Diseases of Agricultural Stock,
Dublin Castle,
December 4, 1865.

DEAR SIR,

I have just received the draft report agreed to by the majority of the Cattle Plague Committee appointed by His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and beg the favour of your informing the Committee that as I dissent from some of the suggestions agreed to by the majority, it is my intention to furnish His Excellency with a separate report, in which will be embodied my reasons for dissent on the particular suggestions to which I cannot agree. I also beg to state that I shall not be able so soon as on Wednesday to forward the intended report, but at the same time have no objection to the report of the majority of the Committee being *ad interim* furnished to His Excellency, provided, with it, in the minutes is forwarded a copy of this communication.

I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,
HUGH FERGUSON.

To Edward Purdon, Esq., Honorary
Secretary, Cattle Plague Committee.

No. 2.

Copy of Letter to EDWARD PURDON, Esq., Honorary Secretary and Member of Special Cattle Plague Committee, Dublin Castle.

SIR,

January 25, 1866.

Having perused the Irish Cattle Plague Regulations passed by the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council on the 26th instant, I deem it my duty to respectfully intimate to the Cattle Plague Committee, through you, as their secretary, my conviction that it is quite impossible that said regulations could have their desired effect in case of Cattle Plague unfortunately making its appearance in this country. I am, however, aware that said regulations are in accordance with the recommendations of the Cattle Plague Committee, of which I happen to be a member, but in the minority. I greatly fear, should Cattle Plague visit Ireland, and no more efficient measures be taken to combat it than those laid down by Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, as recommended by the Dublin Castle Cattle Plague Committee, the spread of the disease, instead of its being at once stamped out, is almost a certainty.

Your most obedient servant,

HUGH FERGUSON, H.M.V.S.,
Professor of Veterinary Surgery to the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland.

No. 3.

Copy of LETTER from the Right Honorable the LORD MAYOR of the City of Dublin.

SIR,

Mansion House,
February 8, 1866.

I have to apologise for not having earlier given you my opinion of the report which you sent me on the Cattle Plague, but I have been so occupied with the details of public business that I have had scarcely time to give the report—which I regard an able one—that consideration its importance demands.

I am rather inclined to adopt your views on the second part, beginning with chapter 3, page 11, to final paragraph 172, save and except paragraphs 161 and 162, which involves such seemingly conflicting interests that I do not deem it expedient, officially circumstanced as I am, to avow a decision on the matter. It appears to me that the sense of the entire community should be taken on so general a question through the medium of Poor Law Boards, Grand Juries, and other influential sources, with a view to ventilate a subject that must ultimately influence in some way or other all classes and interests in this country.

I have the honour to be, sir, your faithful servant,

JAMES WM. MACKEY,
Lord Mayor.

Hugh Ferguson, Esq., H.M.V.S.

No. 4.

Copy of COMMUNICATION from LORD CROFTON.

DEAR SIR,

Mote Park, Ballymurray, Roscommon,
February 5, 1866.

I have received your report, which at first appeared too long, but on further considering it I found useful matter contained throughout. Of course there are many suggestions that will be found difficult to reduce to practice.

As I read the report I made a few notes, which I may as well enclose; but as you only allowed me one day, I have not time for very minute criticism, even were I more competent so to do. On the whole I think you bring forward a most difficult subject with great ability, and open to consideration varied points of the last importance. I sincerely pray this island may be spared the sad visitation, but if it is to come, that we may be as well prepared to meet it as human forethought can arrange.

Very truly yours, in haste,
(Signed), CROFTON.

Professor Ferguson.

LORD CROFTON'S DECISION relative to different parts of adjoined report.

- Paragraph 4. All infected clothes should certainly remain in England.
 Par. 5. No person should be allowed to go over to England or Scotland with cattle.
 Par. 6. Disinfect every one coming to Ireland who has been with cattle, by Inspectors at all ports at both sides of the Channel.
 Par. 7. Steamboat officers, &c., will not enforce any unpopular measure.
 Par. 9. In the emergency Government must appoint the best men they can get; but an examination would doubtless be useful.
 Par. 21. Government should make a public loan and be repaid by a 6d. rate on poor law and income tax property, to be continued until the debt is paid, remunerating the losses of cattle as afterwards dated.
 Par. 29 and following). Liberty of subject not to be considered when compared with national insolvency.
 Chapter 3. Approved of.
 Par. 45. Constables should need no authority to enter and inquire.
 Par. 47. The sick beast should be slaughtered, but none removed that could have come in contact with it.
 Par. 50. A heavy fine should be levied on any one offering for sale or moving any cattle, after having a sick beast, without a written permit from an Inspector.
 Chapter 5. Approved of.
 Par. 64. Slaughter the diseased animals, but do not remove any.
 Chapter 6. Depends on the class of Inspector obtainable.
 Par. 73. All suspected cases should be slaughtered and dissect only when doubtful.
 Chapters 8 and 9. Approved of.
 Par. 111. I do not much like.
 Par. 112. The quarantine stables I deem impracticable.
 Chapters 11, 13, 15. Approved of.
 Par. 162. We know not what Government may do for England, but Ireland should repay a public loan by a 6d. rate; see paragraph 21.
 Chapters 18, 19. Approved of.

(Signed), CROFTON.

No. 6.

Copy of COMMUNICATION from the Right Honorable WILLIAM MONSELL, M.P.

Board of Trade,
February 9, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR,

I am much obliged to you for your valuable report. In any consideration I have to give to the question it shall have due weight with me.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed), W. MONSELL.

To Professor Ferguson, H.M.V.S.

No. 7.

Copy of COMMUNICATION from PROFESSOR HAUGHTON, F.T.C.D.

School of Physic, Trinity College, Dublin,
February 5, 1866.

DEAR SIR,

I received your report, and read it with care, and I entirely approve of the suggestions made in Part II., which I regard as supplementary to the Report of the Cattle Plague Committee; always presupposing the question of slaughtering the plague-struck cattle to be decided in the affirmative.

With regard to this question, I still think the proposal to slaughter the sick cattle both barbarous and unscientific; and I believe that if they could be isolated and treated in hospital sheds, ultimately a large number (perhaps 40 per cent.) would recover: for the uniform experience of both epidemic and epizootic diseases has shown that as the disease advanced the cases become more and more amenable to treatment.

As the majority, however, of those competent to form an opinion are opposed to my view on this question, and as slaughter is likely to be the order of the day, I have no hesitation in stating that I consider your recommendations as to the best mode of carrying it out effectually to be not only judicious but necessary.

I also entirely concur in your proposal to have all Cattle Plague Inspectors subjected to a practical preliminary examination, as I dread the wholesale slaughter of beasts unaffected by the true plague, on the order of incompetent Inspectors.

I am, yours faithfully,
SAMUEL HAUGHTON.

You can make any use of this letter you think fit.

S. H.

No. 8.

Copy of a LETTER from SAMUEL GARNETT, Esq., of Archhall, Navan, County Meath, to PROFESSOR FERGUSON, H.M.V.S.

Archhall,
6th February, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have read over your report, which I think embraces everything that can be said. As to compensation, my opinion is, the only way is to make it a personal rate all over Ireland. The Insurance Company will never answer for this country. I have not had time to give sufficient attention to your report to say what I would alter; as a whole I think it deserves great credit, and without pledging myself to every section, have great pleasure in signing it, so you may add my name to your report.

Truly yours,
(Signed), SAMUEL GARNETT.

No. 9.

Copy of COMMUNICATION from the late LORD MAYOR.

I agree with most of the suggestions in your report, and think them valuable.

(Signed),

JOHN BARRINGTON.

No. 10.

Copy of LORD NAAS'S COMMUNICATION.

8, Queen-street, May Fair,

February 7, 1866.

SIR,

I have received your note of the 3rd instant, requesting me to forward a report signed by you, on the subject of Cattle Plague, to the Lord Lieutenant—I beg to decline to do so. Two months have already elapsed since the Committee presented their report to His Excellency. On referring to our minutes of proceedings, I find that during the sittings of the Committee, of which you were a member, you took no exception to some parts of the report which you now declare to be injudicious, and against which you “*emphatically protest*.” In the divisions that took place on two most important questions, *i.e.*, that of making all animals unremovable from an infected district, and that of the compulsory slaughter of diseased beasts, you recorded your vote in favour of these propositions with the majority of your colleagues. I cannot, therefore, avoid coming to the conclusion, that the course you have taken in drawing up a report in opposition to that laid before the Lord Lieutenant so long ago, and on which the Government have already acted, is as inconvenient as it is unusual, and is calculated to do harm. I cannot think it to be part of my duty to enter upon a discussion of the important matters treated of in your paper. You decline to submit your opinions to the consideration of the Committee by whom they would have been fully attended to, fairly discussed, and decided upon.

You have, however, ample opportunities at your disposal for giving to your report the utmost publicity, and the public will then be able to judge for itself whether the report of the Committee was, as you allege, “*premature*,” and whether, as you further say, the measures it proposed are “*inadequate*,” and are “*incompatible*” with “*established facts*.”

I remain your obedient servant,

(Signed),

NAAS.

Professor Ferguson, v.s.

No. 11.

Copy of REPLY to LORD NAAS. Communication of the 8th inst.

MY LORD,

February 9th, 1866.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's reply to my communication of the 3rd instant to you, as Chairman of the Cattle Plague Committee, in which you decline to forward my separate report to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

Your Lordship alludes to the preparation of my report as having occupied nearly two months, which I admit, for it cost me much time, anxiety and reflection, to frame such a report as I conceived would efficiently assist in meeting the dreaded emergency, and be such as I could conscientiously present for the consideration of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and Her Majesty's Government, as the result of a careful and mature consideration of the subject.

Indisposition, and a press of professional business, government and otherwise, assisted in precluding the possibility of my accomplishing that, which you evidently seem to think your Lordship has done, namely, the framing in a few hours of a series of regulations, sufficiently complete for the accomplishment of the desired object.

The question is admittedly one of either the solvency or bankruptcy of this country. Its being injudiciously decided by the Legislature, would, most assuredly (should the Cattle Plague unfortunately break out in Ireland) pauperize the tenant-farming classes; render insolvent a great portion of the landlords, and, in short, cripple for years to come each and all of the Irish interests, whether landed, commercial, funded, or professional. Of the latter class I am but an humble individual, merely a veterinary surgeon, therefore my furnishing the Government with a report, respectfully dissenting from yours, cannot be attributed to any desire on my part to increase my political capital by the appearance of my name to its termination as its framer.

As you have declined forwarding the report to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, I shall be obliged, in self-defence, to place it, as well as your letter and this reply, in other hands, that they may be submitted to His Excellency's consideration.

I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's obedient servant,

(Signed),

HUGH FERGUSON, H.M.V.S.

To the Right Hon. Lord Naas, M.P.

No. 12.

Copy of COMMUNICATION from LORD ATHLUMNEY.

Somerville, Navan,

February 5, 1866.

SIR,

I only received your letter this morning. For different reasons I am unable to comply with your suggestion in a way that I could wish. I think it better, therefore, so far as I am concerned, that your elaborate and able report should come as from yourself only.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

ATHLUMNEY.

H. Ferguson, Esq.

DUBLIN: PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

CATTLE AND SHEEP IMPORTATION (IRELAND).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 19 February 1866 ;—for,

COPY “of any ORDERS that have been issued by the Irish Government to the Constabulary and Revenue Authorities, with a view to enforcing the ORDERS in COUNCIL prohibiting the IMPORTATION of CATTLE and SHEEP.”

Dublin Castle, }
24 February 1866. }

THOS. A. LARCOM.

The Under Secretary to the Secretary of the Treasury, London.

Sir,

Dublin Castle, 5 February 1866.

I AM directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that a Resolution dated 31st ultimo, has been received from the Council of the Royal Dublin Society, stating that it is believed that the prohibition of the import of live stock into Ireland is evaded at different points of the coast through sailing vessels (especially sheep from Scotland), and therefore praying the Government to cause a vigilant guard to be established in order to defeat such illegal and dangerous traffic, either through the Coast Guard or any other means deemed more effectual; and I am to request that you will move their Lordships to direct that the attention of the Custom House Officers may be called to the statement in the Resolution in question.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Thos. A. Larcom.*

The Secretary, Treasury, London.

The Under Secretary to the Comptroller General of the Coast Guard.

Sir,

Dublin Castle, 5 February 1866.

I AM directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you, that a Resolution dated 31st ultimo, has been received from the Council of the Royal Dublin Society, stating that it is believed that the prohibition of the import of live stock into Ireland is evaded at different points of the coast through sailing vessels (especially sheep from Scotland), and therefore praying the Government to cause a vigilant guard to be established in order to defeat such illegal and dangerous traffic, either through the Coast Guard or any other means deemed more effectual; and I am to request that you will be so good as to issue the necessary instructions to the officers of the Coast Guard to use all possible vigilance in preventing the evasion of the prohibition in question.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Thos. A. Larcom.*

Commodore A. P. Ryder,
Comptroller General of the Coast Guard, London.

The Under Secretary to the Inspector General of Constabulary.

Sir,

Dublin Castle, 5 February 1866.

I AM directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you that a Resolution, dated 31st ultimo, has been received from the Council of the Royal Dublin Society, stating that it is believed that the prohibition of the import of live stock into Ireland is evaded at different points of the coast through sailing vessels (especially sheep from Scotland), and therefore praying the Government to cause a vigilant guard to be established, in order to defeat such illegal and dangerous traffic, either through the Coast Guard, or any other means deemed more effectual; and I am to request that you will issue the necessary instructions to the officers of the constabulary in the maritime counties, to use all possible vigilance in preventing the evasion of the prohibition in question.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Thos. A. Larcom.*

The Inspector General of Constabulary.

The Under Secretary to the Inspector General of Constabulary.

Sir,

Dublin Castle, 10 February 1866.

I AM directed by the Lord Lieutenant to request that you will cause instructions to be given, that in the event of cattle being surreptitiously landed in Ireland at any place not near a custom house or coast guard station, the constabulary should detain the animals until they can communicate with the Coast Guard or Customs officers, who have full authority to prosecute the parties under the Customs Consolidation Act.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Thos. A. Larcom.*

The Inspector General of Constabulary.

CATTLE AND SHEEP IMPORTATION
(IRELAND).

COPIES of Orders that have been issued by the Irish Government to the Constabulary and Revenue Authorities, with a view to enforcing the Orders in Council prohibiting the Importation of CATTLE and SHEEP.

(Colonel Forde.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
27 February 1866.*

CATTLE PLAGUE (SCOTLAND).

COPY of an ORDER of the LORDS of the COUNCIL, relating to the CATTLE
PLAGUE (SCOTLAND), dated 11th April 1866.

Privy Council Office, }
12 April 1866. }

ARTHUR HELPS.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 11th day of April 1866.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT:

Lord President.
Lord Privy Seal.

| Sir George Grey, Bart.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty's reign, chapter 107, intituled "An Act to prevent until the 1st day of September 1850, and to the end of the then Session of Parliament, the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders amongst Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals," and from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, and lastly by an Act passed in the Session of the 28th and 29th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter 119, it is (amongst other things) enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time, to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of any animals, or of hay, straw, fodder, or other articles likely to propagate infection, and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act:

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder, generally designated as the "cattle plague," has lately appeared, and now prevails, amongst cattle in Scotland:

And whereas divers Orders have been made by the Lords of the said Council in relation to the cattle plague, and it is expedient to consolidate, amend, and add to the said Orders:

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council do hereby, in exercise of the powers given under the said Act so continued as aforesaid, order as follows:

Preliminary.

1. This Order shall come into force on the 16th of April 1866, and shall remain in force until it is revoked or altered.

2. This Order shall apply to Scotland only, subject to the limitation hereinafter expressed.

PART I.

Definitions.

3. In the construction of this Order the following terms shall have the meanings hereinafter assigned to them; that is to say,

“ Person ” shall include a body of persons, corporate or unincorporate :

“ Cattle ” shall mean bull, bullock, cow, ox, heifer, or calf :

“ Animal ” shall mean cattle as above defined, sheep, lambs, goats, and swine :

“ Disease ” shall mean the cattle plague :

“ Diseased ” shall mean affected by the cattle plague :

“ Privy Council ” shall mean the Lords and others of Her Majesty’s most Honourable Privy Council, or any two of them :

“ Burgh ” shall mean any town which returns or contributes to return a member or members to Parliament :

“ County ” shall not include a county of a city or county of a town :

Detached parts of counties shall be considered as forming part of the county by which they are surrounded, or if partly surrounded by two or more counties, then as forming part of that county with which they have the longest common boundary :

Every place that is not, according to the foregoing definitions, a burgh or county, shall be deemed to form part of the county ; as hereinbefore defined, to the county rate of which it is assessed, or, if not so assessed, of the county within which it is situate.

Local Authority.

4. For the purposes of this Order, “ district,” “ local authority,” “ local rate,” and “ clerk of local authority,” shall respectively mean the places, bodies of persons, rate, and officer in the first schedule hereto annexed in that behalf mentioned.

5. Any local authority may from time to time form one or more committee or committees consisting wholly of its own members, or partly of its own members, and partly of such other persons, being rated occupiers in the district, and qualified in such other manner as the local authority may determine, and may delegate, with or without conditions or restrictions, to any committee so formed, all or any powers conferred on the local authority by this Order, and may from time to time revoke, add to, or alter any powers so given to a committee.

A committee may elect a chairman of its meetings. If no chairman is elected, or if the chairman elected is not present at the time appointed for holding a meeting, the members present shall choose one of their number to be chairman of such meeting. A committee may meet and adjourn as it thinks proper. The quorum of a committee shall consist of such number of members as may be prescribed by the local authority that appointed it, or, if no number be prescribed, of three members. Every question at a meeting shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present, and voting on that question ; and in case of an equal division of votes the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

The proceedings of a committee shall not be invalidated by any vacancy or vacancies amongst its members.

A local authority may from time to time add to or diminish the number of the members or otherwise alter the constitution of any committee formed by it under this Order, and may dissolve any such committee and form a new one in its place.

Any committee formed under the provisions of the “ Cattle Diseases Prevention Act, 1866,” shall be deemed to be a committee of a local authority for the purposes of this Order, within the district of such local authority as defined by this Order.

6. The local authority of any burgh which is assessed to the police rate of any county may, with the consent of the local authority of such county, such consent being testified in writing, by a letter signed by the clerk of such last-mentioned authority, declare, by notice published in any newspaper circulating within such county, that such burgh is annexed to such county for the purposes of this Order, and from the date of the publication of such notice such burgh shall, for the purposes of this Order, form part of the district of the local authority of such county.

7. Every local authority shall perform all such duties as are imposed upon it by this Order, and shall make such reports to the Privy Council as the Council may from time to time require.

Appointment of Officers, &c.

8. Every local authority shall from time to time appoint such inspectors or other officers as it thinks necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this Order within its district; it shall assign them such duties, and award them such salaries and allowances as it thinks expedient, and may revoke any appointment so made.

9. Every inspector or other officer appointed by a local authority previously to the date of this Order, for any purpose relating to the cattle plague, and holding office at such date, shall be deemed an inspector or officer for the purposes of this Order within the district of such local authority as defined by this Order, and be subject to the provisions thereof, in the same manner as if he had been appointed thereunder.

10. Every inspector shall furnish the Privy Council with such information in regard to the cattle plague as they may from time to time require.

11. Every local authority may provide and supply, without charge, printed copies of any documents or forms requisite for the purposes of this Order.

12. All expenses incurred by a local authority in carrying into effect this Order shall be defrayed out of the local rate.

13. Any person appointed or to be appointed by the Privy Council an inspector for the purposes of this Order shall, throughout the whole of Scotland, have all the powers which an inspector appointed by a local authority has within his district, and any direction of the Privy Council shall, as respects such inspector, be of the same validity as a direction of a local authority in the case of an inspector appointed by it.

PART II.

Diseased Animals.

14. Every person having in his possession or under his charge any diseased animal shall forthwith give notice thereof to such officer as may have been appointed by the local authority of the district to receive such notices; or, if no such officer has been appointed, to a police constable, whose duty it shall be to report without delay to the local authority the fact of such notice having been given to him. Any person failing to comply with this regulation as to giving notice shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

15. Every person having in his possession or under his charge any diseased animal shall, as far as practicable, keep such animal separate from animals not diseased. Any person failing to comply with this regulation shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

16. No diseased animal, and no animal which has, within the preceding 28 days, been in the same shed or stable, or in the same herd or flock, or in contact with a diseased animal, shall be removed alive from the premises where such animal may be, except with a licence from the local authority of the district, which licence shall only permit the removal of such animal to some place within the district of such local authority where it can be conveniently slaughtered, or kept apart from all other animals until such local authority is satisfied that there is no reasonable probability of such animal propagating disease; provided that no such licence shall authorise such animal to be removed in contravention of the 17th regulation of this Order.

If any animal is removed in contravention of this regulation, the person causing, directing, or permitting the removal of such animal, and also the person removing the same, shall respectively be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

17. No diseased animal, and no animal that has within the preceding 28 days been in the same shed or stable, or in the same herd or flock, or in contact with a diseased animal, shall—

1. Be placed or kept in any common or unenclosed land, or in any field or other place insufficiently fenced :
2. Be sent or brought to any fair or market, or exposed for public sale :
3. Be driven along or allowed to stray upon any highway or the sides thereof:
4. Be sent or carried by any railway, canal, river, or other inland navigation, or by any coasting or sea-going vessel.

If any animal is dealt with in contravention of this regulation, the owner of such animal, and also the company or person other than the owner dealing with the same in contravention of this regulation, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

18. Where any offence is committed with respect to any animal under the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th regulations of this Order, or any of them, the local authority of the district, and any authority of a fair or market in which such animal may be, may, by themselves or their officers, cause such animal to be slaughtered and buried, and recover from the owner in a summary manner all expenses so incurred.

19. All diseased animals, whether they have been slaughtered or have died of the disease, shall be buried by the owner as soon as practicable in some proper place, with their skins slashed in such a manner as to prevent their being made of any use, and with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant, and shall be covered with at least five feet of earth, or shall be otherwise disposed of in such manner as may be directed by any regulations made by the local authority, and approved by the Privy Council.

If any diseased animal is not buried or otherwise disposed of in pursuance of this Regulation, the owner of such diseased animal shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order, and it shall be lawful for the local authority to bury or otherwise dispose of any such animal, and to use any convenient place on the premises of the owner for that purpose.

The local authority may recover from the owner in a summary manner any expenses incurred by it under this regulation.

20. No person shall dig up any diseased animal, or part of a diseased animal. Any person acting in contravention of this regulation shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

21. Every local authority shall within its district, at its own expense, cause the premises in which diseased animals have been to be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected; and the occupier of such premises shall give all facilities for such cleansing and disinfecting. Any occupier of premises failing to give such facilities shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

22. No fresh animal shall be admitted into any yard, shed, stable, field, or other premises in which a diseased animal has been kept while affected by disease, or has died, or been slaughtered, until the expiration of thirty days after the cleansing and disinfecting of such premises. If any fresh animal is admitted into any yard, shed, stable, field, or other premises in contravention of this regulation, the occupier of such yard, shed, stable, field, or other premises shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

23. The dung of a diseased animal, and all hay, straw, or litter, or any other article that has been in contact with or used about a diseased animal, shall be destroyed, or, with the sanction of the local authority, shall be disinfected and dealt with to the satisfaction of the inspector. If such dung, hay, straw, litter, or any other article is not destroyed or disinfected and dealt with in pursuance of this regulation, the local authority may cause the same to be destroyed or disinfected

disinfected, and recover in a summary manner all expenses incurred by it from the occupier of the premises on which such articles were found, and, in addition thereto, such occupier shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

24. The dung of a diseased animal, and all hay, straw, or litter, or any other article that has been in contact with or used about a diseased animal, shall not be removed from the premises where such animal has been, except for the purpose of being destroyed or disinfected and dealt with in compliance with this Order, and with a licence of an inspector specifying the place at which it is to be destroyed or disinfected and dealt with, and shall not be removed beyond the limits of the district of the local authority in which the said premises are situated, without the consent in writing of the local authority into whose district it is moved. If such dung, hay, straw, litter, or other article is removed in contravention of this regulation, the occupier of the premises from which it is removed, and also the person removing the same, shall be respectively deemed guilty of an offence against this Order; and it shall be lawful for the local authority to destroy or disinfect any such article, and to recover the expenses of such destruction or disinfection from the said occupier.

25. Every local authority shall direct the disinfecting of clothes of, and the use of due precautions by, inspectors and other officers brought into contact with diseased animals, with a view to prevent such inspectors or officers spreading contagion. Any inspector or officer disobeying the directions of any local authority as to such disinfection and use of due precautions shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

Infected Places.

26. The authorities hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, any local authority as to any place within its district shall, and the Privy Council as to any place in Scotland may, by Order made at any time after the passing of this Order, and published in manner hereinafter mentioned, declare any place in which disease amongst animals at that time exists, together with such an area, including such place, as to such authority may seem to be required, to be an "infected place," from and after a date to be specified in such Order; and the authority declaring the place to be infected may, at the expiration of one month after the disappearance of disease in that place, by Order published in like manner, declare such place to be free from disease, and after the publication of such last-mentioned Order such place shall cease to be an "infected place" within the meaning of this Order, unless again declared in manner aforesaid to be an "infected place."

Any local authority may include in the area of an "infected place" any adjoining part of the district of another local authority, with the consent of such last-mentioned authority, testified in writing by a letter signed by the clerk of such authority.

The area of an "infected place" may be described by reference to a map deposited at some specified place, or by reference to parishes, townships, farms, or otherwise, as the authority may think expedient.

An Order declaring a place to be an "infected place" shall be published by notice being posted up in or near the "infected place," and, so far as is possible, in all places where notices are usually posted up, within five miles of such "infected place," or in such other manner as the authority declaring the place to be infected may think expedient.

The local authority, on declaring any place infected, shall forthwith report by post to the Privy Council the fact of such declaration having been made.

No objection shall be taken in any legal proceedings in respect of an "infected place" on the ground that due notice has not been given of such place having been declared to be an "infected place."

Any Order made by the Privy Council under this regulation shall supersede any Order inconsistent with it that may have been made by a local authority.

27. The following rules shall be observed with respect to "infected places," in addition to the other regulations of this Order with respect to diseased animals, that is to say:—

1. No animal shall be moved out of an "infected place."

2. No hides, skins, horns, hoofs, or offal of animals shall be moved out of an "infected place," without the licence of some officer of the local authority appointed to issue such licences certifying that such articles have not formed part of a diseased animal, and, if necessary, have been properly disinfected.

3. No carcase of, or undressed meat that has formed part of, any bull, bullock, cow, ox, heifer, or calf, shall be moved out of an "infected place," without the licence of some officer of the local authority appointed to issue such licences certifying that such carcase is not that of a diseased animal, or that such meat has not formed part of a diseased animal.

4. No dung of animals, and no hay, straw, litter, or other articles forming food of animals, or used for or about animals, shall be removed out of an infected place without the licence of some officer of the local authority appointed to issue such licences certifying that such articles have not been in contact with or used about a diseased animal.

5. A licence for the purpose of this regulation must be in writing, and shall not authorise the removal of any articles beyond the district of the local authority in which the infected place is situate, without the licence of the local authority into whose district it is proposed to move such articles.

If any animal, dung of animals, hide, skin, horn, hoof, offal, meat, hay, straw, litter, or other articles, is or are moved in contravention of this regulation, the owner of such animal or articles, and also the person moving the same, or causing, directing, or permitting the same to be moved, shall respectively be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

All constables and police officers shall enforce the provisions of this regulation to the utmost of their power, and may apprehend all persons committing any offence against this regulation, and may require all animals and articles being moved out of such place in contravention of this regulation to be forthwith taken back within the limits of such place.

This regulation shall not apply to any animal or article carried by railway through an infected place.

Markets and Fairs.

28. No market, fair, auction, exhibition, or sale of cattle shall be held until the 1st day of June, 1866, except as hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:

First. Cattle belonging to the owner or occupier of premises that are not situate within the limits of an infected place, if the cattle are free from disease, and have been in the possession of the owner or occupier not less than twenty-eight days immediately previous to the sale, may be sold on such premises.

Secondly. Markets may be held, with the licence of the Privy Council, for the sale of cattle intended for immediate slaughter; provided that no cattle shall be removed from such market until they have been marked in the manner in which cattle are ordinarily marked for slaughter, according to the custom of such market, or, if there is no such custom, by clipping the hair off the end of the tail; and all cattle required to be marked by this regulation shall be slaughtered within four days from the date of the holding of such market (if sold) by or by the order of the purchaser, or (if not sold) by or by the order of the owner, and shall in no instance be taken beyond the limits described in the licence of the Privy Council allowing such market, and under such conditions with respect to their movement within such limits as may be imposed by such licence.

If any cattle are sold in contravention of this regulation, both the seller and the purchaser of such cattle shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

If any cattle required to be marked by this regulation are not so marked, the persons for the time being in charge of such cattle shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

If any cattle required to be slaughtered by this regulation are not so slaughtered, the purchaser or owner of such cattle or his agent (as the case may be) shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

If any cattle are removed in contravention of this regulation, the person removing such cattle, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the removal of such cattle, shall respectively be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

29. No sheep, lambs, goats, or swine shall be brought into or exposed for sale in any market licensed for the sale of cattle under the last preceding regulation, except for the purpose of immediate slaughter, and all such sheep, lambs, goats, and swine, when brought into or exposed for sale in any such market, shall be subject to the last preceding regulation, in the same manner as if they were cattle, except that they shall be marked in such manner as the market authority may direct, instead of in the manner prescribed by the said regulation.

Foreign Cattle.

30. Until the first of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, all cattle brought by sea from any place out of the United Kingdom into any town or place in Scotland shall be marked by clipping the hair off the end of the tail, and no such cattle shall be removed alive from such town or place except by sea.

“Town or place” in this regulation shall, according to circumstances, mean as follows :

1. The area of any burgh, or such other limits as may be defined by the Privy Council in respect of such burgh.
2. In the case of any other town or place, such area as may be defined by the Privy Council to constitute such town or place.

Cattle brought by Sea from any part of the United Kingdom into Scotland.

31. No cattle brought by sea from any place in the United Kingdom into any town or place in Scotland shall be removed from such town or place alive, without a certificate from the local authority having jurisdiction in such town or place that such cattle have been examined by some officer appointed for that purpose by such authority, and that such cattle are free from disease; but such certificate shall not exempt such cattle from any other regulation of this Order with respect to the movement of cattle or otherwise, provided, nevertheless, that in the case of cattle landed in any place in Scotland from Ireland, the certificate of the local authority that such cattle are free from disease, shall be accepted, in the case of a fat-stock licence, by the person authorised to grant the same as sufficient for the purpose of granting such licence, and in the case of a store-stock licence, such certificate shall be accepted by the local authority as equivalent to the declaration of the owner or his agent, and to the certificate of the occupiers required by the form of the said store-stock licence.

“Town or place,” shall in this regulation have the same meaning as in the preceding regulation.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Movement of Cattle.

32. No cattle shall be moved on any highway between sunset and sunrise, except within the limits of a burgh.

No cattle, except as hereinafter provided, shall be moved by or upon any railway, canal, navigation, river, or highway, or by any vessels coastwise, without a licence, save for a distance not exceeding 500 yards from one part of the same farm to another.

Licences shall be of two descriptions—

1. A licence for cattle intended for immediate slaughter, hereinafter called a fat-stock licence.
2. A licence for other cattle, hereinafter called a store stock-llicence.

A fat-stock licence shall be in the form, and contain the particulars, and be signed in the manner appearing in the form marked A. in the second Schedule annexed hereto, or as near thereto as circumstances admit.

A store-stock licence shall be in the form, and contain the particulars, and be signed in the manner appearing in the form marked B. in the second Schedule, or as near thereto as circumstances admit.

No cattle shall be removed as aforesaid out of the district of the local authority in which they are, without a licence in one of the forms aforesaid, such form being applicable to the class of cattle moved; but where cattle are moved only within the district of a local authority, or from one part of a farm beyond such district to another part within it, that local authority may make such regulations for their removal with or without licence as it thinks fit, so that the conditions of such licences when granted, be not more stringent than the conditions of the licences in the said second Schedule.

If any cattle are moved in contravention of this regulation, the owner of such cattle, and the person directing or permitting the removal of the same, and the company or person conveying the same, shall respectively be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

Cattle brought by land from England into Scotland, may be moved in Scotland with the same licences that in England authorise their removal from the district of one local authority to another, in pursuance of any Order of the Privy Council in force for the time being.

33. No person shall drive or allow any cattle under his charge to be driven or to stray into any enclosed field, without the consent of the owner or occupier thereof, and any person acting in contravention of this regulation shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

Movement of Hides, and Skins, &c.

34. No hide, skin, horn, or hoof of animals shall be moved by highway, railway, canal, river, or other mode of conveyance, unless effectually covered.

If any hides, skins, horns, or hoofs are moved in contravention of this regulation, the person sending the same, and the person moving the same, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

35. No regulation of this Order shall apply to the following hides, skins, horns, and hoofs (that is to say):

(1.) Hides, skins, horns, or hoofs imported into the United Kingdom from India, Australia, South Africa, or America.

(2.) Hides, skins, horns, hoofs, or glue pieces that have been effectually limed for manufacturing purposes.

But the burden of proving that any hides, skins, horns, or hoofs, are such as are authorised by this regulation to be removed shall lie upon the person charged with moving the same in contravention of this Order.

Regulations as to Dogs.

36. A local authority may make such orders as it thinks expedient for preventing the propagation of disease by means of dogs, and may order any stray dogs to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of, as it thinks fit.

Cleansing of Pens and Trucks.

37. Every railway or other company or person carrying animals for hire shall, on every occasion after any animal has been taken out of any pen, carriage, truck, or boat used by such company or person, and before any other animal or article is placed therein, thoroughly cleanse and disinfect every such pen, carriage, truck or boat, in such manner as the Board of Trade may from time to time direct.

The expression "truck" shall include any horsebox or other vehicle used in the carrying of animals.

If any pen, carriage, truck, or boat is at any time used in contravention of this regulation, the company or person by whom it is used shall, every time that such pen, truck or boat is used, be liable to a penalty not exceeding 5*l*.

Powers of Officers employed under this Order.

38. Any inspector or other officer empowered to carry this Order into effect, may, if authorised so to do by any general or special Order in writing of the local authority, enter any field, stable, cow-shed, or other premises within his district, where he has reasonable grounds for supposing that cattle affected by disease are to be found, or have been, or have been buried, or otherwise disposed of, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Order, or enter into the station or premises of any railway or other company or person carrying animals for hire, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the pens, carriages, trucks, boats, or other vehicles used by such company or person have been duly cleansed and disinfected; and if any person refuses admission to, or obstructs or impedes, or aids in obstructing or impeding any such inspector or other officer, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

39. It shall be lawful for any officer authorised by a local authority so to do, or for any constable or police officer, to inspect any railway truck, cart, boat, or other vehicle by land or by water, in which animals, hay, manure, litter, straw, and other articles used for or about animals, are carried, and to examine the person in charge of the same, with a view to ascertain whether any animals or articles are being moved in contravention of this Order; and such officer may, if he has reasonable grounds for suspecting that such animals or articles are being moved in contravention of this Order, apprehend without warrant the person in charge of the same, and bring him before a Justice, who shall inquire into the case in a summary manner, and such Justice, if satisfied that there are good grounds for suspecting that such animals or articles were moved in contravention of this Order, may direct, by writing under his hand, such animals or articles to be detained, and the person in charge thereof to be brought before two Justices as soon as practicable, and such animals or articles may be detained and the person brought before the Justices accordingly.

Upon such person being brought before the two Justices, they shall adjudicate on the case in a summary manner, and if satisfied that the animals or articles were moved in contravention of this Order, may direct the same to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of, as they think most expedient for the prevention of the spreading of disease amongst animals.

The constable or other police officer detaining any animals in pursuance of this regulation, shall cause them to be supplied with requisite food and water during their detention; and any expenses incurred by such officer in respect of such animals may be recovered in a summary manner from the person in charge, or from the owner of the animals.

40. It shall be lawful for any constable or police officer, or for any officer authorised by a local authority so to do, to stop and detain any animal moved, or which he has reasonable grounds for suspecting is being moved in contravention of this Order, and to apprehend without warrant the person in charge of such animal, and bring him before a justice, who shall inquire into the case in a summary manner; and such justice, if satisfied that such animal was being moved in contravention of this Order, may direct, by writing under his hand, the animal so moved to be detained, and the person in charge thereof to be brought before two justices as soon as practicable, and such animal may be detained and person brought before the justices accordingly.

Upon such person being brought before the two justices, they shall adjudicate on the case in a summary manner, and if satisfied that the animal was being moved in contravention of this Order, may direct the same to be slaughtered and buried, or to be otherwise disposed of, as they think most expedient for the prevention of the spreading of disease amongst animals.

Any constable, police, or other officer detaining any animal shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and any expenses incurred by such officer in respect of any animal may be recovered in a summary manner from the person in charge, or from the owner of the animal.

41. If any person having charge of any animal or thing being moved on a highway, railway, canal, navigation, or river, for the moving whereof a licence is requisite under this Order, being required by any constable, police officer, or officer authorised by a local authority, to produce the licence (if any) for the moving

moving of that animal or thing, fails so to do, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

42. Every person guilty of an offence against this Order shall, for each such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding 20*l.*; and where any such offence is committed with respect to more than four animals, a penalty not exceeding 5*l.* for each animal may be imposed, instead of the penalty of 20*l.* And where any such offence is committed with reference to any dung, offal, hay, litter, straw, or other thing, a further penalty not exceeding 10*l.* may be imposed for every half ton in weight of such dung, or other thing, after the first half ton.

43. Any local authority may appear before any justices, or in any legal proceedings, by its clerk, or by any agent authorised by it in writing under the hands of two of its members; and any railway company, or other body corporate, may appear before any justices, or in any legal proceedings, by their secretary, or by any member of their Board of management, or by any agent authorised in writing under the hands of any two members of such Board.

PART III.

Repeal of Orders.

44. On and after the 16th of April 1866, there shall be revoked, so far as respects Scotland, the following Orders, or so much thereof as may be in force, that is to say,—

The Order of July 24th, 1865,
of November 23rd, 1865,
of December 16th, 1865,
of January 20th, 1866,
of February 6th, 1866,
of February 23rd, 1866.

And all notices published by any local authority, in pursuance of such Orders shall cease to have any effect, without prejudice nevertheless to the prosecution of any offence that may have been committed against the said Order or Notices, or any of them, or to the recovery of any penalty in respect of such offence.

45. The foregoing regulations shall not apply to the “North Western District of Scotland,” as defined and described in an Order in Council, dated 3rd November 1865; and in another Order in Council, dated 14th March 1866; and the said North Western District of Scotland shall remain subject to the provisions of the said Orders which, except to the extent hereinafter modified, shall continue in force until revoked or altered.

46. Section 3 of the Order of 14th March 1866, is hereby revoked.

47. Every licence for moving sheep into the North Western District of Scotland, or from one district or county to another, shall contain a statement of the place in which such sheep have been wintering, and of the route by which they are to be moved, and no local authority shall sign, or authorise to be signed, any such licence, until a certificate, signed by an inspector or other officer appointed for the purpose by the local authority of the county in which such sheep have been wintering, has been produced, certifying that such sheep are free from disease, and that the farm upon which such sheep have been wintering, has been free from cattle plague for 28 days, and is not within 10 miles of an infected place, as defined by this Order; and no local authority shall sign, or authorise to be signed, any such licence, if the route by which such sheep are to be moved passes through an “infected place,” or within 10 miles thereof.

48. A local authority may make such orders as it thinks expedient for preventing the propagation of disease by means of dogs, or by the introduction of bones or artificial manures, dung, hay, straw, fodder, or litter, or any other articles which, in the opinion of such local authority, are likely to propagate disease; and may order any stray dogs, and such of the said articles as are introduced in contravention of the said Orders, to be destroyed, or otherwise disposed of as it thinks fit.

49. No animal shall be removed into any county or district without the licence in writing of the local authority of such county or district, or of a person appointed by the local authority to grant such licence, and any person obtaining a licence shall fulfil all the conditions contained therein.

50. It shall be competent for any local authority within the said north-western district of Scotland to adopt and enforce all or any of the foregoing regulations not at present made applicable to the said north-western district.

(signed) *Arthur Helps.*

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Districts of Local Authority.	Description of Local Authority of District set opposite its Name.	Local Rate.	Clerk of Local Authority.
Counties including any town or place which does not return, or contribute to return, a Member to Parliament.	The Persons appointed in Sec. 5 of "The Cattle Diseases Prevention Act, 1866."	Rate appointed to be levied in Sec. 21 of "The Cattle Diseases Prevention Act, 1866."	Clerk of Supply.
Burghs which return, or contribute to return, a Member to Parliament.	The Magistrates and Town Council.	Ditto - - ditto.	Town Clerk.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(A.)

Fat Stock Licence.

I, *A. B.*, of *(a)* hereby licence the removal of the under-mentioned fat cattle marked with the letter *X (b)*, from the premises of of in the county of to *(c)* at in the county of such cattle to proceed as follows :—*(d)*

And I grant this licence after satisfying myself that the said premises are not within an infected place, and that no case of cattle plague has existed on the same premises, or within one mile of the outward boundary of such premises, within 28 days immediately preceding the date of this licence; and that the said animals have been on the said premises for the said period of 28 days *(e)*, This licence shall be in force for *(f)* days, and no longer.

Dated, &c. &c.

Description of Cattle.

Number of Cattle.	Breed.	Age.	Bull, Cow, Ox, or Calf.

(signed) _____

(a) This licence may be granted by the local authority of the place from which the cattle are removed, or any person appointed by such local authority to grant such licence.

(b) The cattle must be marked with the letter *X* on the hind quarter.

(c) Here insert licenced market or place of slaughter, &c.

(d) Describe route. The highway, if the animals proceed by highway, must not pass through, or within a mile of, the outward boundary of any "infected place."

(e) In the case of cattle landed in any place in Scotland from Ireland, the certificate of the local authority of the town or place at which they are landed, given in pursuance of regulation 31 of this Order, that such cattle are free from disease, shall be accepted by the person authorised to grant this licence as sufficient for the purpose of granting such licence.

(f) Not to exceed three days.

(B.)

Store Stock Licence.

I, _____ of _____ in the county of _____ having jurisdiction by virtue of appointment by the local authority in the place from which it is proposed to move the under-mentioned animals, having satisfied myself of the correctness of the declaration annexed thereto, hereby licence the person under-mentioned to move the said animals by the under-mentioned route, provided that the said animals shall not be driven through any "infected place," or within one mile of the outward boundary of such place.

Number and Description of Animals.	Name and Address of Seller or Owner.	Route to be taken.	Name and Address of the Buyer, Owner, or Person to whose Premises the Animal is to be sent for Breeding Purposes.	Name of Drover, &c.

This licence shall be available for six days, and no longer.

(C.)

Declaration of Owner or his Agent (a).

(To be annexed to foregoing Licence.)

I, *A. B.*, of _____ in the county of _____ do hereby declare that the cattle marked _____ (which I have sold) (*b*) to _____ are free from cattle plague, and that no case of cattle plague has, within the two months immediately preceding my making this declaration, existed upon the premises from which I desire to move such cattle, or within two miles of the outward boundary of such premises. And I further declare, that the said cattle have all of them been on the said premises for 28 days immediately preceding my making this declaration, and have not during that time been in contact with any newly-purchased animals.

Dated this _____

day of _____

Signed by [*Declarant*].*Certificate to accompany Declaration.*

We, the undersigned, being each of us occupiers of upwards 100 acres of land, and living within a distance of (*c*) _____ miles of the premises of *A. B.*, have viewed the cattle described in his declaration, and to the best of our knowledge certify them to be free from cattle plague; and we believe that the statements contained in the declaration of the said *A. B.* are correct.

Dated _____

I. J., of *O.*
K. L., of *P.*

(*a*) This declaration must be made by the owner, or his agent, in the presence of the local authority, or person appointed by them for that purpose. In the case of cattle landed in any place in Scotland from Ireland the certificate of the local authority to the effect that the cattle are free from disease shall be accepted as equivalent to the declaration of the owner or his agent and the certificate of the two occupiers.

(*b*) If the cattle are being removed on change of tenancy or on change of pasture, or from premises in one place to premises in another in the occupation of the same person, insert instead of the words [which I have sold] the words [which I desire to move from _____ to _____].

If the cattle are required to be moved for the purpose of breeding, insert instead of the words [which I have sold] the words [which I desire to send for breeding purposes to _____].

(*c*) The occupiers must, if possible, be persons living within two miles distance from the premises of *A. B.*; if they live at a greater distance than two miles from those premises, the local authority, or person appointed by them for that purpose, must satisfy himself that they have reasonable means of knowing the truth of the facts which they certify.

CATTLE PLAGUE (SCOTLAND).

COPY of an ORDER of the LORDS of the
COUNCIL relating to the CATTLE PLAGUE
(SCOTLAND), dated 11 April 1866.

(Presented in pursuance of 11 & 12 Vict. c. 107.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
13 April 1866.

DISEASED CATTLE.

COPY of an ORDER of the LORDS of the COUNCIL, dated 14 March 1866, providing for the Return of SHEEP belonging to Persons who occupy Lands within the North-Western District of *Scotland*, and which Sheep are presently wintering without the said District.

Privy Council Office, }
16 March 1866. }

ARTHUR HELPS.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 14th day of March 1866.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT:

Lord President.
Lord Privy Seal.

Earl de Grey and Ripon.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty's reign, cap. 107, intituled "An Act to prevent, until the 1st day of September 1850, and to the end of the then Session of Parliament, the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders amongst Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals," which Act has since been from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, and lastly by an Act passed in the Session of the 28th and 29th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, cap. 119, it is (amongst other things) enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of Sheep, Cattle, Horses, Swine, or other Animals, or of Meat, Skins, Hides, Horns, Hoofs, or other parts of any Animals, or of Hay, Straw, Fodder, or other Articles likely to propagate infection, and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act; and that all Persons offending against the same shall for each and every Offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding Twenty Pounds, or such smaller sum as the said Lords or others of Her Majesty's Privy Council may in any case by such Order direct:

And whereas a Contagious or Infectious Disorder now prevails among Cattle within that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, which Disorder is generally designated as the "Cattle Plague:"

And whereas an Order, dated the 3d day of November 1865, has been made under the authority of the said Acts by the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, with a view to prevent the spreading to the "North-Western District of Scotland" of a Contagious or Infectious Disorder generally designated the "Cattle Plague," now prevailing in many parts of Great Britain:

And whereas it is expedient to make provision for the Return of Sheep belonging to Persons who occupy Lands within the North-Western District of Scotland, and which Sheep are presently Wintering without the said District:

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council do hereby, by virtue and in exercise of the powers given by the said recited Act, and by the several Acts continuing the same as aforesaid, order as follows :—

1. In this Order the expression "North-Western District of Scotland" shall be interpreted to mean and embrace the whole of the county of Argyll, in Scotland, and the whole of Scotland lying to the north and west of the Caledonian Canal. The words "Local Authority" shall mean the local authority under "The Cattle Diseases Prevention Act, 1866." The word "Inspector" shall mean any inspector appointed under any Order made under the authority of the recited Acts by the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or appointed under "The Cattle Diseases Prevention Act, 1866."

2. It shall be lawful for any Person who occupies Lands within the North-Western District of Scotland to remove to such lands any Sheep of which he is the Owner, and which are presently wintering on Farms without the limits of the said County, on obtaining a License signed by order of the Local Authority, and subject to the conditions contained in such License.

3. Every License for removing Sheep into the North-Western District of Scotland, shall contain a Statement of the Place in which such Sheep have been wintering, and of the Route by which they are to be moved; and no Local Authority shall sign, or authorise to be signed, any such License until a Certificate, signed by an Inspector, has been produced, certifying that such Sheep are free from Disease, and that the County in which such Sheep have been wintering is free from Cattle Plague. And no Local Authority shall sign, or authorise to be signed, any such License if the Route, by which such Sheep are to be removed, passes through a County which such Local Authority has reason to believe is infected with Cattle Plague.

4. This Order shall come into operation immediately on the publication thereof in the "Edinburgh Gazette," and shall continue in force until revoked by any further Order.

5. Every Person offending against this Order shall, in pursuance of the said Act, for every such Offence forfeit any sum not exceeding Twenty Pounds, which the Justices before whom he or she shall be Convicted of such Offence, may think fit to impose.

(signed) *Arthur Helps.*

DISEASED CATTLE.

COPY of an ORDER of the LORDS of the COUNCIL, dated 14 March 1866, providing for the Return of SHEEP belonging to Persons who occupy Lands within the North Western District of *Scotland*, and which Sheep are presently wintering without the said District.

(Presented to Parliament in pursuance of 11 & 12 Vict.
c. 107, s. 6.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
19 March 1866.*

127.

Under 1 oz.

